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Information on the number and location of U.S. artists, as reported in the 1980 Census of Population, is examined, and comparisons are made with 1970 Census figures. This document describes national growth trends in specific art occupations and regional changes in comparison to total labor force changes. The impact of migration on the distribution of artists is examined, along with the effects of new labor force entries and occupational changes. Statistical data are presented for 1970 and 1980 individual states' distributions of: (1) actors and directors; (2) announcers; (3) architects; (4) authors; (5) dancers; (6) designers; (7) musicians and composers; (8) painters, sculptors, craft artists, and artist printmakers; (9) photographers; (10) teachers of art, drama, and music (higher education); and (11) other artists. A written summary is provided for each state, and information concerning the concentration of artists in major U.S. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) is provided. Civilian labor force totals, artists in the civilian labor force percentages, the total number of artists, and percentages of U.S. artists for each state and selected large SMSAs are appended. Tables, figures, and maps are included. (JHP)

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Where Artists Live 1980

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National Endowment for the Arts



Research Division March 1987

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Where Artists Live 1980

National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, D.C.



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3. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Equal Employment Opportunity Special File, Machine Readable Data File, 1980. Prepared by the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.: 1982.

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PREFACE

This report examines information on the number and location of the nation's artists as reported in the 1980 Census of Population and provides comparisons with the 1970 Census. The decennial census offers unique opportunities for examining the artist population. The sample from which the census figures are developed is sufficiently large to reflect the artist population of small geographic areas and detailed characteristics of the artist population at large. Moreover, census information relating to artist occupations can be directly compared to that for other occupations.

Like Research Division Report #5, Where Artists Live: 1970, this report focuses on the size and location of the artist population, but there are two major differences in the data in the two reports.

First, there was a revision in the occupational classification system between censuses. (The effect of this change is summarized in Research Division Note #7, "Artist Employment in 1983: Revised Classification System Now in Use," March 15, 1984; and a more detailed discussion of how it affects the data for each of the artist occupation groups may be found in Tom Bradshaw, "An Examination of the Comparability of 1970 and 1980 Census Statistics on Artists," <u>The Economics of</u>
<u>Cultural Industries, Proceedings of the</u>
<u>Third International Conference on Cultural</u> Economics and Planning, April 25-28, 1984. Vol. 1. Akron, OH: Association for Cultural Economics, University of Akron, 1984.) To facilitate comparisons of 1980 occupational statistics with those of 1970, the Bureau of the Census adjusted the 1970 data to conform to the 1980 codes. The process involved coding a sample of 120,000 questionnaires according to both systems and calculating adjustment factors for each occupation. The 1970 adjusted estimates are used in this report.

The second difference was that Report #5 used data for employed artists whereas this report deals with the artist labor force, which includes unemployed as well as employed artists. The labor force estimates were chosen because unemployment tends to be high in several artist occupations, especially in the performing arts. Exclusion of the unemployed would seriously understate the number of individuals actively pursuing careers in these occupations in 1980. Combining the employed and the unemployed provides the sample size needed to report detailed geographic information, especially for the occupations

with small numbers of persons such as actors and dancers.

Both the Research Division Reports of 1970 and 1980 use a normalizing technique to compare occupation levels of states with widely divergent population counts. One would expect a state like California to have more individuals in almost every occupation than would be found in relatively small population states. To determine whether California has a relatively high concentration in a particular artist occupation, the number of Californians in that occupation is divided by the total California labor force and the result, in turn, is divided by the national ratio for that occupation. This technique produces a ratio that compares California to the whole country for the occupation. The same computation is made for every artist occupation in each state to obtain concentration ratios that can be compared from state to state and permit each state to be compared with the country as a whole. When the 1980 concentration ratio is 1.00, the proportion of artists in the state labor force is identical to the national proportion.

The census provides cross-sectional and not longitudinal data for the two periods, so we are unable to trace the paths of artists from 1970 to 1980. Collective movement is another matter; net migration is measured by the census, and that source of regional growth is discussed in this report. It is not possible, however, to distinguish and separately measure the extent to which occupational increase is due to new entrants (persons entering the labor force for the first time), reentrants (persons who had previously worked in the occupation and returned after a period away from it), or transfers from other occupations. Nor is it possible to measure the extent to which people left artist occupations between 1970 and 1980 and did not return. The difference between the levels of 1970 and 1980 is net growth as a result of occupation entrances and exits and migration. For simplicity, this is referred to in the report as increase or change over the decade (and is most often expressed as a percentage).

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Table 1 Number of persons in artist occupations 1970 and 1980

			1970	1980	Percent change
			52.670	107,693	+100.7
			25,942	46,986	+ 81.1
			7,444	13, 194	+ 78.2
			86,545	153, 162	76.4
		10	44,444	67, 180	+ 57.1
				** ** 74	\$ 64.8
				332,374	45.3
		† 1		140,558	41.2
	الوارد و الأراد المراكز و			7 94, 7 5 2	¥ 40.2
				******************************	4.5
		5.47年,19		30,383	32.4
					+ 17.3
,				**************************************	* 35.5
			801,605		+ 30.4



NATIONAL TRENDS

In 1980 there were 1,085,693 people in the United States in artist occupations. This figure includes persons 16 years of age and over in the civilian labor force who were classified in the 1980 census as:

Actors and directors
Announcers
Architects
Authors
Dancers
Designers
Musicians and composers
Painters, sculptors, craft artists,
and artist printmakers
Photographers
Teachers of art, drama, and music
(higher education)
Artists, performers, and related
workers (not elsewhere classified)

These occupations increased at a rapid rate during the 1970-80 decade--collectively more than 47 percent. This is substantial when compared to the total U.S. civilian labor force increase of 30 percent during the same period, and it surpasses the 40 percent increase for all specialty occupations including doctors, lawyers, engineers, and scientists.

Architects increased more than those working in any other artist occupation, doubling in size so that there were 107,693 architects in the United States in 1980. The number of announcers, dancers, and visual artists also increased substantially. In 1980 there were 81 percent more announcers (21,000 more people) than had worked in the field a decade before. Dancers increased by 78 percent (nearly 5,800 more people) and painters, sculptors, craft artists, and artist printmakers by 76 percent (over 66,000 more people). Actors/ directors, authors, designers, musicians/ composers, and photographers also experienced increases greater than the average for the U.S. labor force and the professional specialty occupations, with rates ranging from 40 percent for photographers to 67 percent for actors/directors.

While artists were generally increasing in numbers, those who teach art, drama, and music in higher education showed a decline between 1970 and 1980. Approximately 42,000 art, drama, and music teachers in colleges and universities were reported by the census for 1970 compared to 28,385 for 1980. This decline, however, may be attributable to the fact that substantially fewer teachers specified their subject area in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census (29 percent of teachers in higher education

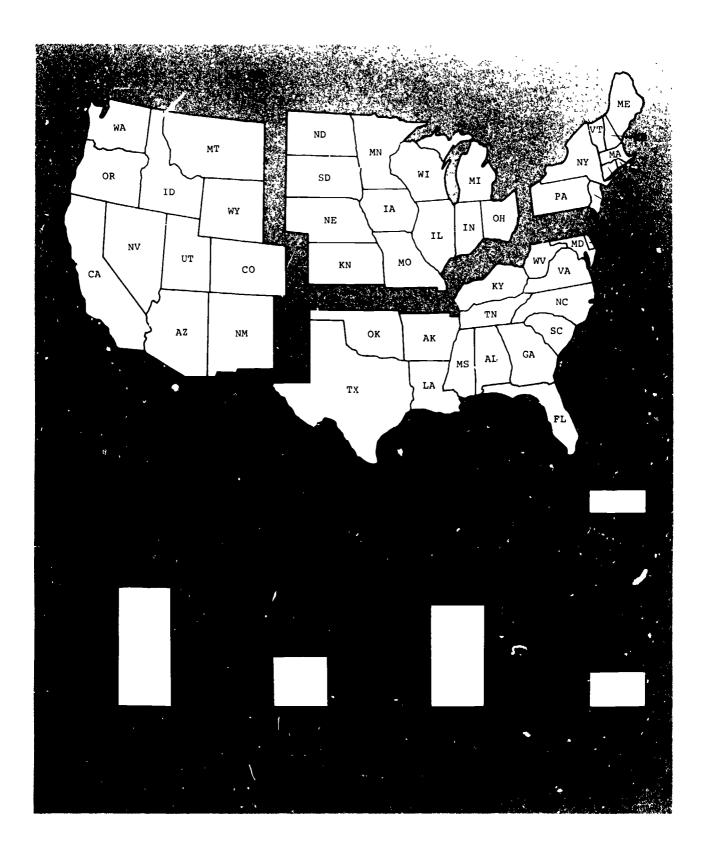
specified their discipline on their census forms in 1980 vs. 67 percent in 1970).

Designers continued to be the largest artist occupation in 1980 with over 338,000 members. Designers made up nearly one-third of the total artist labor force in both 1970 and 1980. The architect occupation had the greatest percentage change in numbers during the 1970s decade. Architects represented 7.3 percent of the artist labor force in 1970, increasing to 10 percent by 1980. Painters, sculptors, craft artists, and artist printmakers substantially increased their share of the artist labor force, comprising 14.1 percent of the artist labor force in 1980 compared to 11.8 percent in 1970. By 1980, painters, sculptors, craft artists, and artist printmakers moved ahead of the musician/composer occupation and became the second largest artist occupation in the U.S. Actors/ directors, announcers, authors, and dancers also increased their share of the artist labor force between 1970 and 1980. The dancer occupation had the third greatest increase, 78 percent from 1970 to 1980. However, this occupation has fewer members than any other artist occupation, representing approximately 1 percent of the artist labor force in both time periods.

Table 2 Distribution of artist labor force by occupation 1970 and 1980









Regional change

In all four major regions of the country--Northeast, North Central, South, and West --artist population increases outpaced that of the civilian labor force in the region.

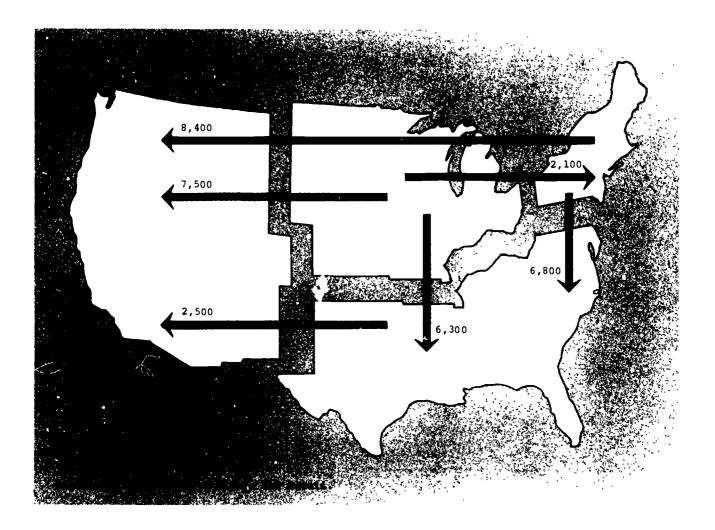
The Western region led the nation with its numbers of artists increasing by 72 percent between 1970 and 1980. This was consider; bly higher than the increase in the total divilian labor force or the professional specialty occupations in the West--both of which increased by 49 percent during the same period. Four of the artist occupations more than doubled in the West between 1970 and 1980, including architects (148 percent increase), authors (127 percent), painters and other visual artists (126 percent), and actors and directors (116 percent). The West led the other regions in increases in these four occupations, as well as among musicians/ composers, who increased in the region by 55 percent during the decade. Overall, the West counted 279,951 professional artists in its population in 1980, with nearly two-thirds living in the state of California.

Of all the legiors, the West had the highest concentration ratio of artists—the proportion of artists relative to the total labor force of the region—1.32. Approximately one out of every 73 workers in the West is in an artist occupation.

The South also experienced a large change in their artist population, increasing by 64 percent over the decade. Their total civilian labor force also expanded greatly during the decade, increasing by 41 percent, and their professional specialty occupations grew by 53 percent. Dancers showed a higher percentage increase in the South than in any other region, changing by 137 percent between 1970 and 1980. Announcers nearly doubled their number in the South. Designers (71 percent increase) and photographers (58 percent) also had greater percentage increases in the South than in any other region. The South was second to the West in increasing its share of architects, with 126 percent more architects in 1980 than in 1970. Other artist occupations that did well in the South were painters... (113 percent increase) and musicians/ composers (53 percent). The South had more artists overall than any other region--293,739, with over one-fifth in the state of Texas. However, the South's proportion of artists among its total labor force compared to the U.S. average was only .84 or 16 percent below the U.S. average.

The Northeast and North Central regions had more moderate percent changes between 1970 and 1980. Artist populations increased by about 30 percent in each region. During the same period, the total civilian labor force increased by only 14 percent in the Northeast and by 22 percent in the North Central region. The percentage of increase among all professional speciality occupations was similar to artists'--27 percent for the Northeast region and 31 percent for the North Central region. Although all of the artist occupations experienced their greatest increases in the South or West, some occupations made impressive gains in the North Central and Northeast as well. Dancers more than doubled (111 percent), actors increased by 67 percent, and authors by 53 percent, in the Northeast between 1970 and 1980. In the North Central region, the announcer occupation increased by 84 percent. The Northeast region had the second greatest number of artists in 1980--a total of 282,165, with half residing in New York State. The North Central region had fewest artists with a total of 229,838. The Northeast region, like the West, also had a concentration of artists in its work force that was greater than the national average--1.18. The North Central region had the lowest proportion of artists in its labor force of all the regions--.80, or 20 percent below the national average.





Migration

The Northeast and North Central regions have lost out in the interregional migration exchange with the South and West regions of the United States for the past two decades. Artists have followed this trend.

During the 1975-80 period, the West attracted a net increase of 18,400 artists by migration. The South had a net increase of 13,100 artists, while the Northeast lost about the same number. The North Central region lost the most, with a net of 15,900 artists moving elsewhere. Map B shows the direction of net migration flows for artists among the four U.S. regions between 1975 and 1980. During this five-year period, 9 percent, or about 100,000, moved from one region of the country to another. The migration rate is slightly higher than it was a decade ear-

lier, when 8 percent of artists moved interregionally.

