

**Who Provides Arts Programs in Knight Communities?
An Analysis of Nonprofit Data from IRS Forms 990**

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BACKGROUND

Nonprofit organizations are an integral and vital force in our communities. They are often the first line of defense and the last recourse for people in need. They bring arts and cultural programs to local areas, provide an array of health and human services to all age and income groups, and give voice to the concerns of local residents. Because of their close relationship with the community, many grantmakers, politicians, and local residents turn to nonprofits to address important individual, community, and public policy needs. Despite high expectations for what these groups can achieve, communities often lack information about the nonprofits in their areas and what services, activities, and programs these organizations provide.

The purpose of this study is to clarify the activities of nonprofits that are located in the 26 communities in which the Knight Foundation makes grants (see appendix A for a list of these communities). The information on programs and services from the 1998 and 1999 IRS Forms 990 filed annually by the nonprofits, as collected by the National Center for Charitable Statistics, has been classified using the Nonprofit Program Classification (NPC) system (the methodology is described in appendix B). When added to their organizational purposes, the classified programs and activities of nonprofits provide a deeper and more detailed description of what they do in local communities.

KEY FINDINGS

In the 26 Knight communities, 16,801 nonprofit organizations offer 30,191 programs.

There is an abundance of nonprofit activity in the 26 areas in which the Knight Foundation makes grants, but perhaps the most outstanding feature of the nonprofit sector is its diversity. More than one-third of nonprofit programs and organizations focus on human services, such as job training, child care, and elder services (table 1). More than 10,000 human service programs and nearly 6,000 human service nonprofits operate in the 26 communities.

Education and health are also areas in which nonprofits are actively engaged. There are more than 5,000 educational programs and more than 2,800 education-related nonprofits in the Knight communities, making education the second most prevalent type of nonprofit activity. Compared with education, there are slightly fewer nonprofit health programs (4,919) and health-related nonprofits (2,540), but health constitutes ranks third in nonprofit activity in the 26 locations.



There are 3,483 arts and cultural programs and 1,763 arts and cultural nonprofit organizations in the 26 areas. Arts programs are the fourth most numerous programmatic type in the Knight communities (11.5 percent of the programs); however, arts organizations rank fifth among nonprofits, after human services, education, health, and public/societal benefit organizations. A substantial number of arts programs are offered by other than arts organizations, a finding that is detailed further in this report.

The Knight communities vary in the proportion of arts programs compared to all nonprofit programs.

Nearly one-quarter (813) of the arts and cultural programs are located in the San Jose area (table 2). Philadelphia has the second highest number of arts programs (711), and Detroit ranks third with 459 arts programs. The large number of arts programs in these communities reflects their population size. In 2001, Philadelphia and Detroit each had a populations of more than 4 million, while the San Jose area had 3.8 million residents. Of the remaining Knight communities, Miami ranked third in population, but it has the fourth largest number of arts programs (323 in total).

While the biggest communities tend to have more arts programs, Boulder—a mid-sized area of roughly 300,000 residents—has the highest proportion of arts programs to all nonprofit programs. Roughly 1 of every 5 nonprofit programs in Boulder relates to the arts, compared with about 1 in 10 programs for all 26 communities. Support for the arts is particularly strong in Boulder. The Princeton Survey Research Associates (PSRA 1999a) found that nearly 90 percent of Boulder residents had attended an arts or cultural event in the past year, compared with 65 percent nationally (PSRA 2002). Milledgeville, Aberdeen, and Macon also have relatively high percentages of nonprofit arts activity.

But the arts appear to play a minor role in some communities. In Gary, for example, only 17 arts-related programs were identified—4.2 percent of the overall nonprofit programmatic activity in the community. Of the 191 programs in Grand Forks, only 12 (6.3 percent) focus on the arts. Long Beach and Columbus, GA, also have relatively small arts programs. The limited arts activity in some locations may reflect their proximity to large urban arts centers, such as Los Angeles to Long Beach or Chicago to Gary. But it may also suggest relatively modest support for the arts by local residents. For example, in 1999, roughly 16 percent of Gary residents had contributed to arts-related organizations during the past year (PSRA 1999b), compared with 26 percent of Boulder residents (PSRA 1999a).

