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Note #82
July 2003

Demographic Characteristics of Arts Attendance, 2002

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As the most comprehensive national survey on arts participation, the Survey of Public Participation in the Arts (SPPA) reports that, in 2002, 39 percent of American adults, about 81 million people, attended a jazz or classical music concert, went to an opera, musical, play, or ballet, or visited an art museum. This note examines the demographic characteristics of 2002 arts attenders.

Table 1 shows 2002 arts attendance rates by demographic group (sex, race and ethnicity, age, income, and education). Table 2 reports how the demographic groups are distributed among all arts attenders. And Table 3 compares 1992 and 2002 demographic distribution rates for the “benchmark” arts activities, defined as jazz, classical music, opera, musicals, plays, ballets, and art museums.

Synopsis

Similar to patterns found in past SPPAs, the 2002 survey shows that women generally had higher attendance rates, particularly at musicals (20 percent), arts and crafts fairs (39.2 percent), and ballet performances (5.1 percent). In 2002, women were almost 70 percent of all ballet goers, and about 60 percent of adults attending musicals, plays, and arts and crafts fairs. Previous SPPAs showed higher percentages of men attending jazz concerts. But that no longer seems to be the case. In 2002, jazz attendance rates for men and women were virtually the same (10.7 percent and 10.8 percent, respectively).

Non-Hispanic whites had the highest participation rates in most SPPA activities, including classical music (13.7 percent), musicals (20.1 percent), and plays (14.2 percent). Non-Hispanic African Americans had the highest attendance rate at jazz concerts (12.7 percent), and people of other races, non-Hispanic, had the highest rate for visiting art museums (32.7 percent).

Like the adult population as a whole, arts attenders grew older between 1992 and 2002. For example, the median age of adults visiting art museums increased by 5 years to reach 45, and the median age for those attending opera in 2002 was 48, up from 45 in 1992. With a median age of 49, classical music attenders were the oldest participants. Jazz concertgoers, whose median age increased by 6 years between 1992 and 2002, were still the youngest arts attenders, typically 43 in 2002.

For many of the benchmark arts activities tracked by the SPPA, fewer 2002 participants were young, ages 18-34. For example, in 1992, 14.8 percent of those attending ballet were 18-24. By 2002, this share dropped to only 8.8 percent of all ballet goers. Over the same 10-year period, more attenders were between the ages of 45 and 64. In 1992, 15.2 percent of jazz attenders were 45-54; by 2002, the fraction of jazz attenders in this age category grew to 24.4 percent.

Participation rates are consistently higher for those with college and graduate school training. As an illustration, 22 percent of college graduates went to a classical music concert in 2002, a rate 5 times higher than the rate recorded for high school graduates. Though not as precipitous, attendance rates also rise with income. In 2002, for example, 17 percent of the adult population went to a musical, compared to 29 percent for those with incomes of \$75,000 or more.

Sex

With the exception of jazz, women had the highest arts participation rates in 2002, a pattern also found in past surveys. For example, 20 percent of woman attended a musical in 2002, vs. 14 percent of men. Women also had significantly higher attendance rates at arts and crafts fairs (39.2 percent vs. 27 percent of men) and ballet (5.1 percent vs. 2.5 percent of men). In the past, higher percentages of men attended jazz concerts. But, the 2002 SPPA reports that attendance rates for jazz were almost the same for men and women (10.7 percent and 10.8 percent, respectively).

This male and female parity in jazz attendance is also shown in the distribution of jazz attenders shown in tables 2 and 3. In 1992, men were 53.8 percent of all jazz attenders, even though they were only 47.9 percent of the adult population. In 2002, however, the proportions of jazz attenders between men and women were virtually the same as the adult population as a whole. Men were 47.9 percent of the adult population and 47.7 percent of jazz attenders; women were 52.1 percent of the adult population and 52.3 percent of all jazz concertgoers. However, this even representation was not generally found in the other arts events tracked by the SPPA. For example, in 2002, women were 68.9 percent of all ballet attenders (up from 62.9 percent in 1992), and approximately 60 percent of adults attending musicals and plays.

Race and Ethnicity

Overall, non-Hispanic whites had the highest arts attendance rates in 2002. Of the benchmark activities, non-Hispanic white attendance rates were highest for musicals (20.1 percent) and plays (14.2 percent). Non-Hispanic African Americans had the highest attendance rate for jazz (12.7 percent), and adults of other races, non-Hispanic, reported the highest attendance at art museums (32.7 percent).

Though non-Hispanic whites were 72.9 percent of the adult population in 2002, distribution rates for this group exceeded 80 percent for most of the arts activities tracked by the survey, including ballet (88.3 percent), and classical music and opera (approximately 86 percent). Non-Hispanic African Americans were 11.5 percent of the population, but 13.5 percent of the estimated 22.2 million jazz concertgoers. Hispanics were underrepresented in all the arts activities tracked by the SPPA. However, this group was 9.7 percent of other-dance attenders, only 1.3 percentage points below their 11 percent share of the population.

Though attendance by race and ethnicity is generally disproportionate, it is important to note that race, in-and-of itself, is not a good predictor of arts attendance. NEA-sponsored research shows that other demographic variables, such as age, income, and particularly education, are significantly better at predicting whether people will attend an arts event.¹

Age

Between 1992 and 2002, the SPPA shows that the median age of the adult population increased from 42 to 45. The median age of opera attenders also went up by 3 years, while the median for those attending musicals and plays grew by 2 years. Median age increased by 4 years for ballet, pushing it to 44; and increased by 5 years, reaching 45, among adults visiting art museums. At a median of 49 years, classical music concertgoers were the oldest of those attending the benchmark activities. And, though the median age of jazz concertgoers increased by 6 years, more than any other benchmark activity, jazz still attracted the youngest attenders, typically 43 years old in 2002.

