



RED ALERT: COVID-19 AND THE CREATIVE ECONOMY IN KENTUCKY

The creative economy are big business in Kentucky, but due to the COVID-19 pandemic and economic crisis, the creative sector is among the most impacted industries nationally and in the state.¹ Investing in the arts directly improves the health of the broader economy,ⁱ including boosting tourism, travel, and spending at hotels and restaurants. Without recovery investment, the creative engine and local economies will continue to struggle.²

THE CREATIVE ECONOMY IS BIG BUSINESS IN KENTUCKY

THE U.S.'S CREATIVE ECONOMY		KENTUCKY'S CREATIVE ECONOMY	
\$919.7 billion	generated annually in the United States by the creative economy ⁱⁱ	\$5.4 billion	generated in Kentucky by the creative economy ⁱⁱⁱ
4.3%	of GDP generated annually in the United States by the creative economy ⁱⁱ	2.5%	of GSP generated annually in Kentucky by the creative economy ⁱⁱⁱ
673,656	creative businesses in the United States ^{iv}	5,991	creative businesses in Kentucky ^v
5.2 million	creative workers in the United States ⁱⁱ	53,113	creative workers in Kentucky ⁱⁱⁱ

COVID-19 HAS DEVASTATED KENTUCKY'S CREATIVE ECONOMY

RIGHT NOW, IN THE UNITED STATES...		RIGHT NOW, IN KENTUCKY...	
\$150 billion	lost revenue for creative economy businesses through July 2020 (est.) ^y	\$742 million	lost revenue for creative economy businesses in 2020 in Kentucky (est.) ^y
67%	creative businesses severely impacted by COVID-19 ^{vi}	68%	Kentucky creative businesses severely impacted by COVID-19 ^{vi}
2.7 million (52% unemployed)	creative workers made unemployed by COVID-19 ^v	22,722 (43% unemployed)	creative workers made unemployed by COVID-19 in Kentucky ^v
\$77.2 billion	total loss of revenue for creative workers in 2020 (est.) ^v	\$530 million	total loss of revenue for creative workers in Kentucky in 2020 (est.) ^v
\$15,140 (a 43% loss/person)	average loss of creative revenue per creative worker in 2020 ^{v, vii}	\$9,979 (a 28% loss/person)	average loss of creative revenue per creative worker in Kentucky in 2020 ^v
55%	creative workers now have no savings ^{vii}	53%	creatives in Kentucky now have no savings ^{vii}

COVID-19 HAS PARTICULARLY HURT KENTUCKY'S CREATIVES OF COLOR

RIGHT NOW, IN THE UNITED STATES...		RIGHT NOW, IN KENTUCKY...	
Black, Indigenous, and creatives of color (BIPOC) report higher rates of unemployment (69% vs. 60%) and are losing a larger portion of their income (61% vs. 56%). ^{vii}		63% of BIPOC creative workers have become unemployed (vs. 59% of white creative workers). ^{vii}	

¹ According to the international [Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development](#), as well as [Johns Hopkins University](#).

² **What is the creative economy?** An \$878 billion economic ecosystem of for-profit and nonprofit creative industries, artists, educators, entrepreneurs, vendors, policymakers and funders that produce and distribute creativity- and arts-based goods and services. They use their creativity to create jobs, revenue, community resources, and cultural engagement.

THE CREATIVE SECTOR DRIVES TRAVEL, TOURISM, AND HOSPITALITY

\$.83 of every dollar

invested in an artist is **reinvested in local economies** in the form of supplies, rentals, supplemental hiring, and other expenses that would not occur without that initial investment.^{viii}

\$31.47

average amount each arts attendee spends *beyond the ticket cost* on meals, retail, parking, lodging, local transportation, childcare, and souvenirs. **That's over \$100 billion each year to support local merchants, energize downtowns, and pay salaries and wages in non-arts sectors directly because of cultural events.**^x

CREATIVE WORKERS AND BUSINESSES STAND READY TO AID RECOVERY

76%

of artists have used their art to raise morale and create community cohesion during the pandemic.^{vii}

83%

of creative workers are ready today to put their creative practice to use as part of the national recovery.^{vii}

89%

of arts nonprofits boosted morale through their art during the pandemic.^{vi}

THE CREATIVE ENGINE CAN POWER AMERICA'S ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Any investment in infrastructure, community, and workforce recovery must include the creative economy.

Additional Relief for Creative Workers and Companies

To address the devastating long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the creative economy, and to preserve cultural infrastructure and capitalize on the economic and social rebuilding benefits of the arts, creative workers and creative businesses seek additional investment in relief efforts to support the sector.

Restart Funds & Hiring/Retention Incentives

Both directly and by redistribution to local and state government, the creative sector seeks financial runways to allow cash-strapped creative businesses to restart and produce new sellable creative products and incentives for businesses and schools to accelerate rehiring and encourage retention of creative workers.

Federal Investment in Residencies, Commissions

Echoing previous federal works programs, the creative sector seeks artist and creative worker residencies within federal departments, direct commissioning of individual artists and cultural organizations, and the integration of creative workers into health, safety, education, and community development programs.

Improved Conditions for Independent Contractors

91% of all arts, culture, and recreation businesses are solo entrepreneurship, and millions of creative workers are independent workers.^{ix} This locks them out of unemployment benefits, affordable health insurance, and access to capital—which must change to ensure a sustainable living.

Changes to Inequitable Federal Policies

At no additional cost to the government, the creative sector seeks adjustments to various existing federal policies that disallow or discriminate against creative workers and other independent workers. These are outlined in the CREATE and PLACE Acts.

Stronger Representation within Government

To coordinate the policy relevant to the creative economy, with a particular focus on recovery and relief, the creative sector recommends the installation of an Arts, Culture, and Creative Economy senior advisor to maximize the impact and recognition of creative enterprise.

These recommendations are adapted from the [Put Creative Workers to Work](#) platform, which has been endorsed by over 2,300 creative businesses and workers in all 50 states.^{xi}

ⁱ Source: [U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis](#), 2020

ⁱⁱ Source: [U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis](#), 2019

ⁱⁱⁱ Source: [U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis - State Profiles](#), 2019

^{iv} Source: Americans for the Arts, [Creative Industries](#), 2017

^v Source: Brookings Institution, [Lost Art](#), 2020

^{vi} Source: Americans for the Arts, [COVID-19 Impact on the Nonprofit Arts Sector](#), 2020, as of December 20, 2020

^{vii} Source: Americans for the Arts, [COVID-19 Impact on Creative Workers](#), 2020, as of December 20, 2020

^{viii} Source: [Creative MN](#), 2017, \$36,731 supports 1 artist job, artist re-spends \$30,000.

^{ix} Source: CERF+, [Pandemic Assistance Falls Short for Self-Employed Workers](#), 2020

^x Source: Americans for the Arts, [Arts & Economic Prosperity 5](#), 2017

^{xi} Find out more at www.creativeworkers.net.