Nonprofit organizations in the 26 communities reported more than \$62 billion in program expenses in 1999. Of these expenditures, roughly \$1 billion was spent on arts and cultural programs.

Not surprisingly, the bulk of the \$62 billion in program expenses are found in Philadelphia, Detroit, San Jose, Miami, and St. Paul. Nonprofits in these communities reported more than \$50 billion in program expenses in 1999 (table 3). The remaining \$12 billion is spread across the other Knight locales. Nonprofit program expenses are lowest in Milledgeville, where the 26 programs cost less than \$5 million.



The several billion dollars spent on programs by nonprofits in the 26 Knight locales yielded an average per program expenditure of roughly \$2.1 million in 1999. Most nonprofits in the 26 communities, however, run relatively small programs. Indeed, the typical or median program cost for nonprofits in the Knight areas was \$77,000. The vast difference between average and median program costs is the result of several very large programs offered by nonprofits in the health and higher education fields. For example, the Kaiser Foundation Hospitals in San Jose reported program expenses on their Form 990 of roughly \$4.8 billion in 1999. Four other groups reported programs that cost more than \$1 billion during this period. These groups include the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia; Trinity Health and the Henry Ford Health System in Detroit; and the Community Health Plan in San Jose. Taken together, the program costs reported by these nonprofit organizations equaled \$10.2 billion in 1999.

Program expenses in the arts tend to be particularly small compared with other types of nonprofit activities.

On average, nonprofits spent roughly \$2.4 million on each non-arts program in 1999, compared with \$317,000 per arts and cultural program. Looking at median program costs, nonprofits spent roughly half as much per arts activity (\$38,000) as on other types of programs (\$87,000).

Of course, spending on arts programs varies considerably across the 26 communities. Average program costs range from \$990,000 in Long Beach (driven largely by three arts programs supported by the RMS Foundation that totaled \$25 million) to \$19,000 in Milledgeville. In some locations, a relatively high percentage of nonprofit program spending is in the arts. For instance, while spending on the arts constitutes roughly 1.8 percent of program expenses in the 26 communities, it constitutes nearly 8 percent of program expenditures in St. Paul. Other Knight communities where spending on arts programs is relatively high are Bradenton, FL (6.7 percent of all program expenses) and Columbus, GA (5.7 percent). But in other locales, only a tiny fraction of program expenditures focuses on the arts. In Aberdeen, for example, only half of one penny of each dollar spent by nonprofits on programs and services relates to arts activities.

Arts programs in local communities are significantly more numerous than “traditional” arts organizations.

Taking an inventory of arts and cultural opportunities in local communities has typically meant counting the number of arts organizations. But simply identifying arts-related groups significantly underestimates the arts and cultural options for local residents. In the Knight communities, there are 1,763 traditional arts nonprofits, but 3,483 arts and cultural programs were identified from the activities listed by all nonprofits (table 4). Thus, the number of arts and culture opportunities for local residents is much greater if the entire nonprofit sector is considered.



Nearly one-quarter of arts and cultural programs in the Knight communities are provided by nonprofits, which are *not* classified as arts organizations.

Many types of nonprofits have arts and cultural programs in local communities. While more than three-quarters of the nearly 3,500 arts programs are provided by traditional arts groups, one-quarter are offered by other types of nonprofits (figure 1). More than 7 percent of arts programs in the 26 locations are offered by public and societal benefit organizations, which work to improve community conditions through civil rights, capacity building, philanthropy, and research. For example, the Riverview Economic Development Association in St. Paul provides a cultural awareness program and the Cuyahoga Valley Association in Akron has held a local cultural festival. Education and human service nonprofits each provide roughly 6 percent of arts and cultural programs in the 26 communities. Health-related, environmental, and international groups provide a handful of arts programs. Religion-related groups are least likely to supply arts activities.