Migration has an impact on the distribution of artists across the regions but overall growth in the artist population is due primarily to new labor force entries and to occupational change. In the West, artists who moved into the region between 1975 and 1980 accounted for about 6 percent of Western artists in 1980. In the South, migrants from other regions made up about 4 percent of the South's artist population in 1980. The Northeast lost about 5 percent and the North Central region lost about 7 percent of their artists to migration. Migration into and out of the United States netted this country only 2,500 additional artists between 1975 and 1980. In total, about 22,500 artists who were either immigrants or American artists living abroad came to this country, while about 20,000 artists left the country.



CHANGE IN ARTIST OCCUPATIONS

The large increase in the number of artists in the nation varied by artist occupation and by state. This change between 1970 and 1980 is summarized on the following tages for all artists, actors/directors, announcers, architects, authors, dancers, designers, musicians/composers, painters..., photographers, teachers (higher ed), and artists not elsewhere classified.



¹¹ 13





All artists

"All artists" as used in this report refers to the sum of the eleven individual artist occupations that are dealt with separately. One or several of the eleven separate occupations may be subtracted from the "all artists" grouping to provide information about special subgroupings.

California was the state with the largest number of artists in 1980 with 176,321 artists—as well as in 1970 with 108,437. New York ranked second in both years with 138,424 artists in 1980 and 107,916 in 1970. The New York concentration ratio for all artists increased more than that of California during the decade.

No state had fewer than 1,000 artists in 1980, while in 1970 there were only 844 in Wyoming and 710 in Alaska. Wyoming had the smallest artist population (1,602) in 1980.

Thirteen states had concentration ratios greater than the national proportion of all artists in both 1980 and 1970. In each census one state had a concentration ratio exactly the same as the national proportion—New Jersey in 1980 and Utah in 1970. In both states, the concentration ratio was lower in 1980 than in 1970—New Jersey dropped from 1.05 to 1.00 and Utah from 1.00 to .91.







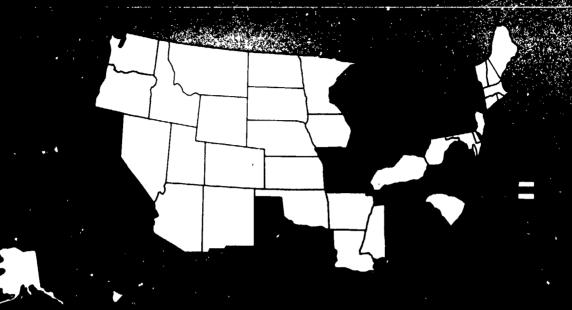
Figure II

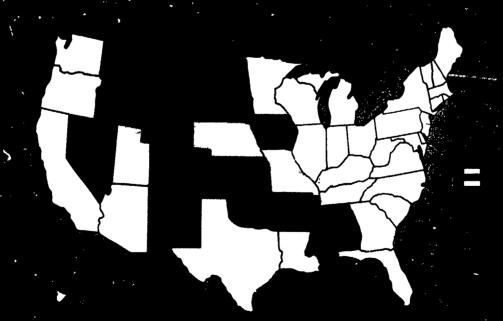
Actors and directors

There was a 67 percent increase in the number of actors/directors in the United States between 1970 and 1980. This was 20 percent greater than the average increase for all artists combined. There were 67,180 actors/directors in 1980, compared to 40,201 in 1970. The Western region more than doubled its number of actors/directors while growth was smallest in the North Central region. California had the largest number of actors/directors in both 1970 and 1980--8,966 and 20,751 respectively.

In 1980 as in 1970 actors/directors continued to be heavily concentrated in New York and California. In fact, the proportion of actors/directors in these two states increased from 41.7 percent to 53.5 percent over the decade. In 1980, California had 30.9 percent of all actors/directors and New York had 22.6 percent.

The concentration ratios for actors/directors was also highest in these two states—both in 1970 and 1980. New York's concentration increased more over the decade than California's and was slightly—higher than California's in 1980. By 1980 both California and New York had nearly three times the national concentration of actors/directors in their labor forces.







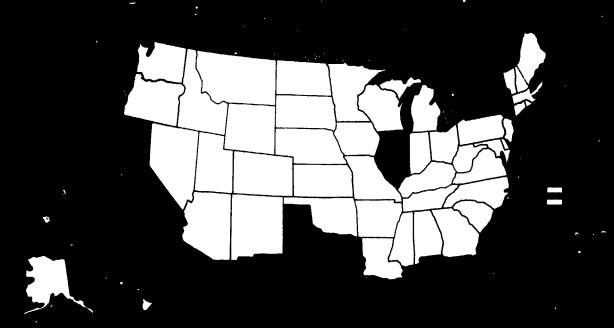
Announcers

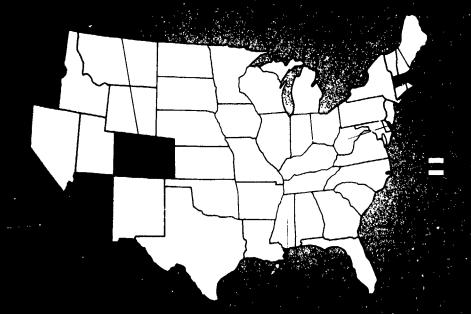
The number of announcers in the United States grew by 81 percent between 1970 and 1980--from 25,942 announcers in 1970 to 46,986 in 1980. The percentage of increase was second only to that of architects, whose population doubled over the decade. The number of announcers increased in every state with the Southern region having the highest increases.

Announcers is one of the most evenly distributed artist occupations. All states had fewer than 4,000 announcers and only Delaware had fewer than 100. California had the most announcers in both 1970 and 1980--2.415 and 3,986.

The states with the highest concentration ratios for announcers in 1970 and 1980 were the ones with the least population density. This indicates that there is some minimal number of radio or television stations (and thus announcers) in relation to land area regardless of the size of the state population or labor force. North Dakota had the highest concentration ratio in 1980--about two and one-half times the national concentration.











Architects

Of all the artist occupations, architects had the largest percent increase between 1970 and 1980. There were twice as many architects in 1980 as there were in 1970, their number increasing from 53,670 to 107,693. This is three times the percentage growth of the United States labor force in general. Most of the increase in architects occurred in the Southern and Western regions.

California had the largest number of architects in both 1970 and 1980--7,710 and 17,652 respectively. New York had the second largest number in both years, 6,151 in 1970 and 8,691 in 1980, but in 1980 it nad less than half the architects in California compared with 20 percent less in 1970.

Hawaii had the highest concentration of architects in its labor force relative to the national average in both 1970 and 1980. Hawaii had nearly twice (1.95) the national concentration of architects in its labor force in 1980. Colorado had the second highest concentration ratio (1.85) in 1980. The state of Washington had the second highest ratio in 1970 (1.66).



There were 45,748 authors counted in 1980, an increase of 65 percent since 1970. This is a greater increase than the average for all artists, and considerably greater than the growth for the U.S. labor force in general.

Authors made their greatest gains in the West, California replacing New York as the state with the largest number of authors. There were 11,272 authors in California in 1980 compared to 9,361 in the state of New York. The two states combined had 45.1 percent of the nation's authors in 1980 and 38.2 percent in 1970.

New York had the highest concentration ratio (2.67) in 1980 and third highest in 1970. California had the second highest concentration ratio in 1980 and fourth highest in 1970. Maryland and Connecticut, which had the highest concentration ratios for authors in 1970, experienced a substantial drop in the number of authors in 1980. The decline may reflect, in part, the introduction of the "technical writer" category into the 1980 Census classification system. The number of technical writers increased 677 percent in Maryland and 573 percent in Connecticut over the decade. This means that some of the respondents classified as authors in the 1970 Census were classified as technical writers in the 1980 Census. It also means that the author category in 1980 more nearly approaches a category of creative writers of literary genre (e.g., lyricists, playwrights, poets, and novelists).

In the rankings at left an asterisk (*) is used to represent numbers that are too low to be meaningful (fewer than ten artists) and the concentration ratios derived from them.





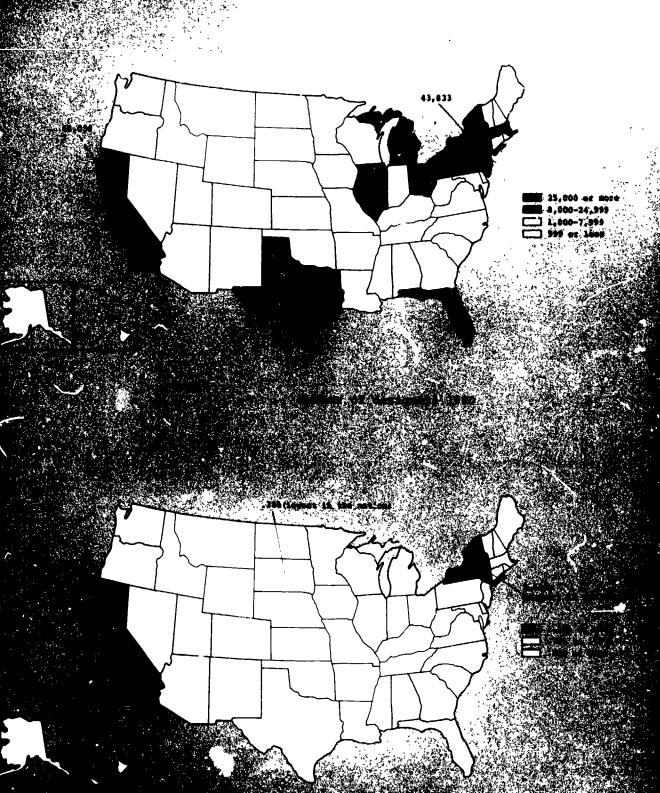
Dancers

Although increasing by 78 percent during the 1970-80 decade, dancers remained the smallest artist occupation population with 13,194 members in 1980. This is the only artist occupation with more people in New York than California and with the highest percent change in the Northeast and South rather than the West.

There were 2,600 dancers in New York in 1980. New York overtook California's 1970 lead in the dance occupation during the decade, a trend that is the opposite of what has happened in the other artist occupations. California had 2,279 dancers in 1980. All the other states had fewer than 1,000 dancers, and more than a third of the states had fewer than 1000 dancers.

Nevada and Hawaii had the highest dancer concentration ratios in both 1980 and 1970. Nevada had more than ten times the national concentration and Hawaii eight times. Both states have large entertainment industries in which dancers play an important role.

In the rankings at left an asterisk (*) is used to represent numbers too low to be meaningful (fewer than ten artists) and the concentration ratios derived from them.

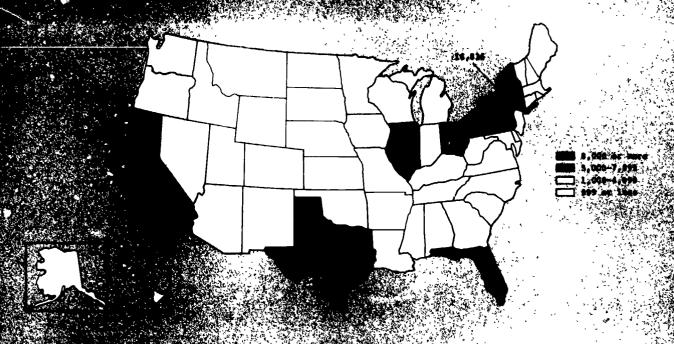




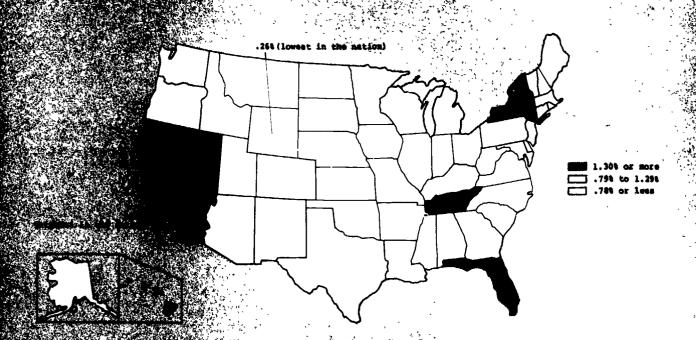
Designers constituted the largest of the artist occupational groups with 338,374 people in 1980. Although their growth was more moderate than the other artist occupations, it was greater than that of the United States labor force in general. The 1970-80 increase was 45 percent, with the West and South gaining the most.

Following the general population shift to the West, designers are now more likely to live in California than i New York, which ranked first in 1970. California had 48,036 designers in 1980 compared with New York's 43,833. More than one quarter of all designers live in these two states. Other states with 10,000 or more designers include Texas, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Florida, Ohio, New Jersey, and Massachusetts.

Although the number of designers in California was greater than in New York in 1980, New York continues to have the highest concentration ratio--1.69 vs. 1.30 for California. Furthermore, the third highest concentration ratio for designers in 1980 was that of Rhode Island (1.24).



Number of was Act and Committeers 1980



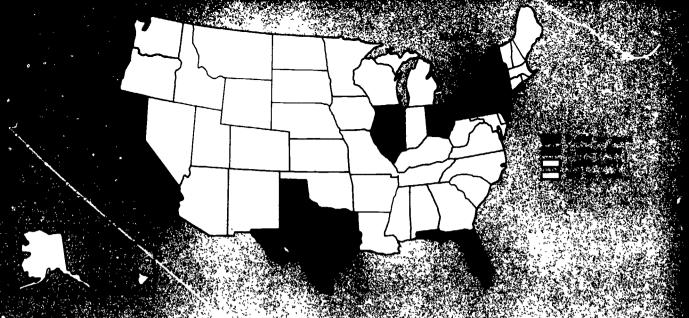
Sentration ratio of musicians/ocuposers 1980

The 140,556 musicians/composers in the country had grown by 41 percent over the decade--moderate compared to artist occupation as a whole. The growth was spread evenly across the regions, and California continued to have the largest number of musicians and composers with 22,919 in 1980.

