



Economic and Fiscal Impacts of COVID-19 on Palm Beach County Cultural Organizations

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Introduction

Responding to the Coronavirus state of emergency in 2020, the Cultural Council for Palm Beach County issued a survey about COVID-19 impacts on its constituent organizations between March 2020 and August 2020. At the pandemic's early stage, the total economic loss reported by 53% of the survey respondents had already reached \$48,313,070. These organizations had lost 888,277 attendees, postponed or canceled more than 1,600 events, and furloughed 150 full-time and 443 part-time employees.

Using a portion of the county's federal CARES Act funds allocation, the Cultural Council partnered with Palm Beach County to establish the Palm Beach County Cultural Resiliency Fund. In 2021, 15 organizations received direct relief support through grants totaling more than \$186,000. Additionally, the Cultural Council raised private funds to create the Palm Beach County Artist Relief Fund, providing micro grants to more than 130 professional artists in Palm Beach County.

As of February 8, 2022, Americans for the Arts reports that arts attendees have begun returning to in-person programs. The sector's employment lags behind the Nation's Economy and is still down by 12% since pre-pandemic. Nationally, as of July 2021, financial losses to nonprofit arts and culture organizations were estimated by Americans for the Arts to be \$17.97 billion.

This report documents the economic and fiscal impacts of COVID-19 in the Palm Beach County arts and culture sector from 2018-2019 (FY 19) through 2021 (FY 21) based on financial statements and attendance information collected from grantee reports for FY 20 and FY 21 and attendance and visitor information collected from intercept surveying for FY 19 reporting.

The data is provided in the aggregate and broken out by geographic location of the cultural organizations located in Boca Raton, Jupiter, Other Cities, and West Palm Beach.

Summary of Impacts

The COVID-19 pandemic had substantial negative impacts on the arts and culture sector and the local economy of Palm Beach County. The direct economic effects are shown in Tables 1 and 2. Based on the economic and fiscal impacts derived from the spending by cultural tourists and retained locals who attended an arts or culture event in Palm Beach County and the operations of the organizations that hosted the events, direct economic activity declined 61.2% from \$589.1 million to \$228.6 million over the period 2019-2021. Reflecting this diminished economic activity, employment at the cultural organizations fell from 13,434 to 2,055 or 84.7% and compensation received by these workers plummeted by almost \$226.9 million or 80.8% from 2019-2021. As expected with these declines in economic activity, local and state government agencies also saw material reductions in their revenues. Revenues to local government agencies in Palm Beach County derived from the economic activity generated by the arts and culture sector declined 51.7% from \$25.5 million to \$12.3 million, and revenues flowing to the State of Florida declined from \$29.6 million to \$8.6 million, a 70.8% fall, from 2019-2021.

Table 1. Comparison of Direct Economic and Fiscal Impacts: 2019-2021

Comparison of Direct Economic and Fiscal Impacts: 2019-2021			
	2019*	2020	2021
Economic activity	\$589,138,628	\$361,621,561	\$228,599,941
Employment	13,434	3,256	2,055
Employee compensation	\$280,726,000	\$81,389,741	\$53,868,239
Local government revenue	\$25,527,000	\$20,006,988	\$12,330,591
State government revenue	\$29,590,000	\$14,007,568	\$8,638,449

Table 2. Change in Direct Economic and Fiscal Impacts: 2019-2021

Change in Direct Economic and Fiscal Impacts: 2019-2021			
	2019-2020	2020-2021	2019-2021
Economic activity	-38.6%	-36.8%	-61.2%
Employment	-75.8%	-36.9%	-84.7%
Employee compensation	-71.0%	-33.8%	-80.8%
Local government revenue	-21.6%	-38.4%	-51.7%
State government revenue	-52.7%	-38.3%	-70.8%

* Notes:

- 1) 2019 impact figures are from "The Economic Impact of Cultural Tourism in Palm Beach County," Table 26, pp.
- 2) The figures in the tables comparing the 2019, 2020, 2021 impact results are the direct impact, so they do not include multiplier effects.

Once multiplier effects are considered, the declines in the economic impacts are not quite as large compared to when only the direct effects are considered, but they are still substantial, as shown in Table 3. Over the two-year period from 2020-2021,¹ the decline in economic activity derived from the arts and culture sector resulted in a fall in output from \$600.7 million to \$380.7 million, down 36.6%, throughout the Palm Beach County economy. Gross domestic product (GDP) experienced a similar decline of 36.3%. Employment supported by the economic activity of the arts and culture organizations declined across the local economy by 36.7% from 4,882 to 3,090 workers. These effects also caused a large reduction in employee compensation from \$152.4 million to \$98.8 million, down 35.2%.

In looking at the relative effects across the cities in Palm Beach County (see Table 3), the largest declines in economic impacts were felt by the arts and culture organizations in Boca Raton across all measures. The organizations in West Palm Beach saw the second largest decline in output, but the impacts to GDP, employment, and employee compensation were second-largest in all other cities across the county, followed by the impacts of the organizations in West Palm Beach. The smallest impacts, although still substantial, across all indicators were derived from the reduction in economic activity of those organizations in Jupiter.

¹ The 2019 impacts were sourced from another study (see Note 1 to Table 1), and they do not include multiplier effects. In order to make accurate comparisons of the effects of COVID-19 when multiplier effects are taken into account, only the results for 2020 and 2021 are compared, since they do include multiplier effects.