The reliance on alternative arts providers varies substantially across communities. All of the arts programs in Aberdeen, Milledgeville, and Myrtle Beach are provided by traditional arts groups (table 5), while alternative providers supply nearly half (47.1 percent) of the arts and cultural initiatives in Gary. Roughly 30 percent of arts programs in Detroit and Akron are provided by public and societal benefit, education, and other types of nonprofits. San Jose, Lexington, Columbia, and Charlotte rely on nontraditional groups to supply more than one-quarter of their arts programs.

This finding is difficult to interpret, because the development of arts programs by alternative providers does not relate to the size of the community's arts sector, available revenue in the arts at the local level, or basic demographic characteristics of the community, such as median household income or population. It is likely, however, that a latent need for services, the entrepreneurial activity of alternative providers, and a host of other factors has stimulated the entry of alternative providers in the arts field.

Performing arts constitute the most common type of arts and cultural program in the 26 Knight communities.

More than one-third (or 1,226 in total) of the arts programs focus on the performing arts, including dance, music, opera, and theater (table 6). Media and communication programs, such as broadcasting, film programs, journalism programs, and publishing, are the second most numerous type of arts program in the Knight communities, with 642 (18 percent of all arts activities). Other major types of programs are history and historical (12.3 percent), museum (9.2 percent), and cultural heritage (8.2 percent).

Traditional arts providers tend to focus on the performing arts, while alternative nonprofits tend to provide media and communications programs.

Arts nonprofits are roughly 2.5 times more likely to have performing arts programs than nontraditional arts providers. In contrast, groups formed to provide education, human services, and other non-arts activities are more than three times more likely to focus on media and communications programs. This finding makes sense, because dance, musical, and theatrical



productions typically require dedicated space for performances and capital investments in lighting, instruments, and other equipment. While communications and media programs also require investment, nontraditional arts groups may be able to use existing equipment (for instance, computers at local libraries) to provide services.

Capital investment may also affect the availability of museum programs. In the Knight communities, traditional arts organizations are twice as likely as alternative providers to provide museum activities. Museums typically require substantial revenue to build their endowments and fixed assets and to acquire collections to display. Therefore, it makes sense that only 5 percent of the programs offered by nontraditional arts groups focus on museum-related activities.

DISCUSSION

This analysis reveals several key points about the role of nonprofits in providing arts-related programs to local communities and illustrates variations among the Knight communities. An examination of the sizes (budgets, number of beneficiaries or customers, etc.) of the various programs offered might help identify the conditions that lead to the provision of arts programs by other-than-arts nonprofits.

The analysis also reveals that some arts communities are relatively small and struggling. Gary, for example, ranks near the bottom in the number of arts programs and traditional arts providers, as well as the extent to which alternative nonprofits are supplying cultural initiatives to the community. In contrast, San Jose has a vibrant arts sector, at least by the measures used in this analysis.

But the most important finding of this analysis is that much of the nonprofit activity in local communities is hidden in individual programs and initiatives. If one were to count only the number of arts organizations in the 26 Knight communities, one would miss roughly 25 percent of arts and cultural activities. This finding is particularly significant because most efforts to evaluate nonprofit capacity start with an inventory or census of active organizations in local communities. This is a necessary and important first step in using nonprofits to effectively address local problems and enhance community life. But to understand the array of potential options and resources for local communities, one must dig deeper to unveil the multitude of programs, activities, and initiatives offered by nonprofit organizations.

REFERENCES

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TABLES AND FIGURES



**Table 1. Nonprofit Programs and Organizations in the 26 Knight Communities,
by Type**

Type	Programs		Nonprofits	
	N	%	N	%
Human Services	10,515	34.8	5,905	35.1
Education	5,123	17.0	2,821	16.8
Health	4,919	16.3	2,540	15.1
Arts, Culture, and Humanities	3,483	11.5	1,763	10.5
Public/Societal Benefit	3,169	10.5	2,176	13.0
Religion-Related	1,317	4.4	665	4.0
Environment and Animals	1,019	3.4	497	3.0
International	381	1.3	144	0.9
Unknown	265	0.9	290	1.7
Total	30,191	100.0	16,801	100.0

Source: The Urban Institute, Guidestar-NCCS National Nonprofit Organization Database, 1998–99



