

Money, Money, Monet

Identifying New York City Payments to Cultural Nonprofit Organizations



New York City
Independent Budget Office
Louisa Chafee, Director

This report was prepared by
Arden Armbruster

110 William St., 14th floor
New York, NY 10038
Tel. (212) 442-0632
www.ibo.nyc.ny.us





This report was prepared by Arden Armbruster and supervised by Jacob Berman, with report production by Tara V. Swanson.

Photos: Cole Rakow, Queens Museum; Sarah Stefanski, The Cloisters, New York Botanical Garden; Tara V. Swanson, Staten Island Zoo, Brooklyn Museum

Please direct any inquiries on this report to ardena@ibo.nyc.ny.us

Executive Summary

New York City is known globally for its arts and culture, and for its public sector commitment to the arts world. The city is frequently asked about its total spending on arts and culture, and often the focus is on the Department of Cultural Affairs (DCLA) budget and the city’s support for public libraries. Like many funders in the cultural arena, DCLA pays arts and cultural nonprofit organizations (collectively “cultural nonprofits”) mainly through grants and subsidies.

This paper focuses on a less evident source of support for the arts and culture sector—cultural nonprofits are also paid by a wide array of city agencies as contracted vendors through the city’s procurement process to provide goods or services. For agency payments to arts and cultural nonprofits, apart from DCLA and the public libraries, among our findings for 2022 (all years refer to city fiscal years):

- IBO identified \$89 million paid by other city agencies for goods and services procured from cultural nonprofits, separate from the \$638 million distributed by DCLA or paid to the public libraries.
- The Department of Education (\$27 million), the Department of Youth and Community Development (\$21 million), and the Department of Parks and Recreation (\$19 million) made the greatest total payments to arts and cultural nonprofits.
- The industries receiving the greatest payments were zoos and botanical gardens (\$19 million); other grantmaking and giving services (\$12 million); and general arts, entertainment, and recreation (\$11 million).
- IBO also compared the distribution of payments by borough or county using the administrative addresses of nonprofits filed with the Internal Revenue Service. Cultural nonprofits based in Manhattan (\$36 million), Brooklyn (\$24 million), and the Bronx (\$23 million) received the greatest total payments by other agencies.

These payments represent one component of municipal funding for culture. Other examples include hundreds of millions for building capital projects at cultural institutions, city-employed cultural workers such as arts teachers, tax breaks to support film and theater productions, and funding for cultural programs produced by multidisciplinary nonprofits. Identifying the city’s total support for cultural nonprofits is challenged by reporting and data limitations. Though the \$89 million paid by other agencies pales in comparison to the city’s total budget, it is a notable contribution to the city’s overall support for culture. Accordingly, the city could track these funds in the future to better understand and oversee the city’s investment in arts and culture.



Supporting Materials

Underlying Data for Public Use: [IBO Analysis of New York City Payments to Cultural Nonprofits](#) (zip file. Excel & Word doc)

Infographic: [How Much Did New York City Pay to Nonprofit Cultural Organizations in 2022?](#)



Introduction	1
City Funding for Public Libraries	1
City Funding Through the Department of Cultural Affairs	1
Payments to Cultural Nonprofits	2
Spending by Agency	2
Spending by Industry	2
Spending by Borough or County	2
Methodology	4
Cultural Nonprofits Funded by DCLA and Library Funding	4
Cultural Nonprofits Funded by Other City Agencies	5
Data Limitations	5
Use of 2022 Data	5
Limitations of Existing City and Public Data Reporting	5
Other Spending Categories	6
Conclusion	6
Glossary of Terms	7
Endnotes	Back Cover

Introduction

Understanding the breadth of the City of New York’s total investment in the cultural sector can allow the city and other funders of arts and culture organizations to be more strategic in their spending. The city’s cultural investment comes in many forms, from tax breaks to capital construction projects, and involves a variety of city agencies, making an understanding of the total investment elusive. In this paper, IBO focuses on one municipal funding stream for culture that often is overlooked in conversations about city funding—payments to arts and other cultural nonprofit organizations (collectively “cultural nonprofits”) participating as vendors in the city’s procurement of goods and services. While DCLA largely operates through grantmaking processes to support the arts, other city agencies solicit vendors for goods and services that then are contracted to be delivered through many types of businesses, including cultural nonprofits. City agency spending through procurement contracts is a lesser-known way the city also supports the cultural sector.

