2022 Impact Report
Literary Arts
Emergency Fund

Funded by The Mellon Foundation

academy of american poets clmp National Book Foundation

Presenter of the National Book Awards
The Literary Arts Emergency Fund (LAEF) was launched in 2020 through an innovative collaboration between the Academy of American Poets, the Community of Literary Magazine & Presses (CLMP), and the National Book Foundation, with funding from the Mellon Foundation, to provide financial support to nonprofit literary arts organizations and publishers that experienced financial losses due to COVID-19. In two cycles of funding, the LAEF distributed a total of $7,830,000 to 376 organizations in 43 states across the U.S., as well as Washington D.C. and Puerto Rico.

This historic initiative provided critical financial aid to the nonprofit organizations and publishers that sustain literary culture in the U.S. through their work presenting poets and writers at events; employing writers as teaching artists; publishing and distributing thousands of poems, stories, and essays in books, magazines, and open online archives; offering workshops, festivals, and conferences; and supporting the creative practice of poets and writers, providing millions of dollars in grants and fellowships, which honor their achievements and give their work visibility. Along with supporting 82,315 writers, together, these organizations reach more than 220 million readers each year.

Founded in 1934, the Academy of American Poets is the nation's leading champion of poets and poetry with supporters in all fifty states. Through its prize and fellowship program, it annually awards more than $1 million to poets. The organization's other programs and publications include Poets.org, Poem-a-Day, National Poetry Month, Teach This Poem, and poetry events. It also coordinates a national Poetry Coalition working to promote the value poets bring to our culture.

Directly serving 900+ publishers located in every state in the country, CLMP ensures a vibrant, diverse literary landscape by helping mission-driven independent literary magazines and presses thrive. Since 1967, CLMP has provided publishers with funding and technical assistance; facilitated peer-to-peer learning and group action; and served as a dependable, essential hub for best practices, resources, and community support.

The National Book Foundation, presenter of the National Book Awards, celebrates the best literature published in the United States, expands its audience, and ensures that books have a prominent place in our culture. NBF programs annually reach a quarter million readers of all ages in over 40 states, free-of-charge, with a strong emphasis on NYC and other urban and rural communities where there are barriers to engagement with the literary arts.
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About this Report
Abbreviations & Terms to Know

**LAEF**

**Literary Arts Emergency Fund**

Throughout this report, the abbreviation LAEF is used to refer to the Literary Arts Emergency Fund.

**410**

**2021 Applicants**

Across the 2020 and 2021 application cycles, 606 unique organizations applied to LAEF. This report focuses on the 410 that applied in 2021, and the term "2021 Applicants" refers to this cohort.

**292**

**Trend Applicants**

Across the 2020 and 2021 application cycles, 292 organizations applied in both cycles. Throughout this report, the term "Trend Applicants" refers to this cohort.

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**LAEF Applicants**

By Application Year

- Only Applied in 2020: 196
- Only Applied in 2021: 118
- Applied in Both Years: 292

**2021 Applicants**

Count by Geographic Region

[Map showing distribution of applicants across different regions, with specific numbers not clearly legible from the image.]
Overview of Applicants
In its first year, the LAEF distributed $3,530,000 in emergency funding to 282 nonprofit literary arts organizations, magazines, and presses across the nation that experienced severe financial losses due to COVID-19.

In 2021, the LAEF provided a second round of critical funding for nonprofit literary arts organizations and publishers experiencing continued financial losses due to COVID-19, distributing a total $4,300,000 to 313 nonprofit literary arts organizations and publishers.

In 2020, 488 organizations applied to the Literary Arts Emergency Fund. In 2021, 410 organizations applied to the fund. Across both years, there was a total of 606 unique and eligible organizations that applied to the fund. 292 of those organizations applied in both years.
In 2021, organizations from 44 different states, as well as the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, applied to the Literary Arts Emergency Fund.

The majority of applicants were located in the Mid-Atlantic and the West.

These regions align with the six Regional Arts Organizations (RAOs). Learn more about RAOs here.
Of the **410 2021 Applicants**, 87% have annual budgets of $1 million or less (with 76% with less than $250,000).

In terms of staff, 74% have three paid full-time staff or less (with 40% with no paid full-time staff). 2021 Applicants reported a total of 1,300 full-time employees.
FY2021 Financial Snapshot

Revenue

$243.6 million
2021 Applicants reported total revenue of $243.6 million.

$194.4 thousand
The median revenue of 2021 Applicants was $194,358.