**Table 2. Arts Programs as a Percentage of All Nonprofit Programs
in the 26 Knight Communities**

Community	Arts Programs	All Programs	Percentage
Boulder, CO	83	457	18.2
Milledgeville, GA	4	23	17.4
Aberdeen, SD	10	61	16.4
Macon, GA	31	191	16.2
San Jose, CA	813	5,831	13.9
Fort Wayne, IN	70	522	13.4
Biloxi, MS	17	127	13.4
Boca Raton, FL	136	1,148	11.8
Miami, FL	323	2,767	11.7
Philadelphia, PA	711	6,099	11.7
State College, PA	21	183	11.5
Bradenton, FL	28	245	11.4
Myrtle Beach, SC	12	106	11.3
Wichita, KS	63	560	11.3
St. Paul, MN	206	1,865	11.0
Detroit, MI	459	4,362	10.5
Akron, OH	75	739	10.1
Columbia, SC	67	679	9.9
Duluth, MN	51	518	9.8
Charlotte, NC	119	1,256	9.5
Lexington, KY	67	712	9.4
Tallahassee, FL	44	496	8.9
Columbus, GA	13	177	7.3
Long Beach, CA	31	470	6.6
Grand Forks, ND	12	191	6.3
Gary, IN	17	406	4.2
Total	3,483	30,191	11.5

Source: The Urban Institute, Guidestar-NCCS National Nonprofit Organization Database, 1998–99



Table 3. Nonprofit Program Expenses in the 26 Knight Communities

Community	Arts and Cultural Programs		All Nonprofit Programs		% Program Expenses on the Arts
	Program Expenses	Average Per Program Expense	Program Expenses	Average Per Program Expense	
St. Paul, MN	155,936,380	799,674	2,160,533,726	1,204,311	7.8
Bradenton, FL	6,277,868	232,514	99,552,039	421,831	6.7
Columbus, GA	3,716,604	285,893	72,852,272	418,691	5.4
Long Beach, CA	30,754,378	992,077	754,388,981	1,615,394	4.2
Macon, GA	6,568,384	218,946	167,954,853	907,864	4.1
Boca Raton, FL	47,784,347	362,003	1,379,883,733	1,237,564	3.6
Charlotte, NC	56,183,760	497,201	1,644,282,094	1,369,094	3.5
Biloxi, MS	2,555,554	150,327	89,659,866	723,063	2.9
Boulder, CO	9,190,281	114,879	372,074,506	851,429	2.5
State College, PA	4,033,680	192,080	165,931,610	921,842	2.5
Fort Wayne, IN	13,352,802	190,754	584,474,529	1,141,552	2.3
Miami, FL	107,213,659	339,284	5,307,916,486	1,985,010	2.1
Lexington, KY	13,858,841	209,982	719,585,631	1,030,925	2.0
Columbia, SC	20,093,072	299,897	1,197,794,410	1,825,906	1.7
Wichita, KS	14,316,363	230,909	861,763,251	1,584,124	1.7
Milledgeville, GA	76,070	19,018	4,890,269	222,285	1.6
Philadelphia, PA	249,872,153	365,310	17,083,785,264	2,890,168	1.5
Myrtle Beach, SC	1,220,366	101,697	85,982,775	818,884	1.4
San Jose, CA	173,441,553	217,345	12,504,175,263	2,204,156	1.4
Akron, OH	14,715,641	198,860	1,348,549,555	1,870,388	1.1
Duluth, MN	5,233,772	104,675	509,187,725	994,507	1.0
Tallahassee, FL	6,113,552	138,944	599,108,560	1,248,143	1.0
Detroit, MI	127,397,806	283,737	13,540,692,374	3,180,059	0.9
Grand Forks, ND	2,282,439	190,203	298,319,525	1,561,882	0.8
Gary, IN	3,995,164	235,010	845,869,978	2,136,035	0.5
Aberdeen, SD	215,917	21,592	102,665,897	1,683,047	0.2
Total	1,076,400,406	317,148	62,501,875,172	2,131,206	1.8

Note: Program expenses computed from information on Part III of Forms 990.
 Source: The Urban Institute, Guidestar-NCCS National Nonprofit Organization Database, 1998–99