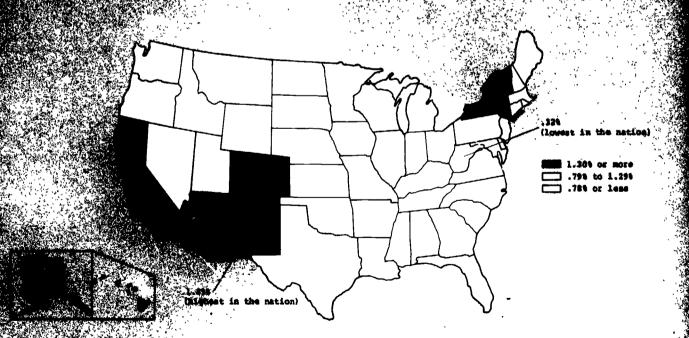
In addition to maintaining its position as the state with the most musicians and composers, California increased its lead over the second-ranked state, New York. While the musician/composer population in New York increased by over 35 percent-from 12,132 to 16,836--California's increased by 55 percent.

In terms of the concentration of musicians/composers in the state labor force, Nevada and Hawaii were first and second, respectively, in both 1970 and 1980. Nevada's concentration ratio was 3.07 in 1980 and Hawaii's was 1.87. As in the case of dancers, the relative importance of the entertainment industries in Nevada and Hawaii results in the employment of a large proportion of musicians in these states' labor forces.





Number of palaters . 1809



Concentration ratio of painters... 1980

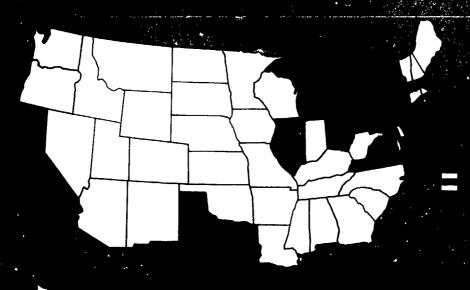


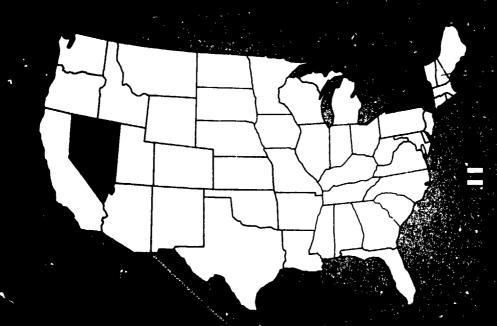


Painters, sculptors, craft artists, and artist printmakers

The number of painters, sculptors, craft artists, and artist printmakers increased by 76 percent during the 1970-80 decade. As a result of this substantial increase, they constituted the second largest artist occupation in 1980 with 153,162 people.

California took the lead from New York in the number of painters... in 1980 with 24,657 compared to New York's 21,274. In terms of concentration ratio, however, New York continues to have a substantially higher concentration than California--1.81 compared to 1.48. The state with the highest concentration ratio of painters... in 1980 was New Mexico. New Mexico experienced a 256 percent increase in its visual artist labor force over the decade and had a concentration ratio of 1.89 in 1980.





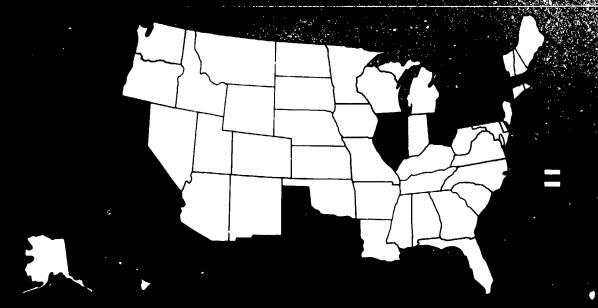


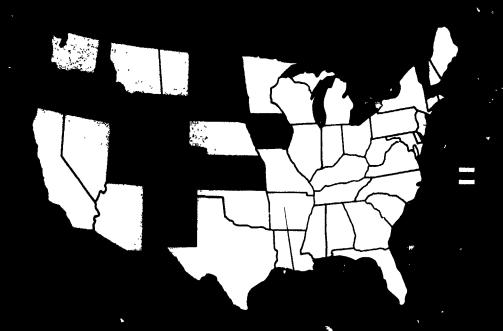
Photographers

The photographer occupation increased by 40 percent over the decade, which was higher than the U.S. labor force in general but low relative to other artist occupations. The growth in photographers was spread fairly uniformly throughout the nation with only the South showing a slightly higher increase than the other regions.

California continued to lead the states in number of photographers with 13,060 in 1980. New York was second with 10,539. More than half the states had at least 1,000 photographers.

In terms of concentration ratio, Hawaii, Nevada, and New York all have approximately one and one-half times the national average of photographers in the labor force. Hawaii's ratio is 1.53, Nevada's is 1.49, and New York's is 1.45.







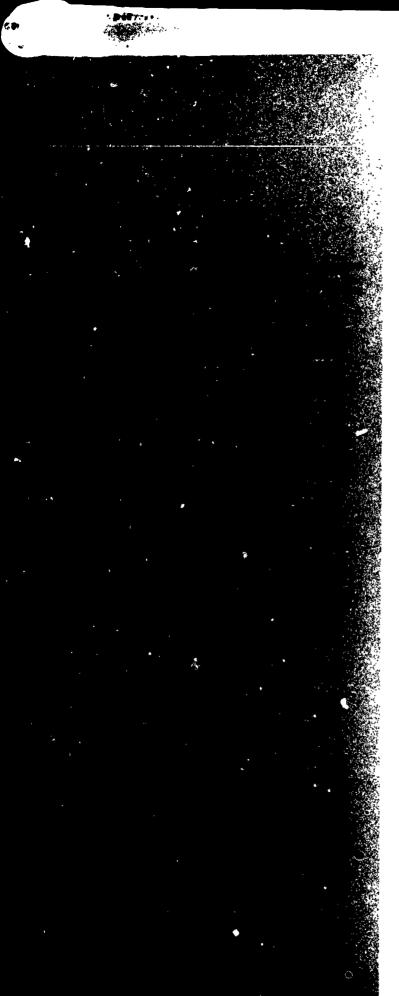


Figure XI

Teachers of art, drama, and music (higher education)

Teachers of art, drama, and music in colleges and universities are the only artist occupational group to show a loss in the census population figures during the 1970-80 decade. There were an estimated 42,000 such teachers in 1970 and this number reportedly dropped to 28,385 by 1980, a loss of 32 percent. The loss occurred in all regions of the country, although in the West the loss was less severe. Only five states (South Carolina, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, and Alaska) did not have a loss. As previously noted, this reported drop may only reflect the fact that substantially fewer teachers specified their subject area in the 1980 Census than in 1970. The Bureau of the Census plans to further examine this phenomenon.

California continued to have the most teachers of art, drama, and music in higher education--3,219 according to the 1980 census. New York is second with 2,195. The census reports that only five other states--Texas, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts--have at least 1,000 teachers of art, drama, and music in their colleges and universities, conservatories, and other professional training programs.



Figure XII

Artists not elsewhere classified

This census classification represents a residual group of artist occupations that do not lend themselves to classification in any of the ten previously described categories. A wide variety is included (e.g., circus performer, model maker, inker and opaquer). The 1970 Census reported 53,131 individuals in this category and 49,653 were reported in 1980. The states with the highest concentration of these artists in 1980 were Nevada (3.34) and Hawaii (2.47). This again reflects the strong entertainment industry in these two states.

While the artist population increased by 47 percent in the U.S. as a whole between 1970 and 1980, there were considerable differences from state to state. Increase ranged from a low of 23 percent in Maryland and Illinois to a high of over 200 percent in Alaska. The states with the highest percentage increase in artist population were Alaska, Arizona, Nevada, Colorado, Florida, Wyoming, Oregon, Hawaii, New Mexico, Washington, and South Carolina. All but two of these are in the Western region.

In the foregoing section, which deals with change in the different artist occupations, the states are ranked in order of descending 1980 population for each occupational group. These rankings are referred to in the following state summaries.

Alabama

Alabama had 11,779 artists in 1980. With an increase of 48 percent between 1°70 and 1980, it was slightly above the U.S. average. It was twenty-sixth in number of artists, dropping from twenty-fourth position a decade earlier. In the occupational rankings of states its highest position is in the announcer category, where it was thirteenth. The 1980 concentration ratio of Alabama artists remained low at .69 of the U.S. average, the same as in 1970.

Alaska

Alaska had the greatest proportionate increase in artists of any state in the nation, more than tripling its artist population between 1970 and 1980. Only 710 Alaska artists were counted in the 1970 Census, but by 1980 the state had 2,148. The state moved from last place in the 1970 ranking of artists to forty-seventh in 1980. In the occupational rankings of states it was highest (thirty-fourth) in the dancer category and next highest (fortieth) in the author category. The 1980 concentration ratio of Alaska artists was 1.13 times the U.S. average compared with .79 in 1970.

<u>Arizona</u>

Arizona more than doubled its number of artists between 1970 and 1980, increasing 113 percent. With over 14,000 artists at the end of the decade, the state moved from thirtieth to twenty-third place in total number of artists. In the occupational rankings of states Arizona was highest (fifteenth) in the dancer category with 218 dancers. However, as in

most states, designers (3,756) constituted its largest artist occupational group. The 1980 concentration ratio of Arizona artists was 1.14 times the U.S. average.

Arkansas

There were 5,468 artists living in Arkansas in 1980. This represents a 64 percent increase over 1970, well above the average increase for U.S. artists. Arkansas ranked thirty-seventh in 1970 and thirty-eighth in 1980 for total number of artists. In the occupational rankings of states it was highest (thirty-second) in the announcer category with 581 announcers. The 1980 concentration ratio of Arkansas artists was second lowest in the nation at .56 of the U.S. average.

California

California led the nation in 1980 in all the artist occupations with the exception of dancers. There were 176,321 artists in California in 1980 (over 16 percent of all artists in the U.S.), an increase of 63 percent from 1970. One-third of all U.S. actors and directors and one-quarter of all U.S. authors were in California in 1980, but designers (48,036) constituted its largest artist occupational group. The 1980 concentration ratio of California artists was 1.49 times the U.S. average. California tied with Hawaii for the second highest ratio in the nation.

<u>Colorado</u>

Colorado doubled its artist population between 1970 and 1980. With nearly 18,000 artists in 1980, it ranked nineteenth in the nation. In the occupational rankings of states Colorado was highest (tenth) in the author category with 882 authors. Its largest 1980 artist occupational groups were designers (4,683) followed by painters, sculptors, craft artists, and artist printmakers (2,805) and architects (2,741). The 1980 concentration ratio of Colorado artists was 1.20 times the U.S. average. This was the fifth highest ratio in the nation.

Connecticut

Connecticut had a relatively small increase (28 percent) in its artist population between 1970 and 1980. It dropped from fourteenth place in number of artists to twenty-second place. There were over 17,000 artists in Connecticut in 1980. Designers (5,744) constituted the largest artist occupational group followed by 2,835 painters, sculptors, craft artists, and artist printmakers. In the occupational rankings of states Connecti-



cut was eleventh in the author category, dropping from fifth place in 1970. The 1980 concentration ratio of Connecticut's artists was 1.07 times the U.S. average.

Delaware

Delaware had 2,288 artists in 1980, ranking forty-sixth in the nation. Its increase of artists (36 percent) was less than the U.S. average. Designers (799) constituted the largest artist occupational group. In the occupational rankings of states Delaware was no higher than forty-second for any artist occupation. The 1980 concentration ratio of Delaware artists was .78 of the U.S. average.

District of Columbia

As the federal city, the District of Columbia has more artists than many states, taking thirty-fifth place when ranked with Its artist population increased 29 percent between 1970 and 1980, well below the U.S. average. In reference to the occupational rankings of states the District would be highest in the author category with 944 authors. (Colorado ranked tenth with 822 authors.) The Washington metropolitan area, which includes its Maryland and Virginia suburbs as well as the federal city itself, had 24,979 artists in 1980 or almost four times the 6,247 artist population of the federal city alone. More information about the metropolitan area appears in the following chapter.

Florida

Florida had the fifth greatest increase of artists among the states: 94 percent between 1970 and 1980. In 1980 it ranked fifth in the nation in total artists (48,302), behind California, New York, Texas, and Illinois; this was up from ninth position in 1970. While its 14,102 designers constituted Florida's largest artist occupational group, the importance of entertainment and tourism were reflected in relatively large numbers of dancers (818) and musician/composers (7,713). the occupational rankings of states Florida was third in the dancer category, fourth in the announcer and musician/composer categories, and between fifth and tenth in all other artist occupations. The 1980 concentration ratio of Florida artists was 1.10 times the U.S. average.

Georgia

Georgia had over 20,000 artists in 1980, moving to fifteenth place from twentieth place in 1970. Its increase of 73 percent between 1970 and 1980 was well above the U.S. average. In the occupational rankings of states Georgia was eleventh in

the listing of announcers and thirteenth in dancers and musicians/composers. The 1980 concentration ratio of Georgia artists was .79 of the U.S. average.

Hawaii

Hawaii had an 84 percent increase in its artist population between 1970 and 1980, moving from thirty-fourth to thirty-second position. Most Hawaiian artists live in Honolulu. While its 1,236 designers constitute the largest artist occupational group, Hawaii is unusual in having almost equally large numbers of musicians/composers (1,097) and painters... (1,101). In the occupational rankings of states Hawaii was highest (seventh) in the dancer category with 441 dancers. In its 1980 concentration ratio of artists, which is 1.49 times the U.S. average, Hawaii tied with California for second national position.