$11.4 million
The maximum revenue reported by a single applicant was $11.36 million.

$2 thousand
The minimum revenue reported by a single applicant was $2.

Expenses

$198.7 million
2021 Applicants reported total expenses of $198.7 million.

$159.6 thousand
The median expenses of 2021 Applicants were $159,589.

$8.5 million
The maximum expenses reported by a single applicant were $8.49 million.

$710 thousand
The minimum expenses reported by a single applicant were $710.

Jobs

1,300 full-time employees
2021 Applicants reported a total of 1,300 full-time employees.

1,246 part-time employees
2021 Applicants reported a total of 1,246 part-time employees.

2,546 total employees
2021 Applicants supported a total of 2,526 employees in the literary field.
Among 2021 Applicants, median expenses were highest at organizations whose primary focus is teaching literature and creative writing, and lowest at organizations whose primary focus is supporting historically underrepresented groups* of poets and writers.

*Historically Underrepresented Groups: Within the LAEF application, we used the term "historically underrepresented groups" to acknowledge the historic and systemic inequities that have denied or limited access within the literary arts field to so many—including, but not limited to, Asian/Pacific Islander, Black/African, Latino/Hispanic, and Native American/Indigenous communities; people in geographically remote areas; disabled communities; LGBTQIA+ communities, including trans, nonbinary, genderqueer, and/or gender non-conforming individuals; neurodiverse communities; vulnerable aging populations; veterans; low income and unhoused populations; as well as justice-involved juveniles and adults.
91.9% of 2021 Applicants reported having poets and writers on staff, and 76.2% reported that a majority of their staff were poets and writers.

Supporting literary organizations and publishers is another way to meaningfully support individual poets and writers.

Organizations with Poets and Writers on Staff:

92%

Organizations with Poets and Writers as a Majority of their Staff:

76%
It is no surprise that organizations with larger budgets generally have larger numbers of full-time employees. For example, 72% of 2021 Applicants with budgets greater than $1,000,000 have 8 or more full-time employees.

What may be unexpected is that the majority of applicants with budgets under $100,000 have no full-time employees.
Impact of the Literary Field
The nonprofit literary field effectively and economically delivers cultural content and experiences to audiences. With $198,700,000 in expenses, literary organizations and publishers served 220,300,000 individuals, an average of $1.11 per person.

**People Served**
- **8.9 million**
  - 2021 Applicants reported a total in-person audience of 8.9 million people.
- **211.4 million**
  - 2021 Applicants reported a total online audience of 211.4 million people.

**Events**
- **3,313 in-person**
  - 2021 Applicants presented a total of 3,313 in-person events.
- **17,882 online**
  - 2021 Applicants presented a total of 17,882 online events.

**Workshops**
- **1,994 in-person**
  - 2021 Applicants presented a total of 1,994 in-person workshops.
- **10,973 online**
  - 2021 Applicants presented a total of 10,973 online workshops.
Impact of the Literary Field

Compared to FY2019, the total FY2021 in-person audience fell by half, while the total FY2021 online audience more than quadrupled. This tremendous increase in online audiences was undoubtedly a result of the pandemic and the adaptation efforts made by applicants.

As with any audience measured across various events and organizations, it can be difficult to count unique audience members. As such, there may be overlap in these numbers.

**Audience Size**

**Number of People Reached**

2021 Applicants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY2019</th>
<th>FY2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.4 Million In-Person</td>
<td>8.9 Million In-Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46.8 Million Online</td>
<td>211.4 Million Online</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend**

- One million in in-person audience
- One million in virtual audience

**63.2 million People Reached**

**220.3 million People Reached**
2021 Applicants whose primary focus is presenting literary events accounted for more than 60% of the 21,195 events presented in FY2021. Nevertheless, organizations with a different primary focus were active in event presentation.

Among Trend Applicants, the number of events produced by organizations whose primary focus is presenting literary events nearly doubled, but every other category saw declines.
Workshop Trends and Details

Number of Workshops Presented by Applicant’s Primary Focus

Organizations whose primary focus is teaching creative writing and poetry account for more than 40% of workshops presented in FY2021.

Trend Applicants reported presenting a total of 36,126 workshops in FY2019. The number of workshops produced by these applicants fell to 11,488 in FY2021, a decrease of 68.2%.

*Organizations whose primary focus is publishing or “other” presented similar numbers of workshops in FY2019 and FY2021, leading to overlapping lines in this chart.