Table 3. Combined Total Economic Impacts of Visitor Spending and Operations of Arts Organizations

Combined Total Economic Impacts of Visitor Spending and Operations of Arts Organizations (includes multiplier effects): 2020-2021					
2020	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Employee Compensation</i> <i>(2019 \$)</i>	<i>GDP</i> <i>(2019 \$)</i>	<i>Output</i> <i>(2019 \$)</i>	
Boca Raton	418	\$13,615,029	\$31,067,228	\$60,478,514	
Jupiter	740	\$23,092,660	\$45,553,682	\$85,066,975	
Other Cities	1,324	\$39,620,129	\$78,792,218	\$146,493,495	
West Palm Beach	2,400	\$76,057,530	\$160,291,825	\$308,647,253	
Total	4,882	\$152,385,347	\$315,704,953	\$600,686,236	
2021	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Employee Compensation</i> <i>(2019 \$)</i>	<i>GDP</i> <i>(2019 \$)</i>	<i>Output</i> <i>(2019 \$)</i>	
Boca Raton	202	\$7,098,511	\$16,619,370	\$32,645,026	
Jupiter	566	\$17,737,549	\$32,236,501	\$58,543,164	
Other Cities	746	\$23,066,765	\$49,952,769	\$95,546,914	
West Palm Beach	1,577	\$50,891,913	\$102,309,728	\$193,993,315	
Total	3,090	\$98,794,738	\$201,118,369	\$380,728,419	
Change: 2020-2021	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Employee Compensation</i> <i>(2019 \$)</i>	<i>GDP</i> <i>(2019 \$)</i>	<i>Output</i> <i>(2019 \$)</i>	
Boca Raton	-51.6%	-47.9%	-46.5%	-46.0%	
Jupiter	-23.5%	-23.2%	-29.2%	-31.2%	
Other Cities	-43.7%	-41.8%	-36.6%	-34.8%	
West Palm Beach	-34.3%	-33.1%	-36.2%	-37.1%	
Total	-36.7%	-35.2%	-36.3%	-36.6%	

Methodology

Economic Impact Concepts

Economic impact is based on the concept that a new dollar flowing into the area causes an expansion of the economy. The economic activity of many businesses generates exports outside of the region,² which brings this money flowing back into the local economy. These businesses use this revenue to pay their workers' salaries and benefits, purchase inputs from local suppliers, and pay government taxes and fees. The direct economic impact is derived from the production activity of the businesses and the salaries and benefits they are then able to pay their workers. As already alluded to, this also generates additional economic activity oftentimes referred to as the multiplier effects.

The multiplier can be separated into two effects: the indirect effect and the induced effect. The indirect effect results from the company purchasing inputs (physical goods or services) from its local suppliers. This then sets off additional spending by the supplier in its purchases of inputs and payment of salaries and benefits to its employees. The induced effect is derived from the spending of the employees of the company resulting from the incomes they receive. This is where the economic impact really begins to spread throughout the economy as workers spend their incomes to buy the various goods and services that they need and desire.

All of this economic activity also benefits the government at various levels as the spending by businesses, their employees, and others generate tax revenues and fees. For instance, these activities will generate excise, income, and property tax revenues, social security contributions, and various license fees.

Of course, not all of this economic activity is captured within the local economy. There are leakages as businesses and individual consumers purchase goods and services outside of the local economy causing some money to leak or flow out of the local economy. This is also the case as federal and state taxes and fees are paid resulting from these activities. These leakages are accounted for in the model and are not counted as part of the economic impact. In fact, they reduce the impact of these activities.

There are generally three basic multipliers used to measure the overall impacts. The output multiplier measures the direct, indirect, and induced changes in output across the economy resulting from a change in economic activity within the local economy. The employment multiplier measures the direct, indirect, and induced changes in full-time equivalent employment across the economy resulting from this change in economic activity. Finally, the earnings multiplier measures the direct, indirect, and induced changes in earnings (including benefits) across the economy resulting from the change in economic activity. Like the proverbial ripples resulting from a rock

² These exports include retail and hotel spending, for example, by visitors from outside the county. In this manner, many services are also exported.

being thrown in a pond, the multiplier effects will register successive rounds of effects until eventually the leakage from each round halts the process.

Input-output analysis was introduced by Wassily Leontief for which he later received the Nobel Prize in economics in 1973.³ An input-output model describes the economic interactions or trade flows among businesses, households, and governments and shows how changes in one area of the economy impact other areas. The multipliers that result from these models are the expressions of these interactions. The analysis is conducted using the IMPLAN input-output model for these two geographies. The IMPLAN model measures the economic interactions across 536 industries.

The economic activity accounted for in the analysis is the spending from the visitors who attended the events and the operations of the arts organizations. The actual data used and the methodologies to derive the spending estimates are discussed in the following section.

Data

Data on the CAT B and CAT CII organizations that received grant funds for fiscal years 2020 and 2021 were provided by the Cultural Council for Palm Beach County. The data on each of the organizations used in this analysis included the number of full-time equivalent staff, the number of contracted staff by the organization, financial statements, total attendance at events, percentage of attendance from outside the county, and artist room nights. Additional data from a survey analysis of cultural tourism in Palm Beach County was also used in the calculations of the impacts of visitor spending, as discussed below.

Impacts of Visitor Spending

The total attendance for 2020 and 2021 by the city in which the cultural organizations are located are shown in Tables 4 and 5. In order to calculate the number of attendees at the events whose spending counted toward the economic impacts, the total attendance figures were adjusted to account for those who came from outside Palm Beach County for the main purpose of attending the cultural event. These calculations were made using data from a survey analysis of cultural tourism in Palm Beach County covering the 2019 fiscal year.⁴

The data for the analysis in this study was collected through intercept surveys of those who attended events held by the cultural organizations that received grants administered by the Cultural Council for Palm Beach County in FY 2019. The results of the study indicate that of all the people who attended the events, 30.8% of the attendees were non-residents of Palm Beach County, and 12.4% of the non-resident attendees came from outside the county for the sole purpose of attending a cultural event.⁵ Using these results, the percentage of the attendees who

³ For an example of his seminal work, see: Leontief, Wassily et al., *Studies in the Structure of the American Economy: Theoretical and Empirical Explorations in Input-Output Analysis*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1953.