Idaho

Idaho had an increase of 74 percent in its artist population from 1970 to 1980. With 3,207 artists, it was forty-third in the nation, up slightly from its forty-fourth position in 1970. Idaho's artists are dispersed throughout the state and less than one-third of them live in or near Boise, its one large metropolitan area. In the occupational rankings of states Idaho was highest (thirty-fifth) in the teacher category, followed by architects (thirty-sixth). The 1980 concentration ratio of Idaho artists was .74 of the U.S. average.

Illinois

Illinois' 23 percent increase in artists was one of the smallest in the nation between 1970 and 1980. Despite this, Illinois continued to have large numbers of artists (50,467) in each occupation with nearly 75 percent of them concentrated in Chicago and designers (17,255) far outnumbering the other artist occupational groups. In the occupational rankings of states it was third in the author category and fourth in the categories of actors/directors, architects, designers, painters..., photographers, and teachers. The 1980 concentration ratio of Illinois artists was .89 of the U.S. average, a decrease from its 1970 concentration ratio at .97.

<u>Indiana</u>

Indiana had 17,439 artists in the state in 1980. Its 35 percent increase in artists from 1970 was below the national average. Designers (6,287) constituted its largest artist occupational group and



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were nearly three times as numerous as the next largest group, musicians/composers (2,234). In the occupational rankings of states, Indiana was twelfth in the dancer and teacher categories. The 1980 concentration ratio of Indiana artists was .65 of the U.S. average.

Iowa

Iowa had 9,395 artists in 1980. Its increase from 1970 was 36 percent, which is below the national average. In the occupational rankings of states Iowa was nineteenth in the teacher category. The 1980 concentration ratio of Iowa artists was .66 of the U.S. average.

Kansas

Kansas had 9,377 artists in 1980. Its increase of 33 percent over 1970 was below the national average. In the occupational rankings of states Kansas was highest in the listing of teachers (twenty-second) and architects (twenty-sixth). The 1980 concentration ratio of Kansas artists was .80 of the U.S. average.

Kentucky

Kentucky's artist population increased to 10,446 by 1980, representing a 52 percent increase from 1970. This was above the national average. In the occupational rankings of states Kentucky was highest (eighteenth) in the dancer category with 189 dancers. The 1980 concentration ratio of Kentucky artists was .66 of the U.S. average.

Louisiana

Louisiana had 12,825 artists in 1980, an increase of 60 percent over 1970. Despite this, Louisiana fell from twenty-third place in 1970 to twenty-fifth in 1980. In the occupational rankings of states Louisiana's highest place was seventeenth in the announcer category. The 1980 concentration ratio of Louisiana artists was .71 of the U.S. average.

<u>Maine</u>

Maine's artist population increased by 75 percent between 1970 and 1980. Its total of 3,790 artists made it forty-first in the nation. In the occupational rankings of states Maine was highest (thirtieth) in the author category with 253 authors. The 1980 concentration ratio of Maine artists was .73 of the U.S. average.

Maryland

Maryland had one of the lowest increases in artists (22 percent) between 1970 and

1980, falling from eleventh place to thirteenth place. The state had a total of 20,990 artists in 1980. In the occupational rankings of states Maryland was highest (eleventh) in the dancer category. The 1980 concentration ratio of Maryland artists was .98 of the U.S. average.

Massachusetts

Massachusetts had 32,223 artists in 1980, remaining the tenth state in the nation for number of artists. Its increase of 37 percent between 1970 and 1980 was below the U.S. average. In the occupational rankings of states Massachusetts was fourth in the author category with 1,525 authors. The 1980 concentration ratio of Massachusetts artists was 1.10 times the U.S. average.

Michigan

Michigan had 36,888 artists in 1980, but its 24 percent increase in artist population was one of the lowest in the nation. Between 1970 and 1980 the state fell from seventh to eighth national position. In the occupational rankings of states Michigan was sixth in the designer category with 14,786 designers. The 1980 concentration ratio of Michigan artists was .84 of the U.S. average.

Minnesota

Minnesota had 19,512 artists in 1980. Its increase between 1970 and 1980 (51 percent) was slightly above the U.S. average. It held sixteenth place in total artists in both 1970 and 1980. In the occupational rankings of states Minnesota was thirteenth in the teacher category and fourteenth in the musician/composer and painter... categories. The 1980 concentration ratio of Minnesota artists was .94 of the U.S. average.

<u>Mississippi</u>

Mississippi's artist population increased by 61 percent between 1970 and 1980. With 6,155 artists in 1980, the state was in thirty-fifth place in the nation. In the occupational rankings of states Mississippi was highest (twenty-ninth) in the announcer category with 679 announcers. The 1980 concentration ratio of Mississippi artists was .59 of the U.S. average.

Missouri

Missouri increased its artist population by 34 percent between 1970 and 1980, but dropped from thirteenth to seventeenth position in the nation. The state had



18,951 artists in 1980. In the occupational rankings of states it was highest (thirteenth) in the photographer category with 1,934 photographers. The 1980 concentration ratio of Missouri artists was .81 of the U.S. average.

Montana

Montana had 2,966 artists in 1980. Its 60 percent growth since 1970 was above the U.S. average. In the occupational rankings of states Montana was highest (thirty-eighth) in the announcer and author categories with 291 and 157 respectively. The 1980 concentration ratio of Montana artists was .80 of the U.S. average.

Nebraska

Nebraska's increase in artists was 39 percent between 1970 and 1980. It dropped from a rank of thirty-second to thirty-seventh with a total 1980 artist population of 5,666. In the occupational rankings of states Nebraska was highest (thirty-second) in the photographer category. The 1980 concentration ratio of Nebraska artists was .73 of the U.S. average.

Nevada

Nevada had the third greatest increase in artist population (111 percent) between 1970 and 1980, moving from fortieth position to thirty-third with a total of 6,507 artists in 1980. In the occupational rankings of states it was fifth in the dancer category with 568 dancers. The 1980 concentration ratio of Nevada artists was 1.48 times the U.S. average, the fourth highest ratio in the nation.

New Hampshire

New Hampshire's artist population increased 52 percent between 1970 and 1980. A total of 3,751 artists put it in forty-second position in 1980. In the occupational rankings of states New Hampshire was highest (thirty-fourth) in the author category with 209 authors. The 1980 concentration ratio of New Hampshire artists was .79 of the U.S. average.

New Jersey

New Jersey's 1980 artist population showed a 27 percent increase over 1970 with a total of 36,510 artists. Nevertheless, the state fell from eighth national position in 1970 to ninth in 1980. In the occupational rankings of states New Jersey was sixth in the listings of actors/directors, authors, and dancers. The 1980 concentration ratio of New Jersey artists

was exactly the same as the U.S. average (1.00).

New Mexico

New Mexico's increase in artist population was 83 percent between 1970 and 1980, the ninth highest percentage increase in the nation. The state moved from thirty-sixth position to thirty-fourth with a total of 6,505 artists in 1980. In the occupational rankings of states New Mexico was twenty-fourth in the author category. The 1980 concentration ratio of New Mexico artists was 1.14 times the U.S. average, the sixth highest ratio in the nation.

New York

New York had 138,424 artists in 1980, with the largest number in the designer occupation—43,833 people. Its increase during the 1970-80 decade was 28 percent, well below the U.S. average for artists. In the occupational rankings of states New York was first in the dancer category; it was second to California in all other artist occupations, excepting the announcer category in which it was below both Texas and California. The 1980 concentration ratio of New York artists was the highest in the nation, 1.66 times the U.S. average.

North Carolina

North Carolina had 20,561 artists in 1980. Its increase between 1970 and 1980 (63 percent) was well above the U.S. average, moving it from eighteenth to fourteenth in national ranking. In the occupational rankings of states North Carolina was highest (ninth) in the announcer and teacher categories. The 1980 concentration ratio of North Carolina artists was .72 of the U.S. average.

North Dakota

North Dakota had 1,972 artists in 1980 with an increase of 71 percent over 1970, being well above the U.S. average. In spite of this substantial increase, the state fell from forty-eighth to forty-ninth in national ranking. In the occupational rankings of states North Dakota was highest (thirty-seventh) in the announcer category with 334 announcers. The 1980 concentration ratio of North Dakota artists was .66 of the U.S. average.

Ohio

Ohio had nearly 40,000 artist and held seventh position in the nation in 1980, dropping from sixth place in 1970. Its



23 percent increase of artists between 1970 and 1980 was one of the lowest percentage changes. In the occupational rankings of states Ohio was fifth in the nation in the photographer and announcer categories, having 4,211 photographers and 1,843 announcers in 1980. The 1980 concentration ratio of Ohio artists was .77 of the U.S. average.

Oklahoma

Oklahoma's artist population increased by 50 percent between 1970 and 1980. It remained in the twenty-eighth position in the nation with its 1980 total of 10,308 artists. In the occupational rankings of states Oklahoma was highest (twenty-fifth) in the announcer category. The 1980 concentration ratio of Oklahoma artists was .74 of the U.S. average.

Oregon

In 1980, Oregon had a total of 13,157 artists, reflecting an 89 percent increase in its artist population since 1970. That percentage increase was seventh highest in the nation, moving Oregon from twenty-sixth to twenty-fourth national position. In the occupational rankings of states Oregon was highest (twentieth) in the author category with 566 authors in 1980. The 1980 concentration ratio of Oregon artists was 1.02 times the U.S. average.

Pennsylvania

Like most other northeastern states, Pennsylvania had a relatively modest increase in its artist population (23 percent) between 1970 and 1980 and fell from fourth national position in 1970 to sixth in 1980 with a total artist population of 43,363. In the occupational rankings of states it was fifth in the designer, musician/composer, painter..., and teacher categories. The 1980 concentration ratio of Pennsylvania artists was .78 of the U.S. average.

Rhode Island

Rhode Island's artist population increased by 45 percent between 1970 and 1980. With 4,527 artists it took fortieth position in the nation in 1980. In the occupational rankings of states Rhode Island was highest in the designer category with 1,841 designers. The 1980 concentration ratio of Rhode Island artists was .95 of the U.S. average.

South Carolina

South Carolina's increase in artists was 83 percent between 1970 and 1980, moving it from thirty-first to twenty-ninth

national position with a total of 9,526 artists. In the occupational rankings of states South Carolina was twenty-third in the author category with 338 authors. The 1980 concentration ratio of South Carolina artists was .65 of the U.S. average.

South Dakota

South Dakota had 1,974 artists in 1980, taking forty-eighth position in the nation. It had relatively little increase (38 percent) in its artist population between 1970 and 1980. In the occupational rankings of states South Dakota was highest (thirty-seventh) in the teacher category. The 1980 concentration ratio of South Dakota artists was .61 of the U.S. average.

Tennessee

Tennessee had 17,714 artists in 1980. Its growth between 1970 and 1980 was 67 percent, moving it from twenty-first to twentieth national position. In the occupational rankings of states Tennessee was highest (twelfth) in the announcer category with 1,174 announcers. The 1980 concentration ratio of Tennessee artists was .82 of the U.S. average.

<u>Texas</u>

Texas held third place in the nation in number of artists (61,802) in 1980. Its artist population increased by 77 percent between 1970 and 1980. In the occupational rankings of states Texas was fifth in 1970 and moved past Illinois and Pennsylvania to the third spot in 1980. Texas is second in the nation in the announcer category and ranks among the top five states in all other artist occupations. The 1980 concentration ratio of Texas artists was .90 of the U.S. average.

Utah

Utah had 5,858 artists in 1980, an increase of 60 percent over 1970. It held thirty-sixth position in the nation for number of artists, down from thirty-fifth place in 1970. In the occupational rankings of states Utah was twenty-ninth in the dancer category. The 1980 concentration ratio of Utah artists was .91 of the U.S. average.

<u>Vermont</u>

Vermont's increase in artists was 48 percent (the same as the national average) between 1970 and 1980. With 2,366 artists it was in forty-fifth position nationally in 1980. In the occupational rankings of states Vermont was highest in



the painters... category with 500 in 1980, an increase from 215 in 1970. The 1980 concentration ratio of Vermont artists was .94 of the U.S. average.

Virginia

Virginia had 24,775 artists in 1980. Between 1970 and 1980 its artist population increased by 62 percent, which is above the U.S. average, and its national position moved from twelfth to eleventh place. In the occupational rankings of states Virginia was highest (eighth) in the author category with 1,320 authors, and moved from twelfth to ninth place in the actor/director category. The 1980 concentration ratio of Virginia artists was .96 of the U.S. average.

Washington

Washington had 22,974 artists in 1980, a large increase (83 percent) in its artist population since 1970 moving it from nineteenth to twelfth national position. In the occupational rankings of states Washington was tenth in the architect category. Its 3,148 architects are more than double the number it had in 1970. The 1980 concentration ratio of Washington artists was 1.14 times the U.S. average, sixth in the nation.

West Virginia

West Virginia's artist population increased moderately (37 percent) between 1970 and 1980. With 4,223 artists in the state, it held fortieth position in the country. In the occupational rankings of states West Virginia was thirty-fifth in the announcer category with 433 announcers. The 1980 concentration ratio of West Virginia artists was .54 of the U.S. average.

Wisconsin

Wisconsin had 18,429 artists in 1980, dropping from fifteenth national position in 1970 to eighteenth in 1980. Its increase (38 percent) was below the U.S. average for artists. In the occupational rankings of states Wisconsin was eleventh in the teacher category with 767 teachers in higher education. The 1980 concentration ratio of Wisconsin artists was .78 of the U.S. average.

Wyoming

Wyoming, with the smallest number of artists of any state, had one of the highest increases (90 percent) between 1970 and 1980. The number of Wyoming artists increased from 844 in 1970 to 1,602 by 1980. In the occupational rankings of

states Wyoming was highest (thirty-eighth) in the teacher category with 175 teachers in higher education. The 1980 concentration ratio of Wyoming artists was .68 of the U.S. average.



ARTISTS IN CITIES

Artists tend to be highly urbanized; 86 percent of the artists counted in the 1980 Census lived in urban locations. The urban proportion varied only moderately among the eleven artist occupations. Dancers were the most urbanized, with 96 percent living in urban areas. Actors/directors (92 percent) and musicians/composers (89 percent) were the second and third most urbanized. The concentration of performing artists in urban areas (86 percent) contrasted markedly with that for the U.S. population as a whole (75 percent).