Legend: Applicant’s Primary Focus
- Presenting literary events
- Publishing
- Teaching literature and/or creative writing in schools or communities
- Supporting historically underrepresented groups of writers and poets
- Other
2021 Poets and Writers Snapshot

**Publications**
- 15,433 publications
  - 2021 Applicants produced a total of 15,433 publications.
- 29,856 poets and writers
  - These publications contained the works of 29,856 poets and writers.

**Prizes & Fees**
- 32,579 poets and writers
  - 2021 Applicants paid and awarded 32,579 poets and writers.
- $9.9 million
  - 2021 Applicants paid these poets and writers $9.9 million in prizes and publishing fees.

**Teaching Artists & Presenting Authors**
- 19,880 poets and writers
  - 2021 Applicants engaged 19,880 poets and writers as teaching artists or presenting authors.
- $12.1 million
  - 2021 Applicants paid these poets and writers $12.1 million for their work as teaching artists or presenters at events.
Publication Trends

Number of Works Published

Trend Applicants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY2019</th>
<th>FY2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21.9 thousand</td>
<td>11.6 thousand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In FY2019, Trend Applicants reported publishing 21,867 works. In FY2021, Trend Applicants reported publishing 11,591 works.

Trend Applicants reported publishing a total of 21,867 works in FY2019. These applicants reported publishing a total of 11,591 works in FY2021, a decrease of 47%. Clearly, the publications area was one of the most significantly impacted by the pandemic.

Trend Applicants shared that publications were seriously impacted by increases in production costs (e.g., cost of paper) and disruptions in supply and shipping chains.
Impact of the Literary Field

Trends in Support for Poets and Writers

Literary nonprofits provide critical financial support to poets and writers.

Trend Applicants reported publishing, awarding, and hiring 28.9% fewer poets and writers in FY2021 compared to FY2019. However, these applicants paid poets and writers 10.3% more in publication fees and prizes in FY2021 compared to FY2019.

These applicants made it a priority to increase financial support for poets and writers during the pandemic.
Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion in the Literary Field
DEI in the 2021 Application

Terms used in this section

BIPOC: Drawing on definitions used by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, this includes any person who identifies as American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Hispanic or Latino, Biracial or Multiracial, and/or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander.

LGBTQIA+: This term refers to sexual orientation, and includes any person who identifies as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Queer and/or Questioning, and/or Asexual. Further definitions of these terms are available in the GLAAD Media Reference Guide.

People with Disabilities: Drawing on definitions used by the US Census Bureau’s American Community Survey, this includes any person who reports having a hearing, vision, cognitive, ambulatory, self-care, or independent living difficulty.

Veteran Status: Drawing on definitions used by the US Department of Veteran Affairs, this includes any person who served in the active military, naval, or air service.

Applicants were asked to provide organization-level demographic data about their board members, their senior staff members, and their staff members. These questions asked about representation within the organization in five areas: race and ethnicity, gender, sexuality, disability, and veteran status. Organizations were asked to report this data only if staff and board members had the opportunity to self-report these aspects of their identity.
By two measures, the boards of 2021 Applicants had the greatest BIPOC representation. 69% of applicants reported that at least one quarter of their board identifies as BIPOC; and only 17% of applicants reported no BIPOC representation on their board.

The Senior Staff level had the least BIPOC representation, with 39% of applicants reporting no BIPOC senior staff members.
A greater proportion of organizations with smaller budgets reported BIPOC majorities across all three organization levels than those with larger budgets. However, the proportion of applicants reporting at least a quarter of each organization level identifying as BIPOC remained even across budget categories. For example, 65%–73% of organizations reported that at least a quarter of their board members identified as BIPOC and 61%–72% of organizations reported at least a quarter of their staff identified as BIPOC.

### Race and Ethnicity Details

#### BIPOC Representation by Organization Level and Budget Size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Board</th>
<th>Senior Staff</th>
<th>Staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt; $50k</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50 - 99k</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100 - 249k</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$250 - 499k</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$500-999k</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1M+</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Majority of Board identify as BIPOC
- At least one quarter of Board identify as BIPOC
- Majority of Senior Staff identify as BIPOC
- At least one quarter of Senior Staff identify as BIPOC
- Majority of Staff identify as BIPOC
- At least one quarter of Staff identify as BIPOC
- No members of this organization level identify as BIPOC
Organizations whose primary focus is to support historically underrepresented groups of poets and writers have the greatest representation of people who identify as BIPOC across all organization staff levels.
Among those identifying as BIPOC, Black individuals, who comprise 13.6% of the US population, have the greatest representation among staff and boards of applicants in FY2021. Individuals identifying as Native American, American Indian, or Indigenous, who comprise 1.3% of the US population, have the least representation.