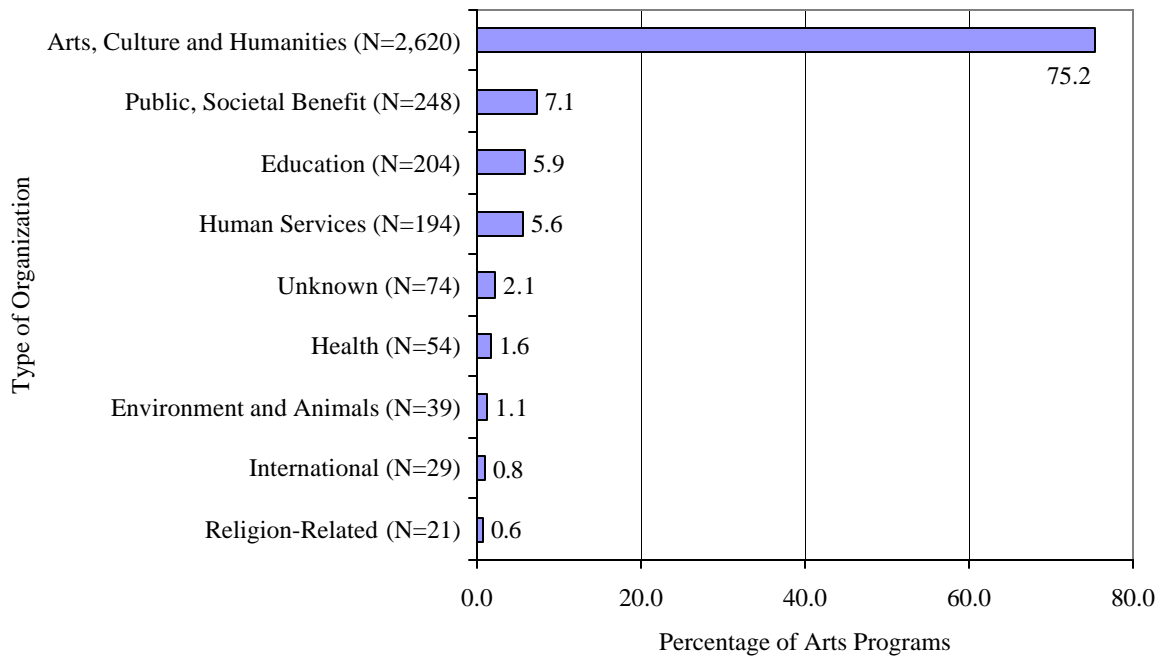
Table 4. Distribution of Arts Programs and Arts Organizations by Community
Arts Programs

Community	Offered by Any Type of Nonprofit Arts Organizations	
	(NPC System)	(NTEE System)
Milledgeville, GA	4	1
San Jose, CA	813	359
Detroit, MI	459	211
St. Paul, MN	206	95
Boulder, CO	83	41
Aberdeen, SD	10	5
Akron, OH	75	38
Columbia, SC	67	34
Lexington, KY	67	34
Wichita, KS	63	32
Fort Wayne, IN	70	36
Biloxi, MS	17	9
Miami, FL	323	171
Tallahassee, FL	44	24
Long Beach, CA	31	17
Duluth, MN	51	28
Philadelphia, PA	711	391
Charlotte, NC	119	67
Boca Raton, FL	136	77
Macon, GA	31	19
Bradenton, FL	28	18
Myrtle Beach, SC	12	8
Gary, IN	17	12
State College, PA	21	15
Columbus, GA	13	10
Grand Forks, ND	12	11
Total	3,483	1,763

NPC = Nonprofit Program Classification, NTEE = National Taxonomy of Exempt Entities
 Source: The Urban Institute, Guidestar-NCCS National Nonprofit Organization Database, 1998-99



Figure 1. Distribution of Arts Programs by Type of Organization in the 26 Communities



Source: The Urban Institute, Guidestar-NCCS National Nonprofit Organization Database, 1998–99



Table 5. Distribution of Arts Programs by Arts and Other Types of Nonprofits in the 26 Communities