For the 1980 Census, an "urban area" was an incorporated or unincorporated community of 2,500 or more people. However, the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) is more useful than the urban area as a concept because the SMSA conforms to the general sense in which cities are thought of as metropolitan areas. SMSAs are bounded regions defined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget and determined by both population size and relation to adjoining counties.

In the 1980 Census there were 318 SMSAs. The sixty largest of these had 704,472 artists or 65 percent of all artists. uppermost twenty provided homes for over 45 percent of U.S. artists and the top two, New York City and Los Angeles, had 102,954 and 77,678 artists respectively-or together nearly 17 percent of the total U.S. artist population. The number of artists in New York City and Los Angeles was also very substantial in relation to their civilian labor force. They were the only large metropolitan areas in the 1980 Census with more than 2 percent of workers in artist occupations; artists comprised 2.45 percent of the New York City labor force and 2.10 percent of the Los Angeles labor force. The national proportion of artists in the total labor force was 1.04 percent in 1980.

Three smaller SMSAs had artists comprising more than 2 percent of their labor force in 1980--Norwalk and Stamford, both in Connecticut, and Santa Cruz, California.

Among the sixty largest SMSAs, those with the highest percentage of artists after New York and Los Angeles were Las Vegas (1.82), San Francisco (1.75), Honolulu (1.65), Austin (1.63), Seattle/Everett (1.59), Washington (1.56), and Boston and Tucson (both 1.49).

The New York City SMSA had the largest artist population and was the area of residence of about one of ten U.S. artists in

1980. Designers constituted its largest occupational group with 31,653 members. This was nearly double the second largest group of painters, sculptors, craft artists, and artist printmakers with 15,640 members. The 1980 New York City SMSA did not include Nassau and Suffolk counties as it had in 1970. The latter two counties comprise their own SMSA in the 1980 Census. Together, the New York City SMSA and the Nassau/Suffolk SMSA had nearly 120,000 artists in 1980, dominating the New York State artist population with over 86 percent of the state total. In addition to New York City, two other New York State SMSAs exceeded the national average (1.04 percent) of artists in the total labor force; they were Nassau/Suffolk and Poughkeepsie with 1.35 and 1.06 percent, respectively.

The Los Angeles SMSA had the second largest artist population in 1980. Designers constituted the largest artist

Table 3 Urban and rural location of artists 1980





occupational group with 18,564 members. The second largest was the actor/director group with 16,081 members, reflecting the importance of the media production in Los Angeles artist employment. Unlike New York City, Los Angeles did not dominate its entire state in number of artists. (Only 44 percent of California artists reside in the Los Angeles SMSA.) The state of California had eleven other SMSAs with artists exceeding the 1.04 percent national average proportion of artists in the civilian labor force: Anaheim/Santa Ana/ Garden Grove (1.45 percent), Chico (1.10 percent), Oxnard/Simi Valley/ Ventura (1.24 percent), Sacramento (1.14 percent), Salinas/Seaside/Monterey (1.26 percent), San Diego (1.47 percent), San Francisco/Oakland (1.75 percent), San Jose (1.22 percent), Santa Barbara/Santa Maria (1.56 percent), Santa Cruz (2.04 percent), and Santa Rosa (1.34 percent).

The Chicago SMSA had the third largest artist population in 1980. However, its 37,536 artists were less than half as numerous as Los Angeles artists. Designers constituted the largest Chicago group with 12,945 members--more than one-third of the total artist population. Painters, sculptors, craft artists, and artist printmakers formed the second largest group with 5,903 members, and architects were close behind with 4,646 members. The greatest proportion of artists to the total labor force in Illinois cities was 1.53 percent in the Champaign/Urbana/ Rantoul SMSA versus to 1.08 percent of Chicago.

The San Francisco/O. SMSA had the fourth largest artist. Ulation (29,570 artists) in 1980. With 1.75 percent artists in its total labor force, however, it ranked below Santa Cruz (2.04 percent) as well as Los Angeles (2.10 percent) in proportionate representation of artists in California cities. Designers (8,268) constituted the largest San Francisco/Oakland artist occupational group followed by painters, sculptors, craft artists, and artist printmakers with 4,516 members and architects with 4,383 members.

The Washington SMSA comprising the District of Columbia and surrounding counties in Maryland and Virginia had the fifth largest artist population in 1980. The District of Columbia had only about one-quarter of the artists in the SMSA, but its proportion of artists to total labor force was greater than that of the SMSA (1.95 percent compared with 1.56 percent). The proportion of artists in each of the occupations living in the District of Columbia compared to the whole metropolitan area varied substantially. Designers constituted the largest SMSA occupational

group (5,613), with about one-fifth of them living in the District of Columbia. Second most numerous were the painters, sculptors, craft artists, and artist printmakers with 4,307 in the SMSA; about one-fifth of these also lived in the District of Columbia. Authors, dancers, and teachers in higher education were the three artist occupations in which the proportions in the District of Columbia were greatest. More than one-third of those in these three occupations lived in the District of Columbia but nearly two-thirds lived elsewhere in the SMSA.

The Philadelphia SMSA ranked sixth in number of artists with 22,834 in 1980. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia was the city with the second highest concentration of artists in the civilian labor force (1.06 percent). The greatest concentration was in State College (1.30 percent), but the total population was small and only 652 artists lived there in 1980. Pittsburgh had about one-third as many artists as Philadelphia. The difference between these two large cities was more marked in connection with specific artist occupational groups. In five of these--architects; teachers in higher education; authors; painters, sculptors, craft artists, and artist printmakers; and dancers -- there were more than three times as many artists living in Philadelphia as in Pittsburgh.

The Boston SMSA ranked seventh in the U.S. in number of artists with 20,839 or slightly more than two-thirds of the artists in the whole of Massachusetts. It was the only city in Massachusetts with a concentration of artists in its civilian labor force greater than the national average. Designers were the most numerous Boston artist occupational group (6,227) followed at a distance by architects (2,860); painters, sculptors, craft artists, and artist printmakers (2,834), and musicians/composers (2,804).

The Detroit SMSA ranked eighth in the U.S. in number of artists with 19,942. The proportion of artists in its civilian labor force (.99 percent) was below the national average and far below that of the nearby city of Ann Arbor, which had 1.59 percent artists in its civilian labor force. The 8,918 designers in Detroit comprised by far the most numerous artist coupational group. Second were the painters, sculptors, craft artists, and artist printmakers with 2,610, while musicians/composers with 2,316 were third.

The Dallas/Fort Worth SMSA ranked ninth in 1980 number of artists with 18,618. The proportion of artists in its civilian labor force was 1.21 percent. Among



other Texas SMSAs, Austin had a far greater concentration of artists--1.63 percent--in its smaller civilian labor force and Houston and San Antonio also had concentrations of artists that exceeded the national average. The leading artist occupational group in Dallas/Fort Worth in number of members was that of the designers (6,027) followed by painters, sculptors, craft artists, and artist printmakers with 2,'21, musicians/composers with 2,428, and architects with 2,309.

Nassau and Suffolk counties in the state of New York comprised a new SMSA in 1980 (they were formerly part of the New York City SMSA). Its 16,561 artists constituted 1.35 percent of its civilian labor force and made it the tenth largest SMSA in the nation in terms of artists. Designers were the most numerous artist occupational group with 6,243. Painters, sculptors, craft artists, and artist printmakers were second (and substantially more numerous than any of the remaining artist occupations) with 3,033. The designer and painter... groups comprised well over half of the artist population in the Nassau/ Suffolk SMSA.

Among the SMSAs smaller than the top sixty, the greatest proportion of artists in the civilian labor force was found in Norwalk (2.52 percent), Stamford (2.09 percent), Santa Cruz (2.04 percent), Bloomington (1.93 percent), Lawrence (1.60 percent), Ann Arbor (1.59 percent), Santa Barbara/ Santa Marie (1.56 percent), Anchorage (1.48 percent), and Albuquerque (1.46 percent). The Bellingham, Danbury, Madison, and Reno SMSAs all had artist populations that constituted 1.45 percent of their labor force. Norwalk had the greatest proportion of artists in its civilian labor force of all U.S. SMSAs in 1980--exceeding the New York City SMSA's 2.45 percent. A large part of the Norwalk resident artist population may indeed be employed in New York City, but this cannot be determined from Census data.



APPENDIX

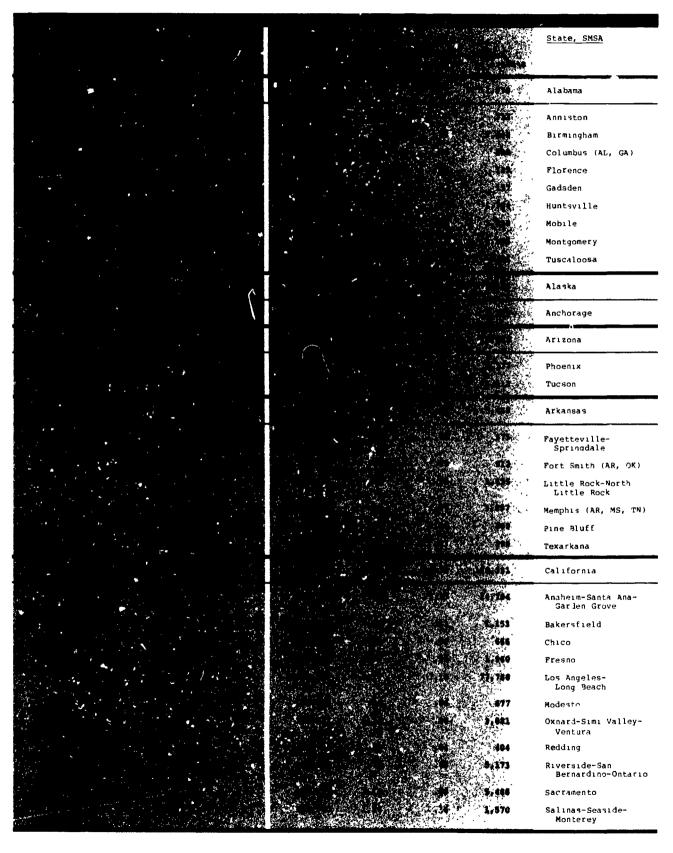
Artist population of states and major cities 1980

The table that follows shows the number of artists living in each of the fifty states, the District of Columbia, and the 318 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) recognized in the 1980 Census. Numbers are provided for all eleven artist occupations. The 1970 Census estimates of the total number of artists in each state are also shown in the table.

Some SMSAs encompass counties in several states. The figures for these SMSAs are repeated in the table under each of the relevant states. It should be noted that the artist population in each state is different from the sum of the SMSAs in the state: some artists live in rural areas, towns, and cities that are not part of the SMSAs and the SMSA figures will include artists from more than one state when SMSA boundaries cross state lines. Numbers too small to be meaningful (fewer than ten art; ts) are represented in the table by an cerisk (*).



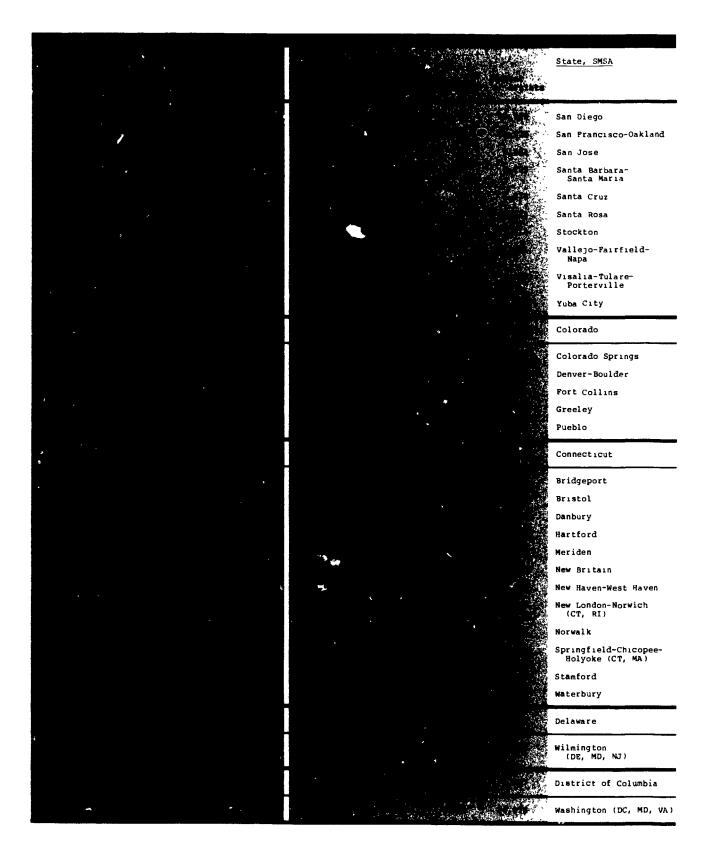
Appendix





Arclitects	Teachers (higher ed)	Authors	Designers	Musicians/ composers	Actors/ directors	Painters	Photo- graphers	Dancers	Announcers	Artists n.e.c.
1,145	389	117	4,256	1,468	290	1,213	1,120	74	1,174	533
11	*	*	96	85	*	41	45	*	20	19
391	91	27	1,224	501	104	357	429	•	180	138
21	18	*	160	75	45	74	96	17	36	48
18	16	*	106	43	*	43	32	•	50	11
39	*	*	71	33	•	•	19	*	25	•
128	38	*	421	136	39	232	134	48	129	52
199	21	27	534	144	31	237	115	*	145	68
175	18	18	427	108	32	122	101	*	111	53
	34		136	83	26	16	71	*	41	25
335	70 —————	121	363	213	149	366	200	63	205	63
222	34	71	242	89	97	173	131	53	92	48
1,786	346	498	3,756	1,747	609	2,284	1,184	218	666	929
1,252	139	242	2,625	1,076	313	1,317	740	152	337	584
404	96	150	772	432	270	554	336	57	186	255
482	170	88	1,855	728	238	478	581	58	581	209
71	36	23	150	97	22	42	60	•	58	*
30	20	*	170	70	23	79	71	•	42	17
244	19	10	476	174	126	120	245	23	126	72
449	110	66	1,113	797	70	530	377	56	243	186
14	•	*	62	40	•	26	11	*	39	12
*		*	114	54	*	24	44		31	12
7,652	3,219	11,272	48,036	22,919	20,751	24,657	13,060	2,279	3,986	8,490
1,704	264	650	5,611	1,394	543	2,369	989	107	233	840
146	18	33	211	148	69	180	125	*	90	133
60	38	52	159	114	33	85	57	•	24	29
189	71	58	544	257	110	272	283	*	112	64
5,192	968	5,569	18,564	10,961	16,081	9,032	5,505	1,010	1,056	3,830
50	31	•	218	103	76	85	35	*	43	36
460	58	166	832	318	313	466	∠23	15	96	134
28	*	*	104	55	20	30	47	•	60	48
466	140	289	1,587	857	126	940	268	51	204	245
817	171	278	1,376	693	162	783	517	79	269	323
243	23	75	417	165	63	277	163	•	86	54