This report provides a look at payments to cultural nonprofits by all New York City agencies using existing government data. IBO has identified a total of \$727 million paid from the city’s Expense Budget to cultural nonprofits in 2022 through a mix of contracts, grants, and subsidies. Most of the payments were attributable to the city’s most visible pillars of cultural support: the Department of Cultural Affairs (DCLA) and the three public libraries—New York Public Library (which includes the Research Libraries), Brooklyn Public Library, and Queens Public Library (hereafter the “public libraries” or “library systems”).

Apart from DCLA and the public libraries, there are many instances in which other components of city government—even those with seemingly little connection to the cultural sector—use the city’s procurement process to contract with, pay, and thereby support cultural nonprofits. Each city agency manages its own procurement of goods and services. In 2022, payments to cultural nonprofits by these other city agencies totaled \$89 million, \$39 million higher than the total awarded through DCLA’s competitive grant program that year.

Payments to cultural nonprofits were analyzed in three ways: by city agency, by industry, and by borough or county. In addition to the tables in this report, underlying [data](#) for the analyses are provided in the supporting materials. IBO encourages readers to use this data as a point of departure for their own analyses. The methodology and limitations sections of the report detail how IBO tracked city funding flowing into the cultural sector, given the challenges presented by the city’s current data and reporting structures.

City Funding for Public Libraries

Together the city’s three public library systems represent the greatest investment in culture by New York City, with \$425 million in subsidies paid directly from the Expense Budget to the public libraries in 2022, apart from additional funding for library maintenance and renovation capital projects. The library systems are not city agencies—although their collective subsidies exceed the budgets of some mayoral agencies—but rather are set up as public-private partnerships between the city and the nonprofits that run each library. These nonprofits also solicit funding from private sources and other levels of government to supplement their city subsidies.

City Funding Through Department of Cultural Affairs

The second largest investment in culture by the city is funding provided by DCLA, which is a city agency. DCLA’s mission is to fund, promote, and advocate for cultural nonprofits across New York City, with an annual budget that has historically exceeded the federal government’s National Endowment for the Arts. In 2022, this included \$126 million to support the Cultural Institutions Group (CIG)—34 cultural nonprofits located on city-owned property—which amounts to about half of DCLA’s spending that year.¹ DCLA also awarded \$50 million in 2022 through competitive Cultural Development Fund (CDF) grants to fund cultural programs held in the city produced by nonprofits that have either exclusively cultural missions or multipurpose missions with a significant cultural component. A wide array of cultural nonprofits also derive support from the city’s Capital Budget, but as this report focuses exclusively on payments from the Expense Budget, those funds are not included here.

Payments to Cultural Nonprofits

The process for identifying payments to cultural nonprofits is complex. Because the city's Financial Management System (FMS) does not specifically track whether payees are cultural nonprofits, IBO developed a matching process to capture these payments using both city and public data. This process is further described in the Methodology section.

Spending by Agency. IBO identified \$727 million in payments to cultural nonprofits in 2022, and of these funds, \$89 million was spent by agencies outside of DCLA and library systems. In the latter category, payments may have been for cultural services, or for other services such as site rentals, and were made through city contracts with the cultural nonprofits to provide a good or service, not through a grantmaking process. The agencies with the largest total contract spending were the Department of Education (\$27 million), the Department of Youth and Community Development (\$21 million), and the Department of Parks and Recreation (\$19 million). Some agencies have funding that operates as a pass through in their expense budgets. For example, the Office of Technology and Innovation paid out \$8 million on behalf of the Mayor's Office of Media and Entertainment, which administers the NYC Women's Fund for Media, Music, and Theatre jointly with a cultural nonprofit.