Community	Arts Programs by Arts Nonprofits		Arts Programs by Other Nonprofits	
	N	%	N	%
Aberdeen, SD (n=10)	10	100.0	0	0.0
Milledgeville, GA (n=4)	4	100.0	0	0.0
Myrtle Beach, SC (n=12)	12	100.0	0	0.0
Bradenton, FL (n=28)	27	96.4	1	3.6
Boca Raton, FL (n=136)	123	90.4	13	9.6
Macon, GA (n=31)	27	87.1	4	12.9
Columbus, GA (n=13)	11	84.6	2	15.4
State College, PA (n=21)	17	81.0	4	19.0
Miami, FL (n=323)	254	78.6	69	21.4
Fort Wayne, IN (n=70)	55	78.6	15	21.4
Boulder, CO (n=83)	65	78.3	18	21.7
Long Beach, CA (n=31)	24	77.4	7	22.6
Philadelphia, PA (n=711)	545	76.7	166	23.3
Biloxi, MS (n=17)	13	76.5	4	23.5
Duluth, MN (n=51)	39	76.5	12	23.5
St. Paul, MN (n=206)	157	76.2	49	23.8
Wichita, KS (n=63)	48	76.2	15	23.8
Grand Forks, ND (n=12)	9	75.0	3	25.0
Tallahassee, FL (n=44)	33	75.0	11	25.0
Charlotte, NC (n=119)	88	73.9	31	26.1
Columbia, SC (n=67)	48	71.6	19	28.4
Lexington, KY (n=67)	48	71.6	19	28.4
San Jose, CA (n=813)	582	71.6	231	28.4
Akron, OH (n=75)	53	70.7	22	29.3
Detroit, MI (n=459)	319	69.5	140	30.5
Gary, IN (n=17)	9	52.9	8	47.1
Total (n=3,483)	2,620	75.2	863	24.8

Source: The Urban Institute, Guidestar-NCCS National Nonprofit Organization Database, 1998–99



Table 6. Distribution of Specific Types of Arts Programs by Type of Nonprofit Organization

Arts Program Areas (NPC Codes)	Arts Programs By Arts Nonprofits		Arts Programs by Other Nonprofits		All Nonprofits	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Arts, Culture, and Humanities Programs—General	183	7.0	41	4.8	224	6.4
Artist Services	44	1.7	9	1.0	53	1.5
Cultural Heritage Programs	166	6.3	120	13.9	286	8.2
History and Historical Programs	347	13.2	83	9.6	430	12.3
Humanities Programs	53	2.0	49	5.7	102	2.9
Media and Communications Programs	306	11.7	336	38.9	642	18.4
Museum Programs	277	10.6	45	5.2	322	9.2
Performing Arts Programs	1,082	41.3	144	16.7	1,226	35.2
Visual Arts Programs	162	6.2	36	4.2	198	5.7
Total	2,620	100.0	863	100.0	3,483	100.0

NPC = Nonprofit Program Classification

Source: The Urban Institute, Guidestar-NCCS National Nonprofit Organization Database, 1998–99



APPENDIX A. THE KNIGHT FOUNDATION'S TARGET COMMUNITIES

Community Name	Counties and Cities
Aberdeen, SD	Brown County
Akron, OH	Summit County
Biloxi, MS	Harrison County
Boca Raton, FL	Palm Beach County
Boulder, CO	Boulder County
Bradenton, FL	Manatee County
Charlotte, NC	Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, and Union counties, NC; York County, SC
Columbia, SC	Richland County
Columbus, GA	Muscogee County, GA, and Phoenix City, AL
Detroit, MI	Wayne, Macomb, Oakland, and Washtenaw counties
Duluth, MN	St. Louis County, MN, and City of Superior, WI
Fort Wayne, IN	Allen County
Gary, IN	Lake County
Grand Forks, ND	Grand Forks County, ND, and Polk County, MN
Lexington, KY	Fayette, Bourbon, Clark, Jessamine, Madison, Montgomery, Scott, and Woodford counties
Long Beach, CA	Cities of Long Beach and Signal Hill
Macon, GA	Bibb County
Miami, FL	Miami-Dade and Broward counties
Milledgeville, GA	Baldwin County
Myrtle Beach, SC	Horry County
Philadelphia, PA	Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery counties, PA; City of Camden, NJ
San Jose, CA	Santa Clara, southern Alameda, and southern San Mateo counties
St. Paul, MN	Ramsey County
State College, PA	Centre County
Tallahassee, FL	Leon County
Wichita, KS	Sedgwick County