	Teachers			Musicians/	3-1/		 .			
Architects	(higher ed)	Authors	Designers	composers	Actors/ directors	Painters	Photo- graphers	Dancers	Announcers	Artist n.e.c.
1,561	214	766	3,445	1,588	611	1,778	906	293	287	520
4,383	572	2,029	8,268	3,419	1,756	4,516	2,249	454	659	1,265
773	191	454	3,209	891	269	1,511	622	95	171	275
282	64	173	588	299	156	286	150	59	91	131
134	108	145	471	345	53	337	176	*	25	80
284	42	143	457	289	37	399	102	37	49	34
153	32	28	309	125	30	118	94	*	54	62
126	49	61	276	171	35	148	122	*	23	70
65	14	15	190	112	34	123	40	•	41	21
59	26		120	40	*	49	19	•	*	•
2,741	544	882	4,683	2,014	688	2,805	1,556	196	874	947
187	117	126	406	237	66	306	226	18	129	68
1,865	246	533	3,243	1,289	513	1,953	922	163	384	638
124	41	33	296	141	16	144	70	*	36	51
34	46	11	106	68	12	29	56	*	54	28
48	18	11	77	18	27	30	57	15	80	14
1,827	493	873	5,744	1,740	832	2,835	1,488	165	485	729
209	14	39	646	216	63	333	184	*	25	90
13	•	*	91	30	19	36	15	10	25	•
75	12	86	346	101	34	218	131	*	*	41
399	114	69	1,177	382	157	491	309	78	146	163
*	*	*	56	*	18	34	28	•	*	*
29	*	*	205	48	*	61	55	*	26	24
351	124	126	557	318	78	433	276	30	118	74
66	34	35	540	99	30	191	78	*	29	27
134	•	189	625	113	124	329	104	*	17	79
103	137	97	643	250	83	328	250	13	112	120
310	17	180	690	214	189	312	116	*	24	78
65			256	57	31	53	90	13	28	47
192	70	74	799	237	85	323	223	30	84	171
171	74	71	739	226	76	326	230	25	34	92
974	140	944	1,123	510	398	904	645	94	227	288



Cocoa Miami Ocala Orlando Panama City Pensacola Sarasota Tallahassee Tampa-St. Petersburg West Palm Beach- Boca Raton Georgia Albany Athens Atlanta Augusta (GA, SC) Chattanooga (GA, TN) Columbus (GA, AL) Macon Savannah Hawaii Honolulu Idaho Boise City Illinois			
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Bredenton Daytons Beach Pt. Lauderdale Nollywood Ft. Myres-Cape Coral Pt. Waiton Beach Gineswille Jacksonville Lakeland- Winter Haven Malbourne-Titusville- Coala Orlendo Panama City Pensacola Sarasota Tallahasaee Tampa-St. Petersburg West Pain Beach Boca Raton Georgia Albany Athens Atlanta Augusta (GA, SC) Chetacoacea (GA, TW) Columbus (GA, AL) Macon Gavannah Rawaii Bonolulu Idaho Boise City Illinois			
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Champaign-Urbana- Rantoul			



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Architects	Teachers (higher ed)	Authors	Designers	Musicians/ composers	Actors/ directors	Painters	Photo- graphers	Dancers	Announcers	Artists n.e.c.
5,302	815	1,352	14,102	7,713	2,103	5,926	4,098	818	2,293	3,780
49	20	*	154	98	19	114	30	*	*	80
52	12	*	308	210	75	158	147	37	45	94
566	55	202	2,054	919	222	607	464	101	225	656
65	11	25	341	142	26	115	100	26	92	60
36	13	*	95	100	20	81	48	25	*	18
98	51	54	160	88	45	152	120	*	59	47
394	74	49	788	503	154	342	255	47	149	134
78	21	12	312	154	44	99	80	16	84	93
151	12	67	318	222	89	153	112	12	70	43
1,455	155	258	3,334	1,841	498	1,086	949	150	430	563
22	*	*	51	54	*	40	20	*	16	23
508	77	79	1,053	744	220	623	429	171	210	545
*	*	*	120	66	15	74	15	11	25	25
86	25	20	239	173	47	87	84	18	77	103
123	47	69	404	194	57	234	113	*	50	144
104	80	32	276	111	87	125	103	*	99	27
639	103	187	1,907	1,242	253	1,041	555	156	313	657
507	*	150	1,080	454	178	359	270	19	113	170
2,193	482	605	6,664	2,745	889	2,538	1,678	220	1,236	1,080
*	*	*	140	13	*	12	33	*	35	30
57	83	36	174	96	57	83	97	22	53	27
1,604	84	441	3,769	1,568	570	1,676	970	130	379	614
89	*	*	259	178	37	119	144	10	76	81
129	55	12	552	175	52	164	200	15	56	90
21	18	*	160	75	45	74	96	17	36	48
76	24	*	136	197	23	63	95	*	79	23
102	20	40	324	120	50	96	30	14	99	28
878	154	233	1,236	1,097	258	1,101	603	441	241	511
765	122	182	1,082	854	202	869	554	385	207	396
491	211	126	760	306	159	370	335	30	280	139
239	42	29	226	114	61	79	93	*	81	47
5,583	1,448	1,701	17,255	5,514	2,271	7,382	4,929	399	1,817	2,168
29	52	13	130	62	28	88	59	*	66	34
95	188	35	269	152	84	137	149	*	92	64



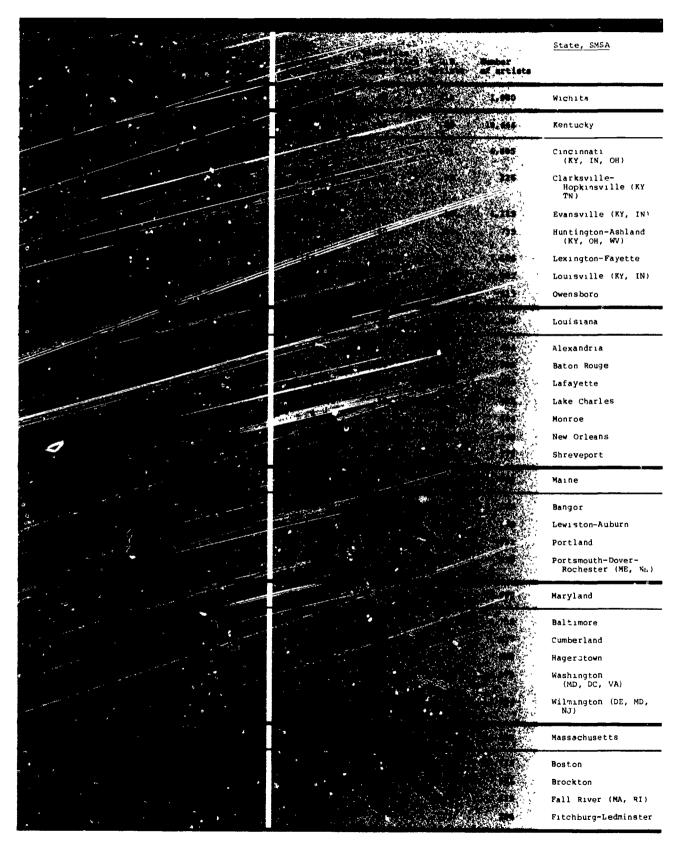
	State, SMSA
	Chicago
	Davenport-Rock
	Island-Moline
	Decatur Kankakee
	Peoria
	Rockford
	St. Louis (IL, MO)
3	Springfield
· 6	Indiana
	Anderson
	Bloomington
	Cincinnati (IN, KY, OH)
	Elkhart
	Evansville (IN, KY)
	Fort Wayne
	Gary-Hammond- East Chicago
	Indianapol18
	Kokomo
	Lafayette- West Lafayette
	Louisville (IN, KY)
	Muncie
	South Bend
	Terre Haute
	Iowa
	Cedar Rapids
	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline (IA, IL)
	Des Moines
	Dubuque
	Iowa City
	Omaha (IA, NE)
	Sloux City
	Waterloo-Cedar Falls
	Kansas
****	Kansas C. y (KS, MO)
947	Lawrenc
700	Topeka



Architects	Teachers (higher ed)	Authors	Designers	Musicians/ composers		Painters	Photo- graphers	Dancers	Announcers	Artists n.e.c.
4,646	674	1,438	12,945	3,763	1,839	5,903	3,495	348	916	1,569
119	39	34	477	120	76	134	129	22	66	45
53	*	•	131	89	*	39	60	•	20	
12	14	•	77	28	*	16	16	•	•	14
204	84	36	474	185	58	252	215	•	80	94
70	18	24	367	164	37	118	86	•	20	28
1,288	224	301	3,009	1,361	322	1,717	1,060	22	359	372
126	19	25	202	62	30	63	124	*	61	17
1,313	717	333	6,287	2,234	645	2,212	1,596	288	1,101	713
18	13	•	101	90	*	66	30	*	20	
48	195	56	159	169	88	69	46	*	34	48
730	174	104	2,204	964	234	957	615	86	191	346
12	21	•	190	42	*	80	15		22	40
64	19	30	447	103	46	144	102	30	95	39
142	19	14	657	165	70	237	78	29	87	31
135	32	•	526	150	52	194	130	33	45	113
453	119	71	1,680	625	171	669	525	85	214	149
17	•	*	99	*		21	*	23	•	*
23	27	18	172	95	38	61	46	13	32	21
311	48	76	1,215	783	262	496	347	98	139	312
17	117	*	131	104	*	73	28	15	32	17
104	32	41	405	191	49	146	136	13	102	36
22	42	<u> </u>	188	40	32	58	58	*	105	26
796	522	236	2,995	1,112	495	1,210	790	103	832	304
29	25	11	274	88	44	96	64	*	82	16
119	39	34	477	120	76	134	129	22	66	45
253	23	41	508	135	125	283	115	52	114	67
48	24	*	84	31	33	23	25	*	35	67 *
54	112	56	88	113	•	52	38		36	75
396	43	50	699	344	153	389	294	48	74	85
13	12	13	113	63	53	48	33	•	43	*
35	66	•	254	105	25	82	60	•	74	22
1,169	479	252	2,763	904	367	1,280	975	38	706	444
934	178	245	2,139	886	274	1,302	578	78	211	331
56	68	25	147	72	21	53	86	•	15	*
139	*	•	188	74	33	124	117	*	55	41



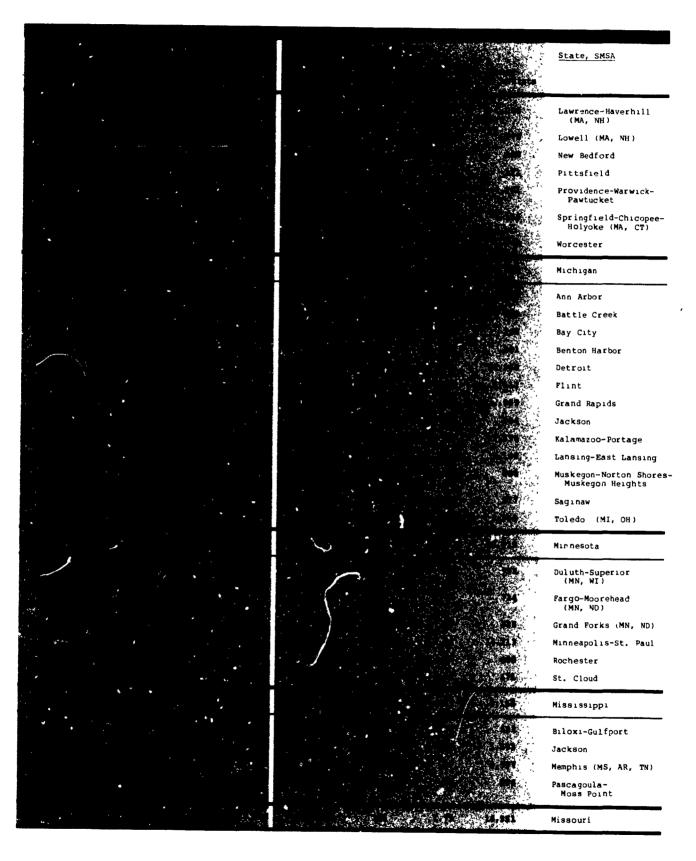
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Architects	Teachers (higher ed)	Authors	Designers	Musicians/ composers		Painters	Photo- graphers	Dancers	Announcers	Artist
265	94	34	508	171	98	311	261	12	148	78
776	323	169	3,284	1,666	409	1,060	1,054	189	873	643
730	174	104	2,204	964	234	957	615	86	191	346
21	15	*	ė2	43	*	36	20	*	37	12
64	19	30	447	103	46	144	102	30	95	39
33	26	11	306	95	63	38	66	18	58	21
237	75	36	508	221	58	146	198	25	98	94
311	48	76	1,215	783	262	496	347	98	139	312
20	12	*	56	27	*	*	42	*	42	11
1,533	477	324	3,656	1,892	488	1,357	1,274	124	990	710
71	*	23	98	94	*	24	41	*	15	20
361	106	67	636	189	57	157	206	21	100	5 5
100	77	21	212	56	34	53	131	*	93	77
48	12	*	118	43	20	*	43	*	88	5.0
33	17	*	208	104	18	44	47	*	91	32
681	106	145	1,278	799	223	768	4 71	65	220	300
67	25	20	416	232	73	156 	126	25	121	32
354	127	253	944	548	148	583	379	19	279	156
30	33	32	38	37	17	50	43	*	63	21
25	*	*	49	22	11	12	17	*	19	23
93	12	32	263	137	30	152	93	17	84	38
57	16	23	247	125	20	75	59	*	31	46
2,242	469	864	5,750	2,589	1,024	3,575	2,097	297	835	1,248
1,042	242	30∠	2,861	1,289	455	1,637	957	141	336	490
•	24	*	82	58	13	10	17	*	17	*
19	•	*	168	46	17	49	28	*	*	13
3,414	406	2,351	5,613	2,349	1,510	4,307	2,515	269	1,039	1,206
1 71	74	71	739	226	76	326	230	25	34	92
3,815	1,078	1,525	10,089	4,257	1,377	4,788	2,818	218	846	1,412
2,860	618	1,140	F,227	2,804	1,019	2,834	1,775	176	516	870
14	*	*	177	86	*	87	74	*	*	19
>5	•	*	123	85	12	51	50	*	22	19
*	10	*	126	49	*	62	12	*	*	29