Spending by Industry. Using nonprofits' North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes as a proxy for industry, IBO disaggregated city spending by industry within the cultural sector. In 2022, the most funding went to entities classified as libraries and archives (\$427 million), arts (\$179 million), and miscellaneous industries (\$62 million). Arts includes museums, theater companies, musical groups, and fine arts while miscellaneous includes civic and social organizations and educational support services. Outside of DCLA and the city libraries, the specific industries with the highest payments from city agencies were zoos and botanical gardens (\$19 million); other grantmaking and giving services (\$12 million); and general arts, entertainment, and recreation (\$11 million). Other Grantmaking and Giving Services encompasses funders, fundraising organizations, and other similar entities.

Spending by Borough or County. IBO also compared the distribution of payments by borough or county by using the administrative addresses of nonprofits filed with the IRS. In addition to the five boroughs of New York City, IBO

City Payments to Cultural Nonprofits by City Agency	
<i>Dollars in thousands</i>	
Agency	Total 2022 Spending
New York Public Library	\$153,565
Brooklyn Public Library	124,837
Queens Borough Public Library	118,598
New York Research Libraries	28,400
Subtotal: Public Libraries	\$425,400
Department of Cultural Affairs	\$212,438
Subtotal: DCLA	\$212,438
Department of Education	\$27,123
Department of Youth and Community Development	21,019
Department of Parks and Recreation	19,036
New York City Office of Technology and Innovation	8,306
Department of Social Services	3,730
Department for the Aging	3,448
Department of Probation	1,580
Administration for Children's Services	1,126
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	813
Department of Citywide Administrative Services	653
Police Department	592
Mayoralty	474
Department of Small Business Services	349
Board of Elections	175
Borough President–Brooklyn	108
Borough President–Queens	107
Housing Preservation and Development	94
Department of Transportation	92
City University of New York	84
Department of Correction	52
Law Department	44
Borough President–Staten Island	41
Department of Sanitation	38
Department of Emergency Management	28
Campaign Finance Board	20
City Council	15
Department of Environmental Protection	15
Other	16
Subtotal: Other Agencies	\$89,176
Total	\$727,014
SOURCES: IBO analysis of data from the New York City Financial Management System, Internal Revenue Service Exempt Organization Business Master File, and Candid Foundation Directory Online.	
NOTES: Figures may not sum exactly due to rounding. Research libraries are part of the New York Public Library system but have a separate agency code through which city funding is channeled.	
<i>New York City Independent Budget Office</i>	

City Payments to Cultural Nonprofits by Industry			
<i>Dollars in thousands</i>			
Industry	2022 DCLA Spending and Library Subsidies	2022 Spending by Other Agencies	Total 2022 Spending
Libraries and Archives	\$425,635	\$934	\$426,569
Subtotal: Libraries	\$425,635	\$934	\$426,569
Museums	\$57,671	\$5,380	\$63,050
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	19,054	10,932	29,986
Performing Arts Companies	22,249	3,082	25,331
Theater Companies and Dinner Theaters	14,927	5,978	20,905
Dance Companies	9,032	6,940	15,972
Fine Arts Schools	7,315	5,630	12,945
Musical Groups and Artists	8,492	837	9,329
Motion Picture and Video Production	1,670	303	1,974
Subtotal: Arts	\$140,410	\$39,082	\$179,492
Zoos and Botanical Gardens	\$34,141	\$19,455	\$53,597
Historical Sites	4,900	422	5,322
Subtotal: Cultural Sites	\$39,041	\$19,877	\$58,919
Other Grantmaking and Giving Services	\$6,929	\$12,013	\$18,941
Educational Support Services	767	8,347	9,115
Civic and Social Organizations	3,348	2,459	5,807
Other Management Consulting Services	3,978	921	4,898
Grantmaking Foundations	2,524	616	3,140
Professional Organizations	2,154	433	2,587
Religious Organizations	705	1,712	2,417
Services for the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities	540	1,318	1,859
Business Associations	1,239	72	1,311
Individual and Family Services	1,076	-	1,076
Other	7,269	536	7,805
Unknown (Missing)	2,223	857	3,080
Subtotal: Miscellaneous Industries	\$32,752	\$29,284	\$62,036
Total	\$637,838	\$89,176	\$727,014
SOURCES: IBO analysis of data from the New York City Financial Management System, Internal Revenue Service Exempt Organization Business Master File, and Candid Foundation Directory Online.			
NOTES: Figures may not sum exactly due to rounding. Because the focus of this paper is cultural payments made by agencies other than DCLA or the libraries, public library and DCLA spending are combined in this table. Readers interested in solely DCLA or the library systems can use the public underlying data to disaggregate spending by each entity.			