APPENDIX B. METHODOLOGY

This analysis builds on our previous pilot study (Twombly and Lampkin 2001) of the nonprofit services and activities in the 26 communities in which the Knight Foundation makes grants. The data for the study are derived from the Guidestar-NCCS National Nonprofit Organization Database and include nonprofits in the 26 communities that filed Forms 990 in 1998 or 1999. Part III on the Form 990 requires organizations to list their major programs. This study includes 16,801 nonprofit organizations. Although the Guidestar-NCCS National Nonprofit Organization Database contains more than 19,000 nonprofits in the 26 communities, roughly 2,500 were excluded from the analysis because they failed to complete Part III of the ir Forms 990.

To complement our pilot study, which took a detailed look at the arts and cultural activities in Akron, Gary, Macon, and Philadelphia, we assigned a full NPC code to all arts and cultural activities in Part III (see Appendix C). We also assigned a major group code (education, environment and animals, health, human services, international affairs, public and societal benefit, religion-related, and unknown) to all other programs and activities on Part III of the Forms 990.

The same organizations were then coded using the National Taxonomy of Exempt Entities (NTEE) system, which focuses on the purposes of organizations rather than their activities. Included in the NTEE classification is “arts, culture, and humanities.” We refer to groups fitting this NTEE category as “traditional” arts nonprofits, because they formed with the primary purpose of providing arts activities. However, the guiding supposition of the analysis is that, in addition to traditional arts providers, other groups—such as education nonprofits and human service agencies—are included in the arts communities in these locales. We call these groups “nontraditional” or alternative arts providers. We use NCCS data, community-level information on population and median household income from the U.S. Census Bureau, and descriptive statistics to test this assumption.



APPENDIX C. NONPROFIT PROGRAM CLASSIFICATION (NPC)— ARTS AND CULTURE

A01 Arts, Culture, and Humanities Programs, General/Other

A02 Artists' Services

- A02.01 Artists' Services, General/Other
- A02.02 Artist-in-Residence Programs

A03 Cultural Heritage Programs

- A03.01 Cultural Heritage Programs, General/Other
- A03.02 Celebratory Events
- A03.03 Cultural and Ethnic Awareness Programs
- A03.04 Cultural Festivals
- A03.05 Folk Arts Programs
 - A03.05.01 Folk Arts Programs, General/Other
 - A03.05.02 Ethnic Dance Programs
 - A03.05.03 Ethnic Music Programs

A04 History and Historical Programs

- A04.01 History and Historical Programs, General/Other
- A04.02 Commemorative Events
- A04.03 Genealogy Programs
- A04.04 Historic Preservation and Conservation Programs
- A04.05 Memorials and Monuments Programs

A05 Humanities Programs

- A05.01 Humanities Programs, General/Other
- A05.02 Archaeology Programs
- A05.03 Architectural Programs
- A05.04 Foreign Languages and Linguistics Programs
- A05.05 Literature Programs
 - A05.05.01 Literature Programs, General/Other
 - A05.05.02 Creative Writing Programs
 - A05.05.03 Literary Criticism
- A05.06 Philosophy and Ethics Programs
- A05.07 Theology and Comparative Religion Programs

A06 Media and Communications Programs

- A06.01 Media and Communications Programs, General/Other
- A06.02 Broadcasting
- A06.03 Electronic Media Programs
- A06.04 Film Programs
- A06.05 Journalism Programs
- A06.06 Publishing