⁴ Phillips, Surale and Americans for the Arts. (n.d.) *The Economic Impact of Cultural Tourism in Palm Beach County, Results from the FY 19 Attendee Surveys and Spending Data*. Report completed for the Palm Beach County Cultural Tourism Development Fund.

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 2.

were cultural tourists was calculated to be 28.7%. The results of the study also show that 35.6% of the attendees were retained locals.⁶ These are people who would have gone outside the county to attend a similar cultural event, if the event they attended in Palm Beach County were not held. These figures were multiplied by the total attendance to get an estimate of the attendees whose spending count towards the economic impacts as shown in Tables 4 and 5. The data were also split by the location of the cultural organization into the cities of Boca Raton, Jupiter, West Palm Beach, and other cities within Palm Beach County.

Table 4. Attendees Whose Spending Counts Toward Economic Impacts: FY 20

<i>City</i>	<i>Total Attendance</i>	<i>Cultural Tourists</i>	<i>Retained Locals</i>
Boca Raton	223,330	23,628	50,201
Jupiter	515,708	51,677	119,500
Other	849,951	92,117	188,334
West Palm Beach	1,544,855	60,282	475,203
Grand Total	3,133,844	227,703	833,238

Table 5. Attendees Whose Spending Counts Toward Economic Impacts: FY 21

<i>City</i>	<i>Total Attendance</i>	<i>Cultural Tourists</i>	<i>Retained Locals</i>
Boca Raton	54,345	7,436	10,125
Jupiter	350,411	48,269	64,880
Other	387,793	12,323	122,770
West Palm Beach	796,652	58,691	210,816
Grand Total	1,589,201	126,719	408,591

The spending amounts of these visitors was calculated using the average per person spending by locals and cultural tourists using data from the aforementioned 2019 survey analysis as shown in Tables 6 and 7. These figures were used to calculate spending for both 2020 and 2021. The dollar values of the spending are reported in 2019 values. These spending amounts were multiplied by the total number of attendees whose spending counts toward economic impacts from Tables 4 and 5 for each respective year and city to get the total amount of spending as shown in Tables 8-17. These total spending figures were then run through the IMPLAN input-output model for Palm Beach County to get the economic and fiscal impacts, including multiplier effects. The detailed results are provided in the Appendix. They are reported in 2019-dollar values in order to be able to compare to the 2019 economic impacts.

⁶ Ibid., p. 13.

Table 6. Average Spending Per Event by Retained Locals

<i>Type of Spending</i>	<i>Average Spending Per Attendee Per Event</i>
Admission	\$88.78
Onsite meals	\$18.02
Offsite meals	\$28.42
Souvenirs	\$8.28
Clothing	\$7.22
Transportation	\$6.63
Childcare/eldercare	\$1.07
Overnight accommodations	\$5.17
Miscellaneous	\$4.07
Total	\$167.66

Table 7. Average Spending Per Event by Cultural Tourists

<i>Type of Spending</i>	<i>Average Spending Per Attendee Per Event</i>
Admission	\$102.52
Onsite meals	\$28.67
Offsite meals	\$48.08
Souvenirs	\$15.84
Clothing	\$10.01
Transportation	\$19.60
Childcare/eldercare	\$2.28
Overnight accommodations	\$91.86
Miscellaneous	\$6.91
Total	\$325.76

Table 8. Total Spending by Cultural Tourists and Retained Locals at Cultural Events in Palm Beach County: FY 2020 (2019 \$)

<i>Type of Spending</i>	<i>Cultural Tourists</i>	<i>Retained Locals</i>	<i>Total Spending</i>
Admission	\$23,344,639	\$73,972,344	\$97,316,983
Onsite meals	\$6,528,858	\$15,011,795	\$21,540,653
Offsite meals	\$10,947,101	\$23,681,101	\$34,628,202
Souvenirs	\$3,605,763	\$6,899,878	\$10,505,641
Clothing	\$2,279,849	\$6,015,734	\$8,295,583
Transportation	\$4,462,690	\$5,528,521	\$9,991,211
Childcare	\$518,548	\$894,007	\$1,412,556
Overnight accommodations	\$20,916,457	\$4,304,496	\$25,220,953
Miscellaneous	\$1,572,401	\$3,391,219	\$4,963,620
Total	\$74,176,306	\$139,699,096	\$213,875,402

Table 9. Total Spending by Cultural Tourists and Retained Locals at Cultural Events in Boca Raton: FY 2020 (2019 \$)

<i>Type of Spending</i>	<i>Cultural Tourists</i>	<i>Retained Locals</i>	<i>Total Spending</i>
Admission	\$2,422,359	\$4,456,706	\$6,879,064
Onsite meals	\$677,468	\$904,435	\$1,581,902
Offsite meals	\$1,135,927	\$1,426,745	\$2,562,672
Souvenirs	\$374,152	\$415,706	\$789,858
Clothing	\$236,569	\$362,438	\$599,006
Transportation	\$463,072	\$333,084	\$796,155
Childcare	\$53,807	\$53,862	\$107,670
Overnight accommodations	\$2,170,398	\$259,338	\$2,429,737
Miscellaneous	\$163,160	\$204,315	\$367,475
Total	\$7,696,912	\$8,416,628	\$16,113,541

Table 10. Total Spending by Cultural Tourists and Retained Locals at Cultural Events in Jupiter: FY 2020 (2019 \$)

<i>Type of Spending</i>	<i>Cultural Tourists</i>	<i>Retained Locals</i>	<i>Total Spending</i>
Admission	\$5,298,026	\$10,608,804	\$15,906,830
Onsite meals	\$1,481,713	\$2,152,929	\$3,634,642
Offsite meals	\$2,484,426	\$3,396,244	\$5,880,670
Souvenirs	\$818,322	\$989,552	\$1,807,873
Clothing	\$517,408	\$862,751	\$1,380,159
Transportation	\$1,012,800	\$792,877	\$1,805,677
Childcare	\$117,684	\$128,215	\$245,898
Overnight accommodations	\$4,746,954	\$617,333	\$5,364,287
Miscellaneous	\$356,854	\$486,354	\$843,208
Total	\$16,834,185	\$20,035,060	\$36,869,246