New York City Independent Budget Office

examined payments by the city to organizations with administrative addresses in three surrounding counties: Westchester, Suffolk, and Nassau. (The City of New York is able to fund entities headquartered outside of New York City to provide services within the city.) For a similar analysis of DCLA CDF grantees, see IBO's May 2023 report, [Where are Cultural Development Fund Awards Distributed Throughout New York City?](#)

It is important to note that an organization's administrative address need not align with the locations of its programs, or with all administrative locations if there are multiple ones. For example, the New York Public Library's administrative address is in Manhattan, but its branch locations span Manhattan, the Bronx, and Staten Island. Other organizations may not have physical locations in a particular borough but still may provide services there. This contributes to the considerable change in the amount paid to organizations based in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens across the two columns below. It also highlights one downside of the procurement data tracking system, which is that it does not account for where programs occur.

City Payments to Cultural Nonprofits by Borough/County of Administrative Address			
<i>Dollars in thousands</i>			
Borough/County	2022 DCLA Spending and Library Subsidies	2022 Spending by Other Agencies	Total 2022 Spending
Manhattan (New York County)	\$271,261	\$36,079	\$307,341
Brooklyn (Kings County)	167,239	23,636	190,875
Queens	155,093	2,735	157,828
Bronx	33,111	23,302	56,414
Staten Island (Richmond County)	10,885	776	11,662
Surrounding Counties	249	2,648	2,896
Total	\$637,838	\$89,176	\$727,014

SOURCES: IBO analysis of data from the New York City Financial Management System, Internal Revenue Service Exempt Organization Business Master File, and Candid Foundation Directory Online.

NOTES: Surrounding Counties includes Westchester, Suffolk, and Nassau counties. Figures may not sum exactly due to rounding. Because the focus of this paper is cultural payments made by agencies other than DCLA or the libraries, public library and DCLA spending are combined in this table. Readers interested in solely DCLA or the library systems can use the public underlying [data](#) to disaggregate spending by each entity.

New York City Independent Budget Office

We found that cultural nonprofits with administrative addresses in Manhattan and Brooklyn received the largest amounts for payments made by city agencies other than DCLA and library systems. Cultural nonprofits with administrative addresses in the Bronx received the third largest payments by other city agencies, whereas Queens received the third largest payments by DCLA and the library systems.

Methodology

Outside of DCLA and the library systems, the city neither tracks if payments made to outside entities were for cultural services nor if they were received by cultural nonprofits. IBO used two primary sources of data to find city payments to cultural nonprofits in 2022: payments to external entities from the city's Financial Management System (FMS) and the IRS's Exempt Organizations Business Master File (BMF) from the National Center for Charitable Statistics (NCCS).

IBO used FMS to download all financial transactions between all city agencies and outside entities during 2022. This includes payments disbursed from July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022, which may not in every instance be the same as payments made for services rendered in 2022; this dataset includes some payments for services appropriated in prior years and paid for in 2022, as well as for some services both appropriated and paid for in 2022. The transaction information from FMS includes the payee's name and the expenditure amount. For agencies not listed in the findings above, IBO was not able to identify any payments made to cultural nonprofits in 2022. Due to lack of data access, IBO is not able to analyze payments made by public benefit corporations such as New York City Health + Hospitals, the Economic Development Corporation, and the New York City Housing Authority.

