

Brief Summary of the Economic Impact of Dia:Beacon in Beacon, New York

In estimating the economic impact of Dia:Beacon, we used an approximate budget of \$4,723,180 per year. We calculated the impact of visitors based on an average annual attendance of 68,420 visitors. Examining address and survey data made available to us by Dia:Beacon, we calculated that approximately 95% of museum attendees came from outside Dutchess County. These “nonlocal” visitors (an estimated 65,000 per year) bring money, through their local expenditures, into the Dutchess County economy that most likely would otherwise have been spent in their own county.

The summary of results provided below represent the total economic impact of Dia:Beacon as estimated using an inter-industry model of the flow of goods and services between sectors of the economy in Dutchess County. Expenditures are made by the museum; those monies circulate through the local economy. The suppliers of goods and services to the museum increase their own purchases to meet the new demand; increased local employment results in additional expenditures by local households. Similar modeling has been undertaken to estimate the impact of expenditures by nonlocal visitors as well.

The results are calculated for the specific case of Dia:Beacon and Dutchess County. Estimates of average spending by each nonlocal visitor are based upon an extensive national survey by Americans for the Arts of expenditures made by nonlocal visitors on the day of attendance to a cultural site or event.¹

Results:

- The \$4,723,180 in annual expenditures by Dia:Beacon has an estimated economic impact of \$8,402,360. Sectors of the Dutchess County local economy (beyond the museum sector) that experience a significant increase in economic activity due to the presence of the museum include *real estate, electric power generation, offices of physicians and dentists, and food services*. In addition, the expenditures of the museum result in an estimated 113 jobs locally.
- An estimated 65,000 visitors from outside Dutchess County visit Dia:Beacon each year. The local expenditures made during their visits have a total economic impact of approximately \$4,057,977. Sectors of the local economy that benefit most from their

¹ Information on the Americans for the Arts study is available for download at http://www.artsusa.org/information_services/research/services/economic_impact/default.asp. The survey was carefully designed to only count the expenditures directly tied to visiting a cultural organization on a specific day, so as not to “take credit” for expenditures primarily resulting from an extended vacation or other reasons for traveling.

presence are *food services, hotels and motels, retail stores, real estate, and electric power generation*. The expenditures of visitors result in an additional 55 jobs locally.

- The total economic impact of Dia:Beacon consists of the impact of its own annual expenditures and the local expenditures made by visitors who reside outside Dutchess County. ***The total economic impact of Dia:Beacon is approximately \$12,460,337 annually. The total impact in terms of local employment is an estimated 168 jobs.***

Dia:Beacon benefits its community in many ways beyond its economic impact. This summary is only an estimate of the economic impact of the museum on Dutchess County's local economy.

About Dia:Beacon

Dia:Beacon is the museum for Dia Art Foundation's renowned collection of art from the 1960s to the present. The museum, which opened in 2003, is situated on thirty-one acres on the banks of the Hudson River in Beacon, New York. Dia:Beacon occupies a former Nabisco box-printing facility that was renovated by Dia with artist Robert Irwin and architect OpenOffice.

The historic steel, concrete, and glass factory building, designed by Nabisco's staff architect Louis N. Wirshing, Jr., is a model of early-twentieth-century industrial architecture. Its most recent owner, International Paper, donated the building to Dia in 1999. The design elements that advanced the work of the factory also create an outstanding environment for viewing works of contemporary art – more than 34,000 square feet of skylights and broad spans between supporting columns.

Dia: Beacon's expansive galleries have been specifically designed for the display of the artworks to which Dia is committed, many of which, because of their character or scale, could not be easily accommodated by more conventional museums. Frequently each artist's work is displayed in a dedicated gallery or galleries; in many cases these presentations were created in collaboration with the artists themselves.

More information about the museum is available at www.diabeacon.org.

About the Williams College Center for Creative Community Development (C³D)

The Center for Creative Community Development (C³D) was founded in June 2004 with an initial grant from The Ford Foundation and subsequent funding from the Institute of Museum and Library Services, New England Foundation for the Arts, Massachusetts Cultural Council and others. C³D is a research organization working to better quantify and characterize the impacts that neighborhood-based arts and cultural organizations have on their surrounding communities. The Center provides sound data and case studies that can be used for case-making as well as for planning and evaluation purposes. Such measurements are essential for communities to manage the process of change, and to ensure equitable distribution of the benefits created by cultural economic development.

C³D is located on the campus of Williams College in Williamstown, Massachusetts, and is directed by Stephen Sheppard, Class of 2012 Professor of Economics. Professor Sheppard (PhD

from Washington University) is an economist who specializes in inter-industry analysis and the use of economic geography to analyze the impacts of brownfields, cultural amenities and other influences on household income, job creation, housing markets and neighborhood development.

More information about C³D and its analyses is available at www.c-3-d.org.

About this Study

The economic impacts reported above are based on standard input/output analysis. This type of model has been in use at least since the publication in 1960 of Walter Isard's important book *Methods of Regional Analysis: an Introduction to Regional Science* (M.I.T. Press). An input/output model is a set of mathematical formulas whose values are based on statistical analysis of actual observations. In this case, the formulas are designed to represent the working of the local economy. The economic impact estimates provided here are the result of a predictive model that estimates the amount of aggregate local income and employment that is attributable to expenditures by a particular cultural organization and its non-local visitors (visitors living outside the county). The model is designed for analysis at the county level, meaning the estimates cover impacts occurring throughout the county in which the organization is located.

The input-output model utilizes data from a variety of sources (including the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, the U.S. Bureau of Labor, and the U.S. Census Bureau) to characterize the flow of goods and services among sectors of the economy and the employment and consumption patterns of different sectors of the local economy. The sectors are identified by NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) codes. Much of the data is collected at the county level through a survey process that examines the spending patterns of representative firms in every sector of the economy in every county throughout the country. The data collected provides estimates of the purchasing patterns of each sector of the county economy, identifying how much of every dollar spent in one particular sector is received as income in every other sector of the county economy, and how much of every dollar "leaks" outside the county economy or is considered "final consumption." The input-output economic model divides the economy up into over 400 sectors ranging from "Abrasive Products" to "Wood window and door manufacturing". Not all of these sectors are present in every local area. The model also draws heavily on data from the federal ES202 database of unemployment insurance filings and the "Regional Economic Information System" of the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis.

This study was supported by a research grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services.

For more detailed background on our input/output models for cultural organizations, you are encouraged to visit <http://www.williams.edu/Economics/ArtsEcon/econpages/FAQ.html>.