Table 11. Total Spending by Cultural Tourists and Retained Locals at Cultural Events in Other Cities: FY 2020 (2019 \$)

<i>Type of Spending</i>	<i>Cultural Tourists</i>	<i>Retained Locals</i>	<i>Total Spending</i>
Admission	\$9,444,013	\$16,719,741	\$26,163,753
Onsite meals	\$2,641,233	\$3,393,070	\$6,034,302
Offsite meals	\$4,428,621	\$5,352,566	\$9,781,187
Souvenirs	\$1,458,702	\$1,559,558	\$3,018,260
Clothing	\$922,307	\$1,359,718	\$2,282,025
Transportation	\$1,805,370	\$1,249,595	\$3,054,964
Childcare	\$209,777	\$202,070	\$411,847
Overnight accommodations	\$8,461,698	\$972,932	\$9,434,630
Miscellaneous	\$636,111	\$766,507	\$1,402,617
Total	\$30,007,830	\$31,575,755	\$61,583,586

Table 12. Total Spending by Cultural Tourists and Retained Locals at Cultural Events in West Palm Beach: FY 2020 (2019 \$)

<i>Type of Spending</i>	<i>Cultural Tourists</i>	<i>Retained Locals</i>	<i>Total Spending</i>
Admission	\$6,180,242	\$42,187,094	\$48,367,336
Onsite meals	\$1,728,445	\$8,561,362	\$10,289,807
Offsite meals	\$2,898,127	\$13,505,545	\$16,403,672
Souvenirs	\$954,587	\$3,935,063	\$4,889,650
Clothing	\$603,565	\$3,430,827	\$4,034,393
Transportation	\$1,181,449	\$3,152,965	\$4,334,415
Childcare	\$137,280	\$509,860	\$647,140
Overnight accommodations	\$5,537,407	\$2,454,893	\$7,992,300
Miscellaneous	\$416,276	\$1,934,043	\$2,350,319
Total	\$19,637,378	\$79,671,652	\$99,309,030

Table 13. Total Spending by Cultural Tourists and Retained Locals at Cultural Events in Palm Beach County: FY 2021 (2019 \$)

<i>Type of Spending</i>	<i>Cultural Tourists</i>	<i>Retained Locals</i>	<i>Total Spending</i>
Admission	\$12,991,581	\$36,273,440	\$49,265,021
Onsite meals	\$3,633,391	\$7,361,257	\$10,994,648
Offsite meals	\$6,092,198	\$11,612,380	\$17,704,578
Souvenirs	\$2,006,652	\$3,383,458	\$5,390,110
Clothing	\$1,268,764	\$2,949,905	\$4,218,669
Transportation	\$2,483,542	\$2,710,993	\$5,194,535
Childcare	\$288,579	\$438,390	\$726,968
Overnight accommodations	\$11,640,268	\$2,110,774	\$13,751,041
Miscellaneous	\$875,060	\$1,662,935	\$2,537,995
Total	\$41,280,034	\$68,503,531	\$109,783,565

Table 14. Total Spending by Cultural Tourists and Retained Locals at Cultural Events in Boca Raton: FY 2021 (2019 \$)

<i>Type of Spending</i>	<i>Cultural Tourists</i>	<i>Retained Locals</i>	<i>Total Spending</i>
Admission	\$762,318	\$898,842	\$1,661,161
Onsite meals	\$213,200	\$182,409	\$395,609
Offsite meals	\$357,477	\$287,750	\$645,228
Souvenirs	\$117,746	\$83,841	\$201,587
Clothing	\$74,448	\$73,098	\$147,546
Transportation	\$145,729	\$67,177	\$212,906
Childcare	\$16,933	\$10,863	\$27,796
Overnight accommodations	\$683,026	\$52,304	\$735,330
Miscellaneous	\$51,347	\$41,207	\$92,554
Total	\$2,422,225	\$1,697,492	\$4,119,717

Table 15. Total Spending by Cultural Tourists and Retained Locals at Cultural Events in Jupiter: FY 2021 (2019 \$)

<i>Type of Spending</i>	<i>Cultural Tourists</i>	<i>Retained Locals</i>	<i>Total Spending</i>
Admission	\$4,948,707	\$5,759,820	\$10,708,527
Onsite meals	\$1,384,018	\$1,168,886	\$2,552,904
Offsite meals	\$2,320,618	\$1,843,917	\$4,164,535
Souvenirs	\$764,367	\$537,256	\$1,301,622
Clothing	\$483,293	\$468,412	\$951,705
Transportation	\$946,022	\$430,476	\$1,376,498
Childcare	\$109,924	\$69,611	\$179,536
Overnight accommodations	\$4,433,969	\$335,167	\$4,769,137
Miscellaneous	\$333,325	\$264,056	\$597,381
Total	\$15,724,244	\$10,877,601	\$26,601,845

Table 16. Total Spending by Cultural Tourists and Retained Locals at Cultural Events in Other Cities: FY 2021 (2019 \$)

<i>Type of Spending</i>	<i>Cultural Tourists</i>	<i>Retained Locals</i>	<i>Total Spending</i>
Admission	\$1,263,402	\$10,899,179	\$12,162,580
Onsite meals	\$353,339	\$2,211,857	\$2,565,196
Offsite meals	\$592,452	\$3,489,203	\$4,081,656
Souvenirs	\$195,142	\$1,016,637	\$1,211,779
Clothing	\$123,384	\$886,366	\$1,009,750
Transportation	\$241,519	\$814,579	\$1,056,098
Childcare	\$28,064	\$131,724	\$159,788
Overnight accommodations	\$1,131,989	\$634,230	\$1,766,219
Miscellaneous	\$85,098	\$499,666	\$584,764
Total	\$4,014,389	\$20,583,442	\$24,597,831