The BMF dataset contains select data for all active tax-exempt organizations in the United States based on Form 990s submitted to the IRS. While determining which payments made by DCLA or to the public libraries met IBO's criteria was relatively straightforward, the process for other city agencies was more extensive. To match payments made by those agencies, IBO had to determine which entities operating in New York City could be appropriately classified as cultural nonprofits.

Cultural Nonprofits Funded by DCLA and Library Funding. IBO considered all payments to nonprofits made by DCLA and the city's public libraries as payments to cultural nonprofits. Instead of matching against a list of NYC-based cultural nonprofits created from the BMF, which was necessary for other agencies, IBO assumed that all payments to nonprofits by DCLA were to organizations in the arts and culture sector or to non-cultural nonprofits for services that directly support New York City arts and cultural programming. IBO then used the BMF to ascertain each payee nonprofit's location and industry. About one percent of payments made by DCLA could not be matched to BMF data, suggesting they were not to nonprofits or were to nonprofits based outside of IBO's target counties. These payments are excluded from the analysis, and therefore, the total paid by DCLA reported above is slightly lower than non-personnel spending totals presented in city budget documents.

Cultural Nonprofits Funded by Other City Agencies. To determine which entities paid by the city were cultural organizations, IBO matched FMS data to the BMF. To do so, IBO created a list of New York City-based cultural nonprofits from the BMF. First, IBO limited the BMF data to only nonprofits based in New York City or the surrounding counties of Westchester, Nassau, and Suffolk by using the administrative addresses listed on their 990s. We did not examine payments that might have been made to organizations based in other counties due to data constraints, but we theorize that few payments would fall into this category.² That less than \$3 million dollars was identified in the counties IBO did include substantiates this theory.

Next, IBO further limited the nonprofit list to cultural organizations only by using NAICS codes. NAICS codes are maintained by the federal government for research on different economic sectors, allowing them to report statistics by industry. To create a list of codes that could account for most cultural nonprofits, IBO started with the “Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation” NAICS codes, removing codes associated with sports, amusement parks, and gambling industries. IBO retained codes that spanned both arts and recreation, such as codes for promoters and agents/managers. However, because the resulting list of codes overlooked literary and media industries commonly associated with the cultural sector, IBO added codes for publishers, television and film industries, and libraries.

To capture cultural organizations with either missing or non-cultural NAICS codes, IBO took two approaches. First, we reviewed the National Taxonomy of Exempt Entities (NTEE) codes assigned to organizations by the NCCS and the IRS; these are included in the BMF. IBO reviewed all New York-based nonprofits with missing NAICS codes but culture-related NTEE codes, using subject matter expertise and research to pinpoint any additional cultural organizations that should be added to IBO’s list. IBO did the same for organizations with cultural NTEE codes but non-cultural NAICS codes. Second, we reviewed a list from Candid’s Foundation Directory Online of all New York City-based organizations that received at least \$1 million in grants for “arts and culture” (per Candid’s definition) from a private funder. This process allowed us to identify additional organizations working in the cultural sector with non-cultural NAICS or NTEE codes. Because of these steps, IBO’s analysis of payments by industry—using NAICS codes as a proxy for industry—includes several industries that would not typically be considered part of the cultural sector; industries with less than \$1 million in total payments are aggregated into the “Other” industry category.

IBO matched organizations across the two lists—one of payments made by NYC agencies to vendors and other entities and one of cultural nonprofits in the greater NYC area—using the organization’s name. Ideally, matching would be done using another unique identifier, like an Employer Identification Number (EIN), but neither EINs nor addresses are available in the FMS data used in this report. Therefore, while this analysis sheds considerable new light on cultural spending by New York City, IBO expects some additional payments to cultural nonprofits were not identified using this methodology.