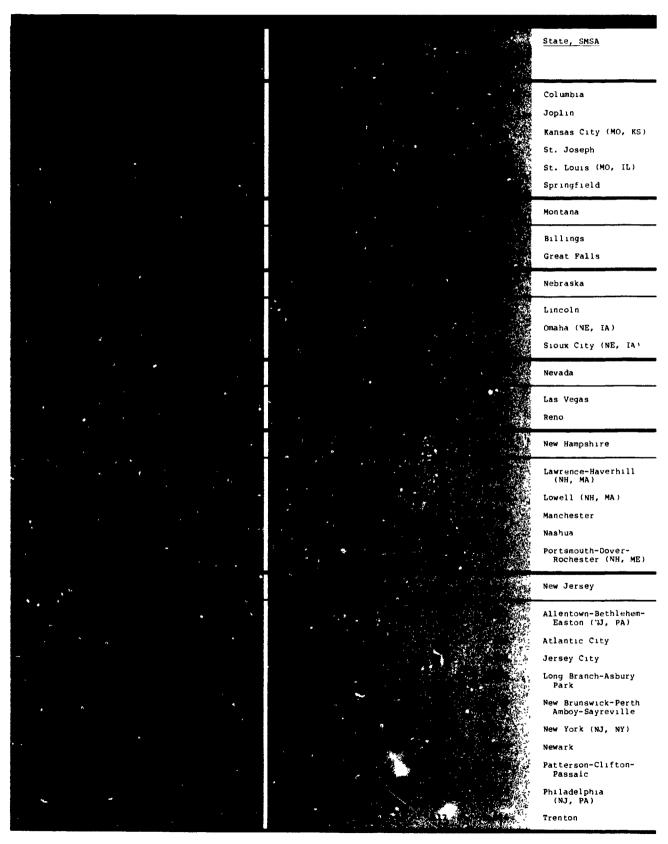






Architects	Teachers (higher ed)	Authors	Designers	Musicians/ composers	Actors/ directors	Painters	Photo- graphers	Dancers	Announcers	Artists
76	32	17	470	124	16	179	82	*	*	58
30	12	*	316	133	22	122	74	*	21	42
32	10	11	169	56	•	100	44	*	37	36
12	19	18	88	35	*	58	31	•	29	15
316	111	146	1,783	470	204	540	348	20	159	164
103	137	97	643	250	83	328	250	13	112	120
112	43	*	438	175	64	204	110	•	25	72
3,170	878	757	14,786	4,640	1,217	4,699	3,384	153	1,661	1,543
347	143	92	609	284	109	324	152	12	59	57
10	16	12	160	70	20	92	58	*	21	*
24	*	10	79	57	•	37	30	*	13	*
19	34	36	261	73	•	65	38	*	34	19
1,772	208	298	8,918	2,316	554	2,610	1,749	113	534	870
96	16	27	558	227	61	102	162	*	188	69
255	76	53	969	432	121	427	314	•	103	101
34	18	•	305	53	11	42	31	*	44	43
89	166	29	411	181	66	178	132	*	63	41
186	125	66	691	313	107	221	156	•	175	100
37	•	•	178	65	24	42	42	•	37	34
57	*	•	257	77	12	53	72	•	13	23
202	117	20	923	418	126	333	280	•	216	111
1,982	688	632	6,083	2,736	779	3,060	1,783	149	894	726
78	82	11	173	180	55	125	103	*	181	*
106	54	12	147	132	68	54	78	*	69	14
27	28	•	87	53	*	30	32	*	46	22
1,703	338	528	4,572	1,972	611	2,417	1,177	114	267	520
30	*	13	177	29	12	17	64	*	34	29
33	31	*	152	84	14	34	49		61	•
4 70	255	82	2,069	899	208	5 70	540	82	679	301
60	*	13	183	105	*	88	39	20	37	35
183	78	19	440	221	100	158	166	30	125	73
449	110	66	1,113	797	70	530	377	56	243	186
	•	10	138	34	*	40	27		20	3.3
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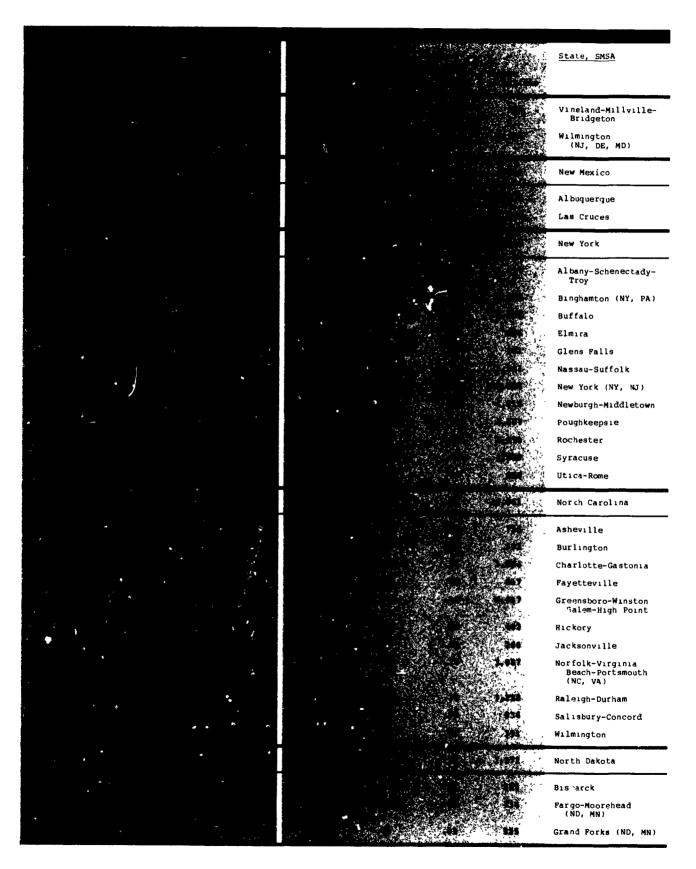






Architects	Teachers (higher ed)	Authors	Designers	Musicians/ composers	Actors/ directors	Painters	Photo- graphers	Dancers	Announcers	Artists n.e.c.
39	54	*	129	89	41	26	69	*	56	28
17	18	15	130	7 5	10	48	30	*	39	11
934	178	245	2,139	886	274	1,302	578	78	211	331
18	*	16	102	39	*	42	75	*	14	22
1,288	224	301	3,009	1,361	322	1,717	1,060	22	359	372
100	80	21	327	161	64	160	98	*	122	66
373	110	157	565	330	162	534	307	33	291	104
106	12	*	126	61	30	87	67	*	29	11
38	*	13	78	31	*	101	13	*	64	*
597	192	117	1,643	768	281	737	675	43	433	180
162	69	27	369	200	98	177	122	*	101	56
396	43	50	699	344	153	389	294	48	74	85
13	12	13	113	63	53	48	33	*	43	*
390	93	255	1,143	1,750	301	502	573	568	259	673
185	24	137	703	1,286	254	285	404	484	155	456
149	57	69	308	356	47	193	112	78	65	211
265	119	209	1,357	426	50	687	230	*	180	228
76	32	17	470	124	16	179	82	*	*	58
30	12	*	316	133	22	122	74	*	21	42
38	35	17	221	74	*	99	64	*	36	32
28	13	17	262	35	*	62	14	*	22	20
57	16	23	247	125	20	75	59	*	31	46
3,057	621	1,370	13,728	4,481	1,785	5,602	3,134	459	625	1,648
157	57	80	996	256	74	265	205	*	96	88
89	14	*	220	244	30	108	64	14	11	54
100	25	70	764	191	233	293	194	34	20	78
177	38	86	943	311	84	403	232	15	45	222
255	56	91	1,061	324	91	385	189	83	52	108
6,109	1,168	8,084	31,653	12,340	13,824	15,640	7,342	2,439	1,070	3,285
774	161	412	4,043	1,111	471	1,466	751	120	129	396
138	*	57	697	247	133	433	243	15	23	61
2,481	602	831	7,844	2,771	729	3,749	1,958	304	585	972
321	119	127	496	244	47	309	131	12	26	62

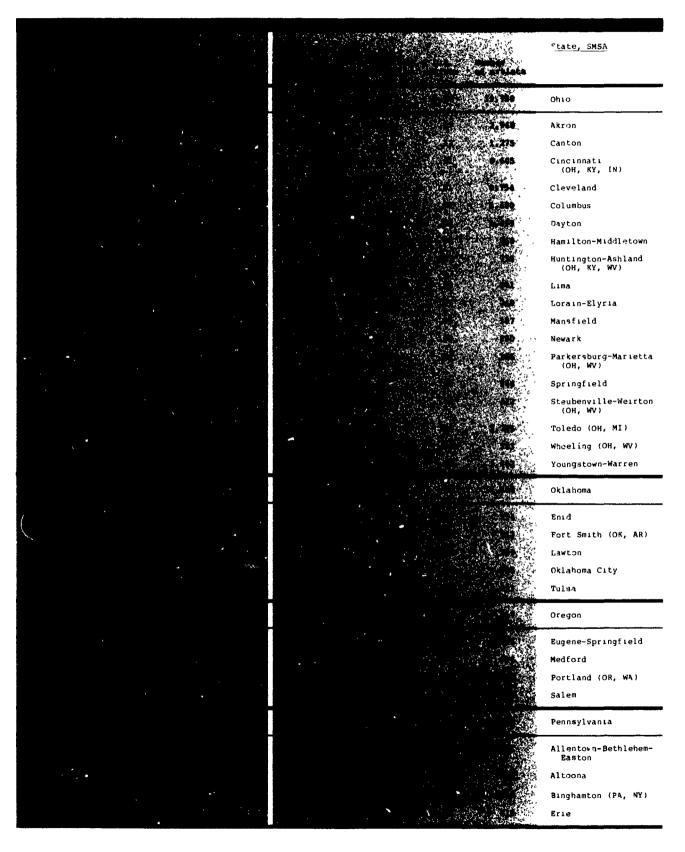






	Teachers			Musicians/	Actors/					
Architects	(higher ed)	Authors	Designers	composers	directors	Painters	Photo- graphers	Dancers	Announcers	Artist n.e.c.
*	•	•	126	19	*	54	40	•	11	20
171	74	71	739	226	76	326	230	25	34	92
683	239	335	1,422	693	255	1,514	554	27	392	391
379	115	152	755	354	126	555	244	27	205	163
42	30	25	52	99	20	61	28	*	17	157
8,691	2,195	9,361	43,833	16,836	15,180	21,274	10,539	2,600	2,690	5,225
590	70	124	1,114	463	200	408	355	•	146	162
37	32	33	549	205	50	172	149	•	46	38
296	145	42	1,251	729	143	591	316	57	290	272
23	•	•	123	27	18	43	38	•	13	*
11	16	16	84	36	*	28	43	*	25	23
1,286	142	694	6,243	1,664	686	3,033	1,526	62	328	897
6,109	1,168	8,084	31,653	12,340	13,824	15,640	7,342	2,439	1,070	3,285
56	19	68	3 2 3	135	46	146	111	•	34	71
64	24	101	457	123	37	229	67	•	26	59
276	179	123	1,821	638	194	633	474	24	105	206
276	157	56	919	360	135	356	257	16	205	108
73	24	17	354	139	29	127	74	10	75	34
1,909	834	513	7,472	2,652	712	1,987	1,928	185	1,551	818
91	35	45	177	153	•	76	83	*	28	33
*	12	14	122	61	•	66	49	*	32	37
530	91	70	1,475	457	138	342	447	11	154	89
42	15	•	148	144	21	50	52	35	57	48
245	181	72	1,493	540	211	368	425	62	256	184
63	19	12	213	56	*	•	30	*	58	•
*	13	•	71	28	•	•	12	28	29	13
404	47	51	1,013	515	195	328	215	48	208	63
376	133	111	1,084	383	117	415	279	29	192	109
17	17	13	229	69	*	102	38		25	13
83		22	105	42	*	30	48	•	34	20
224	120	18	447	287	113	146	190	*	334	93
31	10	•	98	65	19	43	38	*	50	11
106	54	12	147	132	68	54	78	*	69	14
27	28	•	87	5 3	•	30	32	•	46	22