Table 17. Total Spending by Cultural Tourists and Retained Locals at Cultural Events in West Palm Beach: FY 2021 (2019 \$)

<i>Type of Spending</i>	<i>Cultural Tourists</i>	<i>Retained Locals</i>	<i>Total Spending</i>
Admission	\$6,017,154	\$18,715,599	\$24,732,753
Onsite meals	\$1,682,834	\$3,798,105	\$5,480,939
Offsite meals	\$2,821,650	\$5,991,509	\$8,813,159
Souvenirs	\$929,397	\$1,745,725	\$2,675,122
Clothing	\$587,638	\$1,522,029	\$2,109,667
Transportation	\$1,150,272	\$1,398,760	\$2,549,033
Childcare	\$133,657	\$226,191	\$359,848
Overnight accommodations	\$5,391,283	\$1,089,072	\$6,480,355
Miscellaneous	\$405,291	\$858,006	\$1,263,297
Total	\$19,119,176	\$35,344,997	\$54,464,173

Impacts of Operations of Cultural Organizations

The IMPLAN input-output model for Palm Beach County was used to calculate the economic and fiscal impacts of the operations on the cultural organizations. Each grantee organization was assigned the relevant industry based on the IMPLAN industry definition, and the employment and financial statements of the organizations were aggregated by industry. The total employment and total financial statements were used as inputs into the model as industry events.

Since the organizations are non-profits, two adjustments were made to the economic and fiscal impact outputs from the model. One, the direct taxes on production and income and the direct taxes on enterprises at the state and local and federal government levels were subtracted from the direct gross domestic product (GDP) and output impacts. Two, the direct tax payments were removed from the fiscal impact results. In other words, only the tax revenues generated by the induced and indirect economic activity generated by the operations of the arts organizations was included in the fiscal impacts of the operations. This is different from the fiscal impacts of the visitor spending, which do include the government revenues generated by the direct economic activity.

Notes:

1. Total impacts include multiplier effects throughout these tables.
2. 2019 data was not available by city.

Appendix of Supporting Data Detail

Table A1. Summary of Total Economic Impacts of Visitor Spending (includes multiplier effects): 2020-2021

2020	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Employee Compensation (2019 \$)</i>	<i>GDP (2019 \$)</i>	<i>Output (2019 \$)</i>
Boca Raton	252	\$7,202,594	\$13,570,059	\$24,241,089
Jupiter	577	\$16,480,189	\$31,049,529	\$55,465,814
Other Cities	963	\$27,527,256	\$51,862,773	\$92,645,881
West Palm Beach	1,554	\$44,390,158	\$83,633,352	\$149,399,754
Total	3,346	\$95,600,197	\$180,115,713	\$321,752,538

2021	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Employee Compensation (2019 \$)</i>	<i>GDP (2019 \$)</i>	<i>Output (2019 \$)</i>
Boca Raton	63	\$1,817,946	\$3,422,488	\$6,105,073
Jupiter	410	\$11,738,843	\$22,099,701	\$39,421,690
Other Cities	379	\$10,854,513	\$20,434,850	\$36,451,910
West Palm Beach	839	\$24,033,911	\$45,246,559	\$80,711,310
Total	1,691	\$48,445,212	\$91,203,598	\$162,689,982

Change: 2020-2021	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Employee Compensation (2019 \$)</i>	<i>GDP (2019 \$)</i>	<i>Output (2019 \$)</i>
Boca Raton	-74.8%	-74.8%	-74.8%	-74.8%
Jupiter	-29.0%	-28.8%	-28.8%	-28.9%
Other Cities	-60.7%	-60.6%	-60.6%	-60.7%
West Palm Beach	-46.0%	-45.9%	-45.9%	-46.0%
Total	-49.5%	-49.3%	-49.4%	-49.4%

Table A2. Summary of Total Economic Impacts of Operations of Arts Organizations (includes multiplier effects): 2020-2021

2020	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Employee Compensation (2019 \$)</i>	<i>GDP (2019 \$)</i>	<i>Output (2019 \$)</i>
Boca Raton	166	\$6,412,435	\$17,497,169	\$36,237,425
Jupiter	163	\$6,612,471	\$14,504,153	\$29,601,160
Other Cities	360	\$12,092,873	\$26,929,445	\$53,847,614
West Palm Beach	847	\$31,667,372	\$76,658,473	\$159,247,498
Total	1,536	\$56,785,151	\$135,589,241	\$278,933,698

2021	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Employee Compensation (2019 \$)</i>	<i>GDP (2019 \$)</i>	<i>Output (2019 \$)</i>
Boca Raton	139	\$5,280,566	\$13,196,882	\$26,539,954
Jupiter	156	\$5,998,706	\$10,136,801	\$19,121,474
Other Cities	367	\$12,212,252	\$29,517,920	\$59,095,004
West Palm Beach	738	\$26,858,002	\$57,063,169	\$113,282,005
Total	1,399	\$50,349,526	\$109,914,771	\$218,038,437

Change: 2020-2021	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Employee Compensation (2019 \$)</i>	<i>GDP (2019 \$)</i>	<i>Output (2019 \$)</i>
Boca Raton	-16.4%	-17.7%	-24.6%	-26.8%
Jupiter	-4.2%	-9.3%	-30.1%	-35.4%
Other Cities	1.8%	1.0%	9.6%	9.7%
West Palm Beach	-12.9%	-15.2%	-25.6%	-28.9%
Total	-8.9%	-11.3%	-18.9%	-21.8%

Table A3. Total Government Revenues Derived from Spending by Visitors and to Specific Cities: 2020, 2021, and Change 2020-2021

Total Government Revenues Derived from Spending by Visitors to Specific Cities: 2020