Data Limitations

Use of 2022 Data. IBO focused on fiscal year 2022 because it was the most recent fiscal year with finalized actuals. Without comparison years, IBO cannot determine whether the amount paid to cultural nonprofits in 2022 was typical, and there are reasons to suggest previous years may look different due to the utilization of federal COVID-19 relief funds. IBO did not provide comparison years due to data constraints, namely the extraordinarily large size of the FMS data, which record every payment made by the city. FMS is also ill-equipped to produce large reports, requiring time-intensive troubleshooting to download the necessary data. Lastly, the BMF contains only active nonprofits; the IRS removes nonprofits from the file when they close or when their tax-exempt status is revoked. Earlier years of payment data may include organizations that have since been removed from the BMF and would therefore not be matched to payments, leading to an undercount.

Limitations of Existing City and Public Data Reporting. Existing data is insufficient to identify the complete universe of payments to cultural organizations by New York City for a few reasons. First, the payment data collected in FMS is challenging to analyze because key descriptive fields are vulnerable to human error and not intended for research purposes. In addition, because FMS links payments to the entity name that the payee has specifically enrolled into the

city's Payee Information Portal (PIP), the entity names in FMS may not always exactly match the entity's legal name reported in the BMF. As mentioned in the Methodology section, the available FMS data used for this analysis data also lacked a unique identifier such as an EIN that IBO could use to match payees to public documents. IBO is confident that the majority of payments to cultural nonprofits are captured, but due to the limitations of data cleaning, IBO undoubtedly missed some payments to organizations with names in FMS that differed significantly from their legal names. IBO chose the most conservative approach to maximize confidence in the matches that were made. In a few instances, organizations with exceptionally similar names in the BMF may have resulted in multiple matches to the same payment. IBO took measures to detect and remove these duplicates to the greatest practicable extent.

Second, though the federal government manages and uses NAICS codes to classify organizations by industry for research purposes, nonprofits can choose their own codes—or choose to forego a code entirely. These codes usually do match organizations' missions, but IBO did discover instances where this was not the case. Accordingly, the industry classifications above are a general rather than specific reflection of the spread of funds across subsectors of the cultural economy.

Third, defining culture is challenging. For some types of organizations, such as after-school programs and immigrant services nonprofits, it is not clear whether their activities should be considered as being primarily or significantly devoted to the arts and cultural arena. With these organizations, IBO chose to be inclusive within reason. If an after-school program provides arts instruction in addition to other types of instruction—and it had a culture-related NAICS code—it was included in the analysis. Immigrant services organizations were also included when they had culture-related NAICS codes. Occasionally organizations with little connection to the cultural sector also matched during the analysis (e.g., a private school, a nonprofit providing financial information, an education research group) because they had culture-related NAICS codes. These isolated instances were also removed from the data when detected.

Other Spending Categories. The city invests in the cultural sector in a variety of ways beyond the scope of this paper, including but not limited to:

- City capital spending on behalf of cultural nonprofits;
- Cultural workers directly employed by the city, such as arts teachers at the Department of Education;
- Foregone tax revenue, including income tax deductions for donations to nonprofits, sales taxes and property tax exemptions for nonprofits, and tax credit programs to boost arts and cultural industries;
- Arts supplies, including musical instruments, purchased by the city;
- Payments to individual artists who have not formed a nonprofit;
- Payments to organizations that provide cultural programming as part of their overall mission, but that contract with the city to provide an array of programs (e.g., Henry Street Settlement, 92nd Street Y).³

Some of these supports can be further explored with existing data, whereas others would require the city to implement new data policies.

Conclusion

While the \$89 million in payments made by agencies other than DCLA and the libraries accounts for a small fraction of the city's overall budget, it is substantial when compared to how much the city explicitly budgets for culture. DCLA's present role does not include tracking and reporting on these funds, one of the many ways the City of New York supports arts and culture. As IBO continues its reporting on cultural funding mechanisms, we welcome input from individuals and organizations with expertise in municipal arts funding.