Architects	Teachers (higher ed)	Authors	Designers	Musicians/ composers	Actors/ directors	Painters	Photo- graphers	Dancers	Announcers	Artist
3,505	1,186	797	13,949	5,424	_,275	5,373	4,211	383	1,843	1,822
271	138	47	931	341	107	431	336	91	83	192
68	41	31	492	134	*	229	161	14	67	33
730	174	104	2,204	964	234	957	615	86	191	346
1,005	163	202	3,079	1,075	293	1,418	784	84	306	3 4 5
642	176	136	1,737	831	152	656	534	65	218	253
143	69	73	1,231	501	172	475	386	46	259	144
45	38	29	278	116	23	61	97	•	46	35
33	26	11	306	95	63	38	66	18	58	21
48	18	•	228	86	10	21	69	*	37	23
50	46	10	322	107	*	79	73	•	37	16
13	*	•	138	49	*	92	55	•	•	10
15	*	14	121	20	•	26	42	•	18	22
30	13	*	145	60	20	31	49	*	28	
25	36	*	222	61	•	86	66	*	28	15
11	•	*	128	82	•	32	47	•	•	92
202	117	20	923	418	126	333	280	•	216	111
•	•	*	103	65	11	28	73	*	63	40
71	32	27	554	270	41	139	190	12	49	77
882	394	293	3,321	1,314	350	1,448	1,053	72	823	358
20	•	•	78	16	*	28	16	•	13	22
20	20	*	170	70	23	79	71	•	42	17
32	14	12	97	58	•	53	16	•	21	*
381	219	151	1,206	498	145	584	405	35	232	99
322	36	62	941	447	134	505	284	29	226	107
1,753	448	566	3,787	1,621	529	1,910	1,203	118	706	516
270	82	107	420	171	57	200	159	*	138	55
78	15	24	136	56	72	86	45	•	75	42
1,151	174	319	2,379	938	325	1,077	648	101	273	363
75	44	30	306	132	20	130	106		26	20
4,380	1,279	1,237	14,981	5,892	1,461	6,376	3,859	304	1,793	1,801
157	57	80	996	256	74	265	205	•	96	88
41	10	*	101	68	15	49	24	•	57	*
37	32	33	549	205	50	172	149	*	46	38
46	35	20	307	91	59	97	95	•	47	22



			2.50	State, SMSA
			*	Harrisburg
				Johnstown
		· ·		Lancaster
		•		Northeast Pennsylvania
				Philadelphia (PA, NJ)
				Pittsburgh
			•	Reading
				Sharon
		•		State College
				Williamsport
				York
				Rhode Island
				Fall River (RI, MA)
				New London-Norwich (RI, CT)
				Providence-Warwick- Pawtucket (RI, MA)
			•	South Carolina
				Anderson
				Augusta
				Charleston-North Charleston
				Columbia
				Plorence
			,	Greenville- Spartanburg
		•		Rock Hill
		•		South Dakota
				Sioux Falls
	1			Tennessee
				Chattanooga (TN, GA)
				Clarksville- Hopkinsville (TN, KY)
				Johnson City- Kingsport-Bristol (TN, VA)
•			k	Knoxville
				Memphis (TN, AR, MS)



				•				20		
Architects	Teachers (higher ed)	Authors	Designers	Musicians/ composers	Actors/ directors	Painters	Photo- graphers	Dancers	Announcers	Artists n.e.c.
226	25	46	520	169	49	264	130	*	118	125
51	*	*	148	68	13	44	78	•	52	*
118	27	23	527	220	60	217	82	•	81	38
179	64	12	529	433	29	238	225	•	126	72
2,481	602	839	7,844	2,771	729	3,749	1,958	304	585	972
826	191	188	3,117	1,270	344	1,129	696	75	255	353
68	29	21	441	197	*	147	108	•	53	30
29	14	•	108	59	*	14	32	*	31	*
58	108	•	101	93	51	82	67	*	52	33
*	*	17	159	37	•	43	16	•	42	26
139	24	44	571	168	23	209	99	*	31	17
306	114	166	1,841	489	197	626	430	13	174	171
55	•	•	123	85	12	51	50	*	22	19
66	34	35	540	99	30	191	78	*	29	27
316	111	146	1,783	470	204	540	348	20	159	164
1,115	436	338	3,090	1,131	340	946	936	43	777	374
41	*	•	94	50	*	*	36	•	21	12
89	•	•	259	179	37	119	144	10	76	81
213	44	30	378	236	46	154	129	•	46	32
233	161	112	471	263	93	200	193	•	192	74
24	23	32	101	10	•	18	13	*	•	23
295	81	55	869	180	83	247	221	14	155	72
•	*		75	62	26	23	33	•	28	23
127	176	100	386	303	165	178	211	*	260	68
60	43	16	88	116	44	53	33	*	70	*
1,581	474	286	4,929	3,826	548	2,138	1,816	152	1,174	790
129	55	12	552	175	52	164	200	15	56	90
21	15	•	42	43	*	36	20	•	37	12
87	72	*	403	149	94	142	209	15	120	37
345	69	88	649	399	114	347	218	28	110	86
449	110	66	1,113	797	70	530	377	56	243	186
393	76	112	1,169	2,013	190	611	541	36	215	299

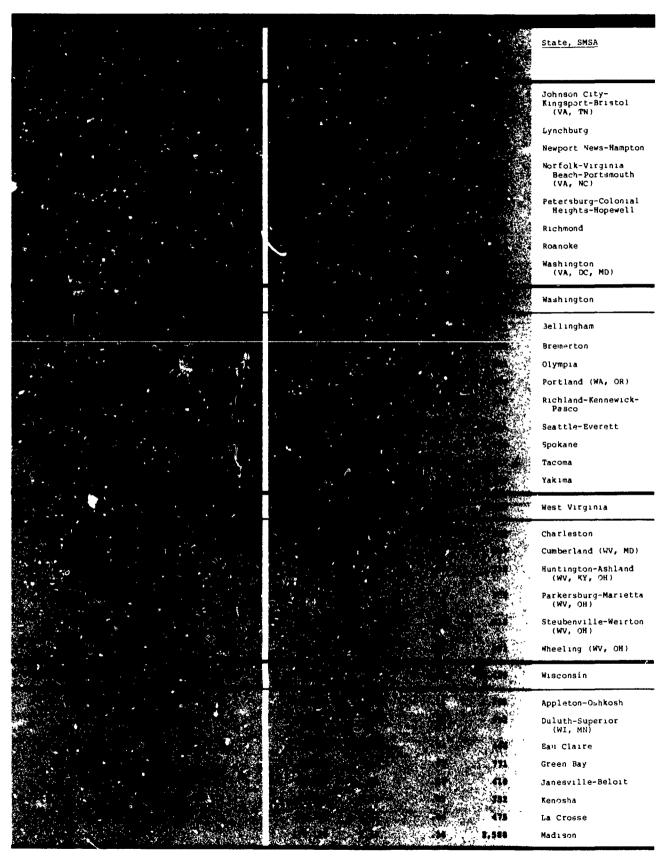


1970 Civilian labor force	% artists in civilian labor force	t U.S. artiata	Number of artists	1980 Civilian labor force	% arvista in civilian labor force	t U.S.	Number of artists	taley sily
4,284,702	. 82	4.75	34,969	6,574,676	.94	5.69	61,802	Тех і
				61,189	.78	.04	480	35,1000
				86,536	.95	.08	818	Amarillo
				270,060	1.63	.41	4,413	A 15 1 1 1
				168,154	.63	.10	1,064	Beautont-Port Arthu
				77,405	.51	.04	396	Browns (1110+ Hall 1040 in Sun Herrich)
				41,756	.97	.04	403	Br _j au- ollege Studion
				143,867	.81	.11	1,166	Corpus Thristi
				1,535,145	1.21	1.71	18,618	Dailas-Et. Worth
				181,867	. 93	.16	1,692	El Paso
				96,043	.61	.05	590	San stoneTexis Sit
				1,499,469	1.07	1.48	16,050	H > 1=+ >1,
				68,307	. 50	.03	340	Kill 2c n - 1 2n , 1
				35,451	.47	.02	165	bar do
				69,991	. 74	.05	519	borg i-w-Marshall
				101,520	.98	.09	998	t, abloock
				104,940	.47	.05	490	dia I n-Piacr-
				42,577	. 76	.03	324	Muilari
				57,371	.63	.03	363	01/-31
				39,996	.60	.02	241	San to: 15
				439,068	1.07	.43	4,684	San An' 11)
				42,195	. 54	.02	221	- 1-1-11- 1 11-21
				52,489	.56	.03	293	T Xarrana (S. 40)
				60,602	. 65	.04	393	T/kot
				32,269	.57	.02	184	Justonia
				76 ,7 98	.94	.07	722	W3 0
				57,315	.91	.05	522	W1 - 1 1 1 1 1 5
397,533	.92	.50	3,659	619,738	.95	.54	5,858	ut au
				82,642	1.09	.08	899	Process Or a
				417,508	1.02	.39	4,267	Sich bak 11,400 lon
174,459	.92	.22	1,600	242,456	.98	. 22	2,366	7 . On
				56,720	1.07	.06	509	Bur italiai
,761,812	.87	2.07	15,253	2,471,158	1.00	2.28	24,7 75	Vi i lik
				56, 055	1.29	.07	725	Charles Smiller
				53,063	.51	03	212	tidal 1 10



Architects	Teachers (higher ed)	Authors	Designers	Musici: 3/ compo: 2s	Actors/ directors	Painters	Photo- graphers	Dancers	Announcers	Artists n.e.c.
7,775	1,571	1,487	20,581	7,717	2,445	8,419	5,582	713	3,267	2,245
19	63	14	187	45	*	44	60	10	30	
92	19	31	185	133	46	119	94	25	52	22
761	160	242	1,049	681	217	654	321	17	161	150
50	25	10	333	135	73	123	117	•	160	33
55	*	20	127	54	25	53	17	•	45	•
70	17	17	96	33	21	43	54	•	41	11
159	20	42	407	87	72	97	158	20	80	24
2,309	470	436	6,027	2,428	874	2,721	1,613	364	611	765
177	64	56	369	194	65	207	158	25	230	147
37	*	40	213	73	*	90	87		17	18
2,926	226	286	5,975	1,755	511	2,113	1,195	154	486	423
24	*	•	126	61	11	33	19	•	31	23
13	•	*	51	14	17	*	32	•	•	17
66	19	*	184	94	*	67	32	•	33	13
77	66	23	320	109	22	113	99	*	105	56
36	15	•	147	129	•	55	57	•	34	•
42	•	*	138	21	20	74	•	•	21	*
16	3.4	•	140	39	•	13	20	*	50	31
37	*	*	65	39	25	29	16	•	12	12
427	94	97	1,394	750	169	811	561	48	199	134
*	*	•	71	18	13	15	55	•	45	
*	*	•	114	54	*	24	44	•	31	12
48	11	*	116	58	*	53	35	•	29	30
*	*	*	98	16	*	12	19	*	19	•
35	24	12	217	83	25	116	83	10	63	54
26	11		198	41	36	84	46	*	64	
686	267	208	1,836	462	261	936	601	87	280	234
43	120	56	230	112	61	122	86	•	34	34
561	101	117	1,372	329	175	696	463	87	197	169
298	108	93	627	262	94	500	165	•	103	113
95	14	29	192	77	39	85	*	*	32	44
2,817	551	1,320	7,588	2,592	1,300	3,878	2,196	147	1,425	961
124	13	35	145	78	32	121	66	•	67	39
13	*	19	91	40	10	22	18	•	53	







Architects	Teachers (higher ed)	Authors	Designers	Musicians/ composers	Actors/ directors	Painters	Photo- graphers	Dancers	Announcers	Artist
87	72	•	403	149	94	142	209	15	120	37
44	32	•	199	58	23	116	63	•	39	20
90	16	14	989	262	55	230	112	*	56	89
404	47	51	1,013	515	195	328	215	48	208	63
27	*	10	139	36	*	16	39	•	12	19
297	97	56	961	338	125	489	298	19	102	79
146	21	64	295	120	84	178	113	*	51	21
3,414	406	2,351	5,613	2,349	1,510	4,307	2,515	269	1,039	1,206
3,148	595	852	6,733	3,366	933	3,620	1,806	204	915	802
5 1	32	36	205	206	*	133	16	*	24	10
154	*	36	249	61	*	65	69	15	17	22
55	17	34	183	62	*	60	31	•	25	19
1,151	174	319	2,379	938	325	1,077	648	101	273	363
42	*	•	300	52	17	128	33	*	54	*
2,081	299	484	3,793	1,837	671	2,254	957	164	360	391
236	41	58	3 74	265	112	184	206	*	70	64
169	42	52	560	333	55	376	160	21	102	67
49	13		168	48	13	43	39	<u> </u>	46	32
242	139	58	1,591	521	189	355	387	47	433	261
100 *	22	10	413	139	21	101	50	13	83	10
33	24	*	82	58	13	10	17	*	17	*
33	26	11	306	95	63	38	66	18	58	21
30	13	*	145	60	20	31	49	*	28	*
11	•	*	128	82	*	32	47	•	•	92
*	*	*	103	65	11	28	73	*	63	40
1,529	767	656	6,024	2,414	640	2,760	1,669	172	1,136	662
84	62	11	404	137	25	202	147	*	83	42
78	82	11	173	186	55	125	103	*	181	*
52	30	10	198	47	*	44	20	*	53	12
84	*	14	256	56	84	97	60	*	70	44
23	15	16	186	43	*	55	14	•	25	32
*	*	*	172	21	*	45	48	*	25	33
30	67	*	104	17	*	101	71	11	38	24
285	192	51,	464	381	114	394	242	22	161	122







Architects	Teachers (higher ed)	Authors	Designers	Musiciars/ composers	Actors/ directors	Painters	Photo- graphers	Dancers	Announcers	Artists n.e.c.
611	195	210	2,428	977	275	1,103	621	120	184	189
1,703	338	528	4,572	1,972	611	2,417	1,177	114	267	520
29	*	19	278	63	26	86	60	*	*	39
48	13	25	183	69	38	34	32	*	21	14
17	*	10	115	60	*	40	35	*	26	*
214	175	53	442	78	42	172	183	*	192	51
92	28	*	92	12	25	34	5 1	*	45	10



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