	<i>Boca Raton</i>	<i>Jupiter</i>	<i>Other Cities</i>	<i>West Palm Beach</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total local government revenues	\$1,061,622	\$2,429,088	\$4,057,365	\$6,542,863	\$14,090,938
Total state government revenues	\$748,039	\$1,711,581	\$2,858,895	\$4,610,224	\$9,928,739

Total Government Revenues Derived from Spending by Visitors to Specific Cities: 2021

	<i>Boca Raton</i>	<i>Jupiter</i>	<i>Other Cities</i>	<i>West Palm Beach</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total local government revenues	\$268,136	\$1,731,410	\$1,600,977	\$3,544,860	\$7,145,383
Total state government revenues	\$188,920	\$1,219,897	\$1,127,998	\$2,497,597	\$5,034,412

Change in Total Government Revenues Derived from Spending by Visitors to Specific Cities: 2020-2021

	<i>Boca Raton</i>	<i>Jupiter</i>	<i>Other Cities</i>	<i>West Palm Beach</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total local government revenues	-74.7%	-28.7%	-60.5%	-45.8%	-49.3%
Total state government revenues	-74.7%	-28.7%	-60.5%	-45.8%	-49.3%

Table A4. Total Government Revenues Derived from Arts Organizations Operations and in Specific Cities: 2020, 2021, and Change 2020-2021

Total Government Revenues Derived from Arts Organizations Operations in Specific Cities: 2020

	<i>Boca Raton</i>	<i>Jupiter</i>	<i>Other Cities</i>	<i>West Palm Beach</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total local government revenues	\$1,697,108	\$1,165,590	\$2,234,885	\$6,774,233	\$11,871,815
Total state government revenues	\$1,194,308	\$823,221	\$1,576,850	\$4,775,196	\$8,369,574

Total Government Revenues Derived from Arts Organizations Operations in Specific Cities: 2021

	<i>Boca Raton</i>	<i>Jupiter</i>	<i>Other Cities</i>	<i>West Palm Beach</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total local government revenues	\$1,209,320	\$591,076	\$2,638,656	\$4,512,395	\$8,951,448
Total state government revenues	\$851,756	\$420,336	\$1,859,155	\$3,186,919	\$6,318,166

Change in Total Government Revenues Derived from Arts Organizations Operations in Specific Cities: 2021

	<i>Boca Raton</i>	<i>Jupiter</i>	<i>Other Cities</i>	<i>West Palm Beach</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total local government revenues	-28.7%	-49.3%	18.1%	-33.4%	-24.6%
Total state government revenues	-28.7%	-48.9%	17.9%	-33.3%	-24.5%

Table A5. Total Government Revenues Derived from Visitor Spending and Arts Organizations Operations in Specific Cities: 2020, 2021, and Change 2020-2021

Combined Total Government Revenues Derived from Visitor Spending and Arts Organizations Operations in Specific Cities: 2020

	<i>Boca Raton</i>	<i>Jupiter</i>	<i>Other Cities</i>	<i>West Palm Beach</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total local government revenues	\$2,758,730	\$3,594,678	\$6,292,249	\$13,317,095	\$25,962,753
Total state government revenues	\$1,942,347	\$2,534,802	\$4,435,745	\$9,385,420	\$18,298,313

Combined Total Government Revenues Derived from Visitor Spending and Arts Organizations Operations in Specific Cities: 2021

	<i>Boca Raton</i>	<i>Jupiter</i>	<i>Other Cities</i>	<i>West Palm Beach</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total local government revenues	\$1,477,457	\$2,322,486	\$4,239,633	\$8,057,256	\$16,096,831
Total state government revenues	\$1,040,676	\$1,640,233	\$2,987,153	\$5,684,515	\$11,352,578

Change in Combined Total Government Revenues Derived from Visitor Spending and Arts Organizations Operations in Specific Cities: 2020-2021

	<i>Boca Raton</i>	<i>Jupiter</i>	<i>Other Cities</i>	<i>West Palm Beach</i>	<i>Total</i>
Total local government revenues	-46.4%	-35.4%	-32.6%	-39.5%	-38.0%
Total state government revenues	-46.4%	-35.3%	-32.7%	-39.4%	-38.0%

Table A6. Total Economic Impacts of 2020 Visitor Spending and to Specific Cities

Total Economic Impacts of Visitor Spending: 2020

<i>Impact</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Employee Compensation (2019 \$)</i>	<i>GDP (2019 \$)</i>	<i>Output (2019 \$)</i>
Direct	2,516	\$57,950,821	\$113,665,940	\$199,780,591
Indirect	573	\$25,598,071	\$43,990,814	\$84,487,531
Induced	258	\$12,051,305	\$22,458,958	\$37,484,416
Total	3,346	\$95,600,197	\$180,115,713	\$321,752,538

Economic Impacts of Spending by Visitors to Boca Raton: 2020

<i>Impact</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Employee Compensation (2019 \$)</i>	<i>GDP (2019 \$)</i>	<i>Output (2019 \$)</i>
Direct	190	\$4,366,060	\$8,563,681	\$15,051,626
Indirect	43	\$1,928,579	\$3,314,302	\$6,365,357
Induced	19	\$907,955	\$1,692,076	\$2,824,105
Total	252	\$7,202,594	\$13,570,059	\$24,241,089

Economic Impacts of Spending by Visitors to Jupiter: 2020

<i>Impact</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Employee Compensation (2019 \$)</i>	<i>GDP (2019 \$)</i>	<i>Output (2019 \$)</i>
Direct	434	\$9,989,943	\$19,594,481	\$34,439,490
Indirect	99	\$4,412,763	\$7,583,425	\$14,564,515
Induced	44	\$2,077,483	\$3,871,623	\$6,461,810
Total	577	\$16,480,189	\$31,049,529	\$55,465,814