Glossary

Cultural Development Fund (CDF): A competitive grant program administered by the NYC Department of Cultural Affairs. The grant funds cultural programs in the city, produced by cultural nonprofits or nonprofits with cultural components in their missions.

Cultural Institutions Group (CIG): A group of 34 cultural nonprofits located on city-owned property that receive funds from the city Expense Budget for operating support and from the Capital Budget for maintenance and renovation.

Cultural Nonprofit: For the purposes of this report, an organization is a cultural nonprofit if the recipient organization is included in the Internal Revenue Service's Exempt Organizations Business Master File and either the organization's North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code was related to the arts and culture, or the organization has a mission largely related to the arts or culture.

Department of Cultural Affairs (DCLA): New York City government's cultural agency, whose mission is to fund, promote, and advocate for cultural nonprofits across the city. DCLA administers several programs in the Expense Budget, the largest of which are the Cultural Institutions Group and the Cultural Development Fund.

Financial Management System (FMS): The City of New York's centralized accounting and budgeting system, which includes records of all payments by the city to external entities.

Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Exempt Organizations Business Master File (BMF): A cumulative dataset of select information on tax-exempt entities registered with the IRS, based on their most recently processed Form 990 submissions. The BMF includes information on active nonprofits in the United States; the IRS takes steps to remove organizations that cease operations or that have their tax-exempt status revoked.

National Taxonomy of Exempt Entities (NTEE): A classification system developed by the IRS and the National Center for Charitable Statistics to categorize nonprofits by their primary stated purpose as indicated in their applications for tax-exempt status.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS): A classification system developed by the federal Office of Management and Budget to categorize businesses, including nonprofits, for the purposes of researching and reporting about the U.S. economy by sector.

Procurement Through City Contracting: The City of New York acquires goods and services from vendors through its procurement process. The process typically begins with a city agency extending a request for goods or services. Vendors then respond with information about how they would fulfill the agency's request. A contract is awarded based on those responses, following rules and regulations promulgated by the City Charter and the Procurement Policy Board (PPB) and overseen by the Mayor's Office of Contract Services (MOCS). More information about city procurement can be found on the MOCS [website](#).

Endnotes

¹Members of the Cultural Institutions Group include the following cultural nonprofits, as of July 2023.

- American Museum of Natural History
- Bronx County Historical Society
- Bronx Museum of the Arts
- Brooklyn Academy of Music
- Brooklyn Botanic Garden
- Brooklyn Children's Museum
- Brooklyn Museum
- Carnegie Hall
- New York City Ballet/David H. Koch Theater
- El Museo del Barrio
- Flushing Town Hall
- Jamaica Center for Arts & Learning
- Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts
- Metropolitan Museum of Art
- Museum of Jewish Heritage
- Museum of the City of New York
- Museum of the Moving Image
- New York Botanical Garden
- New York City Center
- New York Hall of Science
- MoMA PS1
- Public Theater
- Queens Botanical Garden
- Queens Museum
- Queens Theatre
- Snug Harbor Cultural Center & Botanical Garden
- Staten Island Children's Museum
- Staten Island Historical Society
- Staten Island Museum
- Staten Island Zoo
- Studio Museum in Harlem
- Wave Hill
- Weeksville Heritage Center
- Wildlife Conservation Society (Bronx Zoo and New York Aquarium)

²IBO limited non-New York City counties to the closest suburban counties in New York State. Nonprofits are required to register in the state where they conduct business, which means that unaffiliated nonprofits cannot share a legal name in the same state, but they can across states. That is, there cannot be multiple nonprofits with the legal name "Nonprofit A" in New York State, but there could be a "Nonprofit A" in New York and a "Nonprofit A" in New Jersey. Given that the methodology used in this report matches payments to nonprofits on name alone, introducing nonprofits in states other than New York would have increased the likelihood of false matches and therefore the potential for inflated payment amounts.

³Organizations may be part of the analysis above if they have a cultural NAICS code or received money from DCLA, but they are otherwise excluded unless their primary work is in the cultural sector.