### Race and Ethnicity Details

#### Percentage of Applicants Reporting Any Representation of a Racial or Ethnic Group at the Board and Staff Levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Board</th>
<th>Staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asian American/ Pacific Islander/Asian</td>
<td>46.6%</td>
<td>40.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African American/African</td>
<td>62.0%</td>
<td>52.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino/ Latina/Latinx</td>
<td>37.3%</td>
<td>45.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-racial/ multi-ethnic (two or more races or ethnicities)</td>
<td>42.4%</td>
<td>45.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native American/ American Indian/ Indigenous</td>
<td>13.4%</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Among FY2021 Applicants, a majority of women was common at all organization levels; two thirds of applicants reported a majority of women on their boards and three quarters reported a majority of women on their senior staff and staff.

Members of the LGBTQIA+ community had the highest representation on applicants' staff levels.
The CDC estimates that about one quarter of the adult US population is living with a disability. More than a third of applicants reported having a person with a disability on staff.

Veteran representation is not common among 2021 Applicants, but most common at the board level.
62.7% of 2021 Applicants report having a DEI Statement that has been approved by their board.

The Western region had the highest proportion of applicants that have adopted a DEI statement at 75% - all other regions are between 57% and 62%.
Support for Historically Underrepresented Groups

The large majority of applicants have made supporting historically underrepresented groups of poets and writers a part of their work — 15% report this as their organization’s primary focus, and an additional 72% list this as an additional work area.

While this widespread focus is encouraging, it is clear that organizations that primarily focus on this are underfunded when compared to the rest of the field, with the lowest median budget of any primary focus category.
Preparedness and Moving Through Crisis
Much of the nonprofit literary field is not financially equipped to meet crisis.

The financial vulnerability of the field was indicated by modest levels of cash reserve and endowment. Only 20% of 2021 Applicants met the threshold of having half of their annual expenditure in cash reserve, and 43% reported no reserve at all.

While there was slight improvement in cash reserve among Trend Applicants from 2020 to 2021, it is clear that there continues to be little to fall back on in times of crisis.
In FY2021, organizations primarily focused on publishing were both the least likely to have any cash reserve and the least likely to have a sufficient cash reserve, defined as at least half their annual operating expenses.
Nearly three-quarters of 2021 Applicants received COVID relief funding, but less than half of applicants received it in both FY2020 and FY2021. Sources of COVID relief funding include, but are not limited to, the Literary Arts Emergency Fund, CARES Act funding from both the National Endowment for the Arts and state arts agencies, the Paycheck Protection Program, and the Shuttered Venue Operators Grant.

Fewer than half of 2021 Applicants with budgets under $50,000 had received any COVID relief funding at the time they applied.
Importance of Relief Funding

Percentage of Applicants Facing a Budget Deficit in 2021

2021 Applicants

Without Relief Funding

54%

2021 Applicants

With Relief Funding

29%

Relief funding was essential for the financial health of 2021 Applicants. Without relief funding, 54.1% of applicants would have reported budget deficits in FY2021. Even with relief funding, 28.8% of applicants did report a budget deficit in FY2021.
Stabilization and Moving Forward
When asked about unexpected expenses throughout the pandemic, 63% of respondents indicated that technology platforms and subscriptions were their top unexpected expense. Given that the literary field's digital audience nearly quadrupled in FY2021, it is clear that the field met the realities of the pandemic head on and embraced digital programming.

To Note: respondents could select up to three of the potential responses.
Under-resourced and still vulnerable, literary organizations and publishers are wary of their financial health ahead. When asked about which revenue streams they envisioned being a challenge over the next three years, 59% of respondents indicated that they worried about the reliability of giving from individual donors. Following concerns about individual donors came revenue from fundraising events (45%) and foundation funding (37%).

To Note: respondents could select up to three of the potential responses.
78% of respondents reported that, without LAEF funding, they would have scaled back programs and 31% of respondents reported that they would have eliminated staff positions or paused operations temporarily. Fortunately, only 4% of respondents believe that they would have ceased operations entirely highlighting the nimble nature of the literary field.

To Note: respondents could select up to three of the potential responses.
Acknowledgements
We are profoundly grateful to the many individuals and organizations that have made the Literary Arts Emergency Fund and this report possible.

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- the Mellon Foundation for their leadership, thought partnership, and generous support of the sector;

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- the grant recipients that shared their data, insights, and perspective.