Economic Impacts of Spending by Visitors to Other Cities: 2020

<i>Impact</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Employee Compensation (2019 \$)</i>	<i>GDP (2019 \$)</i>	<i>Output (2019 \$)</i>
Direct	724	\$16,686,441	\$32,729,131	\$57,525,106
Indirect	165	\$7,370,745	\$12,666,777	\$24,327,459
Induced	74	\$3,470,070	\$6,466,864	\$10,793,316
Total	963	\$27,527,256	\$51,862,773	\$92,645,881

Economic Impacts of Spending by Visitors to West Palm Beach: 2020

<i>Impact</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Employee Compensation (2019 \$)</i>	<i>GDP (2019 \$)</i>	<i>Output (2019 \$)</i>
Direct	1,168	\$26,908,377	\$52,778,647	\$92,764,369
Indirect	266	\$11,885,984	\$20,426,309	\$39,230,200
Induced	120	\$5,595,797	\$10,428,396	\$17,405,185
Total	1,554	\$44,390,158	\$83,633,352	\$149,399,754

Table A7. Total Economic Impacts of 2021 Visitor Spending and to Specific Cities

Total Economic Impacts of Visitor Spending: 2021

<i>Impact</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Employee Compensation (2019 \$)</i>	<i>GDP (2019 \$)</i>	<i>Output (2019 \$)</i>
Direct	1,272	\$29,418,447	\$57,639,279	\$101,109,791
Indirect	289	\$12,919,419	\$22,182,660	\$42,583,956
Induced	131	\$6,107,347	\$11,381,658	\$18,996,235
Total	1,691	\$48,445,212	\$91,203,598	\$162,689,982

Economic Impacts of Spending by Visitors to Boca Raton: 2021

<i>Impact</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Employee Compensation (2019 \$)</i>	<i>GDP (2019 \$)</i>	<i>Output (2019 \$)</i>
Direct	48	\$1,103,951	\$2,162,960	\$3,794,226
Indirect	11	\$484,812	\$832,422	\$1,597,997
Induced	5	\$229,183	\$427,106	\$712,849
Total	63	\$1,817,946	\$3,422,488	\$6,105,073

Economic Impacts of Spending by Visitors to Jupiter: 2021

<i>Impact</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Employee Compensation (2019 \$)</i>	<i>GDP (2019 \$)</i>	<i>Output (2019 \$)</i>
Direct	308	\$7,128,434	\$13,966,673	\$24,500,088
Indirect	70	\$3,130,527	\$5,375,119	\$10,318,592
Induced	32	\$1,479,882	\$2,757,909	\$4,603,010
Total	410	\$11,738,843	\$22,099,701	\$39,421,690

Economic Impacts of Spending by Visitors to Other Cities: 2021

<i>Impact</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Employee Compensation (2019 \$)</i>	<i>GDP (2019 \$)</i>	<i>Output (2019 \$)</i>
Direct	285	\$6,591,423	\$12,914,513	\$22,654,407
Indirect	65	\$2,894,693	\$4,970,191	\$9,541,255
Induced	29	\$1,368,397	\$2,550,146	\$4,256,249
Total	379	\$10,854,513	\$20,434,850	\$36,451,910

Economic Impacts of Spending by Visitors to West Palm Beach: 2021

<i>Impact</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Employee Compensation (2019 \$)</i>	<i>GDP (2019 \$)</i>	<i>Output (2019 \$)</i>
Direct	631	\$14,594,638	\$28,595,133	\$50,161,071
Indirect	143	\$6,409,388	\$11,004,928	\$21,126,113
Induced	65	\$3,029,885	\$5,646,497	\$9,424,127
Total	839	\$24,033,911	\$45,246,559	\$80,711,310

Table A8. Total Government Revenues in 2020 and 2021

Total Government Revenues: 2020						
<i>Impact</i>	<i>Sub County General</i>	<i>Sub County Special Districts</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Federal</i>	<i>Total</i>
Direct	\$2,351,530	\$5,160,782	\$3,410,910	\$7,650,225	\$13,670,886	\$32,244,333
Indirect	\$419,887	\$922,033	\$609,240	\$1,407,680	\$5,598,620	\$8,957,461
Induced	\$261,841	\$574,843	\$379,872	\$870,834	\$2,691,218	\$4,778,607
Total	\$3,033,258	\$6,657,658	\$4,400,022	\$9,928,739	\$21,960,724	\$45,980,401

Total Government Revenues: 2021						
<i>Impact</i>	<i>Sub County General</i>	<i>Sub County Special Districts</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Federal</i>	<i>Total</i>
Direct	\$1,193,761	\$2,619,886	\$1,731,558	\$3,883,446	\$6,939,243	\$16,367,895
Indirect	\$211,683	\$464,836	\$307,144	\$709,652	\$2,825,249	\$4,518,563
Induced	\$132,693	\$291,314	\$192,508	\$441,314	\$1,363,851	\$2,421,680
Total	\$1,538,137	\$3,376,036	\$2,231,210	\$5,034,412	\$11,128,344	\$23,308,138

Table A9. Total Revenues Derived from Spending by Visitors to Specific Cities in 2020 and 2021

Government Revenues Derived from Spending by Visitors to Specific Cities: 2020					
	<i>Boca Raton</i>	<i>Jupiter</i>	<i>Other Cities</i>	<i>West Palm Beach</i>	<i>Total</i>
Local govt. revenues	\$1,061,622	\$2,429,088	\$4,057,365	\$6,542,863	\$14,090,938
State govt. revenues	\$748,039	\$1,711,581	\$2,858,895	\$4,610,224	\$9,928,739

Government Revenues Derived from Spending by Visitors to Specific Cities: 2021					
	<i>Boca Raton</i>	<i>Jupiter</i>	<i>Other Cities</i>	<i>West Palm Beach</i>	<i>Total</i>
Local govt. revenues	\$268,136	\$1,731,410	\$1,600,977	\$3,544,860	\$7,145,383
State govt. revenues	\$188,920	\$1,219,897	\$1,127,998	\$2,497,597	\$5,034,412