A07 Museum Programs

- A07.01 Museum Programs, General/Other
- A07.02 Art Museum Programs
 - A07.02.01 Art Museum Programs, General/Other
 - A07.02.02 Art Museum Acquisition Programs
 - A07.02.03 Art Museum Audience Services
 - A07.02.04 Art Museum Curatorial and Exhibition Programs
 - A07.02.05 Art Museum Art Conservation Programs
- A07.03 Children's Museum Programs
 - A07.03.01 Children's Museum Programs, General/Other
 - A07.03.02 Children's Museum Acquisition Programs
 - A07.03.03 Children's Museum Audience Services
 - A07.03.04 Children's Museum Curatorial and Exhibition Programs
 - A07.03.05 Children's Museum Object Conservation Programs
- A07.04 History Museum Programs
 - A07.04.01 History Museum Programs, General/Other
 - A07.04.02 History Museum Acquisition Programs
 - A07.04.03 History Museum Audience Services
 - A07.04.04 History Museum Curatorial and Exhibition Programs
 - A07.04.05 History Museum Object Conservation Programs
- A07.05 Natural History Museum Programs
 - A07.05.01 Natural History Museum Programs, General/Other
 - A07.05.02 Natural History Museum Acquisition Programs
 - A07.05.03 Natural History Museum Audience Services
 - A07.05.04 Natural History Museum Curatorial and Exhibition Programs
 - A07.05.05 Natural History Museum Object Conservation Programs
- A07.06 Planetarium, Observatory and Astronomy Museum Programs
 - A07.06.01 Planetarium, Observatory and Astronomy Museum Programs, General/Other
 - A07.06.02 Planetarium, Observatory and Astronomy Museum Acquisition Programs
 - A07.06.03 Planetarium, Observatory and Astronomy Museum Audience Services
 - A07.06.04 Planetarium, Observatory and Astronomy Museum Curatorial and Exhibition Programs
 - A07.06.05 Planetarium, Observatory and Astronomy Museum Object Conservation Programs
- A07.07 Science and Technology Museum Programs
 - A07.07.01 Science and Technology Museum Programs, General/Other
 - A07.07.02 Science and Technology Museum Acquisition Programs
 - A07.07.03 Science and Technology Museum Audience Services
 - A07.07.04 Science and Technology Museum Curatorial and Exhibition Programs
 - A07.07.05 Science and Technology Museum Object Conservation Programs
- Programs
 - A07.08 Sports and Hobby Museum Programs
 - A07.08.01 Sports and Hobby Museum Programs, General/Other
 - A07.08.02 Sports and Hobby Museum Acquisition Programs
 - A07.08.03 Sports and Hobby Museum Audience Services
 - A07.08.04 Sports and Hobby Museum Curatorial and Exhibition Programs
 - A07.08.05 Sports and Hobby Museum Object Conservation Programs



A08 Performing Arts Programs

- A08.01 Performing Arts Programs, General/Other
- A08.02 Dance Programs
 - A08.02.01 Dance Programs, General/Other
 - A08.02.02 Ballet Programs
 - A08.02.03 Choreography Programs
 - A08.02.04 Dance Festivals
 - A08.02.05 Dance Instruction
 - A08.02.06 Modern Dance Programs
- A08.03 Music Programs
 - A08.03.01 Music Programs, General/Other
 - A08.03.02 Band Programs
 - A08.03.03 Chamber Music Programs
 - A08.03.04 Choral Programs
 - A08.03.05 Folk Music Programs
 - A08.03.06 Jazz Programs
 - A08.03.07 Music Festivals
 - A08.03.08 Music Instruction
 - A08.03.09 Orchestral Music Programs
- A08.04 Opera Programs
- A08.05 Theater Programs
 - A08.05.01 Theater Programs, General/Other
 - A08.05.02 Children's Theater Programs
 - A08.05.03 Musical Theater Programs
 - A08.05.04 Puppet Shows
 - A08.05.05 Theater Arts Instruction
 - A08.05.06 Theater Festivals

A09 Visual Arts Programs

- A09.01 Visual Arts Programs, General/Other
- A09.02 Crafts Programs
- A09.03 Graphics Arts Programs
- A09.04 Painting and Drawing Programs
- A09.05 Photography Programs
- A09.06 Public Art Programs
- A09.07 Sculpture Programs
- A09.08 Textile Arts Programs
- A09.09 Traveling Exhibitions
- A09.10 Visual Arts Festivals
- A09.11 Visual Arts Instruction