Table A10. Total Economic Impacts of Arts Organizations Operations: 2020

Total Economic Impacts of Arts Organizations Operations: 2020

<i>Impact</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Employee Compensation (2019 \$)</i>	<i>GDP (2019 \$)</i>	<i>Output (2019 \$)</i>
Direct	740	\$23,438,920	\$74,886,544	\$161,840,970
Indirect	643	\$26,208,391	\$47,396,848	\$94,887,052
Induced	153	\$7,137,840	\$13,305,849	\$22,205,677
Total	1,536	\$56,785,151	\$135,589,241	\$278,933,698

Total Economic Impacts of Arts Organizations Operations in Boca Raton: 2020

<i>Impact</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Employee Compensation (2019 \$)</i>	<i>GDP (2019 \$)</i>	<i>Output (2019 \$)</i>
Direct	60	\$2,082,972.83	\$9,603,502.17	\$21,070,659.17
Indirect	89	\$3,522,388.27	\$6,389,350.68	\$12,656,168.91
Induced	17	\$807,073.83	\$1,504,316.29	\$2,510,597.34
Total	166	\$6,412,434.93	\$17,497,169.14	\$36,237,425.42

Total Economic Impacts of Arts Organizations Operations in Jupiter: 2020

<i>Impact</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Employee Compensation (2019 \$)</i>	<i>GDP (2019 \$)</i>	<i>Output (2019 \$)</i>
Direct	82	\$3,139,398.34	\$8,075,503.97	\$17,329,242.87
Indirect	63	\$2,643,608.34	\$4,882,071.26	\$9,691,079.54
Induced	18	\$829,464.24	\$1,546,577.90	\$2,580,838.06
Total	163	\$6,612,470.92	\$14,504,153.12	\$29,601,160.47

Total Economic Impacts of Arts Organizations Operations in Other Cities: 2020

<i>Impact</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Employee Compensation (2019 \$)</i>	<i>GDP (2019 \$)</i>	<i>Output (2019 \$)</i>
Direct	207	\$5,659,278.97	\$15,272,879.53	\$31,368,548.02
Indirect	121	\$4,914,443.84	\$8,824,573.62	\$17,752,906.83
Induced	33	\$1,519,150.09	\$2,831,992.16	\$4,726,159.04
Total	360	\$12,092,872.90	\$26,929,445.31	\$53,847,613.90

Total Economic Impacts of Arts Organizations Operations West Palm Beach: 2020

<i>Impact</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Employee Compensation (2019 \$)</i>	<i>GDP (2019 \$)</i>	<i>Output (2019 \$)</i>
Direct	391	\$12,557,269.40	\$41,934,658.61	\$92,072,519.47
Indirect	370	\$15,127,950.72	\$27,300,852.21	\$54,786,896.37
Induced	85	\$3,982,151.92	\$7,422,962.31	\$12,388,082.40
Total	847	\$31,667,372.03	\$76,658,473.13	\$159,247,498.24

Table A11. Total Economic Impacts of Arts Organizations Operations: 2021

Total Economic Impacts of Arts Organizations Operations: 2021

<i>Impact</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Employee Compensation (2019 \$)</i>	<i>GDP (2019 \$)</i>	<i>Output (2019 \$)</i>
Direct	783	\$24,449,793	\$62,809,735	\$127,490,150
Indirect	481	\$19,581,980	\$35,325,954	\$70,891,671
Induced	135	\$6,317,753	\$11,779,082	\$19,656,617
Total	1,399	\$50,349,526	\$109,914,771	\$218,038,437

Total Economic Impacts of Arts Organizations Operations in Boca Raton: 2021

<i>Impact</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Employee Compensation (2019 \$)</i>	<i>GDP (2019 \$)</i>	<i>Output (2019 \$)</i>
Direct	62	\$2,133,829.51	\$7,451,027.32	\$15,547,143.04
Indirect	63	\$2,483,381.75	\$4,509,172.20	\$8,929,011.30
Induced	14	\$663,354.29	\$1,236,682.53	\$2,063,799.35
Total	139	\$5,280,565.55	\$13,196,882.04	\$26,539,953.69

Total Economic Impacts of Arts Organizations Operations in Jupiter: 2021

<i>Impact</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Employee Compensation (2019 \$)</i>	<i>GDP (2019 \$)</i>	<i>Output (2019 \$)</i>
Direct	105	\$3,736,037.93	\$6,044,595.41	\$11,217,678.35
Indirect	35	\$1,512,308.83	\$2,692,726.71	\$5,568,646.30
Induced	16	\$750,359.67	\$1,399,478.60	\$2,335,149.70
Total	156	\$5,998,706.43	\$10,136,800.72	\$19,121,474.35

Total Economic Impacts of Arts Organizations Operations in Other Cities: 2021

<i>Impact</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Employee Compensation (2019 \$)</i>	<i>GDP (2019 \$)</i>	<i>Output (2019 \$)</i>
Direct	196	\$5,180,609.71	\$16,730,939.46	\$34,556,829.91
Indirect	138	\$5,496,587.45	\$9,925,578.70	\$19,762,802.43
Induced	33	\$1,535,055.15	\$2,861,401.35	\$4,775,371.23
Total	367	\$12,212,252.31	\$29,517,919.51	\$59,095,003.57

Total Economic Impacts of Arts Organizations Operations West Palm Beach: 2021

<i>Impact</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Employee Compensation (2019 \$)</i>	<i>GDP (2019 \$)</i>	<i>Output (2019 \$)</i>
Direct	420	\$13,399,315.70	\$32,583,172.57	\$66,168,498.35
Indirect	246	\$10,089,702.39	\$18,198,476.57	\$36,631,210.50
Induced	72	\$3,368,983.88	\$6,281,519.61	\$10,482,296.30
Total	738	\$26,858,001.97	\$57,063,168.75	\$113,282,005.16