¹ Richard A. Peterson, Pamela C. Hull, and Roger M. Kern, *Age and Arts Participation: 1982-1997* (National Endowment for the Arts, Research Division Report #42), Chapter 4.

Median Age of Arts Attenders, 1992 and 2002

Category	Median Age in 1992	Median Age in 2002	Change, 1992-2002
SPPA respondents	42	45	+3
Jazz	37	43	+6
Classical music	45	49	+4
Opera	45	48	+3
Musicals	43	45	+2
Plays	44	46	+2
Ballet	40	44	+4
Art museums	40	45	+5

Source: Survey of Public Participation in the Arts, 1992 and 2002.

The 2002 SPPA shows a similar age pattern found in previous surveys—arts participation tends to gradually rise for people in their mid 30s to early 60s, then falls rapidly when people are well into their 60s and older. Of the 11 arts activities shown in Table 1, the highest participation rates are shown for people in the 45-54 and 55-64 age categories. For example, 15.6 percent of adults ages 55-64 attended a classical music concert in 2002, a rate twice as high as adults ages 18-24, and more than 6 percentage points greater than people 75 and older. Almost 20 percent of people ages 55-64 went to a musical in 2002, vs. the 14.8 percent rate for the 18-24 age group and the 10.1 percent for people 75 and older.

In terms of the age distribution of arts attenders between 1992 and 2002, the share of attendance by young adults ages 18-34 declined in many of the art categories listed, including classical music, opera, ballet, and art museums. In 1992, for example, people ages 18-24 were 13 percent of the adult population and 14.8 percent of ballet attenders. In 2002, the 18-24 age group was again 13 percent of the population, but only 8.8 percent of ballet attenders.

Over the 10-year period, the fraction of the adult population ages 25-34 declined 4.9 points. At the same time, the share of ballet attenders in this age category fell from 23.5 percent to 16.3 percent, a drop of 7.2 points. The SPPA also shows a 7.1 percentage-point decline in the 25-34 share of art museum attendance. People in this age group were 25.2 percent of museum visitors in 1992 and 18.1 percent in 2002. However, this decline in share of all adult museum attenders put the group in line with its share of the adult population in 2002, which was 17.9 percent. This pattern is also shown in the distribution of jazz attendance. In 1992, 29 percent of jazz attenders were 25-34. In 2002, the share declined to 18 percent, virtually the same as the age group's fraction of the adult population.

Between 1992 and 2002, the proportion of the adult population ages 45-64 increased, as did their arts attendance. For example, as ballet lost ground with young adults, the share of ballet attenders ages 45-54 increased. In 1992, 16 percent of the 8.7 million ballet

attenders were 45-54. By 2002, 25.1 percent of the 8 million ballet goers in that year were 45-54, a gain of 9.1 percentage points. Between 1992 and 2002, similar gains in the proportion of attenders 45-54 years are shown for jazz and art museum attendance.

In 2002, adults 75 and older were 7.5 percent of the adult population (up from 6.6 percent in 1992). But, relative to all attenders, the proportion of people in this age category was below 7.5 percent in all arts categories, including jazz, where they were 2.7 percent of attenders, and plays, where they represented 3.3 percent of the total. Their representation was stronger for classical music, where they were 6.2 percent of concertgoers.

Education

Arts attendance rates rise significantly with education. For any activity listed in Table 1, attendance rates were substantially higher for those with college and graduate school education. For example, the 2002 opera attendance rate for college graduates was 6.4 percent, a rate 8 times higher than the 0.8 percent attendance rate for high school graduates. College graduates also had classical music and ballet attendance rates about 5 times higher than high school graduates. Attendance rates were highest for people with graduate school training. More than 37 percent of people with this high level of schooling attended musicals, and nearly 57 percent visited art museums.

Reading literature was the most popular activity measured by the SPPA—in 2002 almost half of all adults read literature. College graduates and those with graduate education had rates of 63.1 percent and 74.3 percent, respectively. Though lower than the national average, reading literature was also popular among high school graduates (37.7 percent) and those with some high school training (23.4 percent).

The high arts participation rates of the college educated are also reflected in the distribution of arts attendance. As shown in tables 2 and 3, college graduates and people with graduate school education were over represented at all arts activities. For example, in 2002, college graduates were 17.5 percent of the adult population (up from 14.1 percent in 1992), but 35.6 percent of those attending opera and 33.2 percent of classical music attenders. Those with graduate school training were 8.5 percent of the population in 2002, but 29.2 percent of those attending opera, and 27.7 percent of ballet attenders.

Those without college training were underrepresented at all arts activities. In 2002, for example, high school graduates were 31 percent of the adult population, but they were only 7.9 percent of opera attenders and 10.2 percent of those attending ballet. Of the benchmark activities, the distribution rate for high school graduates was highest for jazz concerts—15.3 percent of all attenders.

Income

Although participation rates rise as income rises, it's not as precipitous an increase as was the case with education. In 2002, for example, 26.5 percent of all adults visited an art museum. Among those with incomes of \$75,000 or more, however, the attendance rate

was 44.6 percent—more than 18 percentage points higher than the overall average. A similar pattern is found in attending historic parks—those in the highest income category of \$75,000 and more had an attendance rate of 50.9 percent, which is more than 19 points higher than the average rate of 31.6 for all adults.

Those with incomes below \$30,000 were underrepresented at arts events. People with incomes of \$20,000 to \$29,999 were 12.1 percent of the adult population in 2002, but were only 5.9 percent of those that went to plays, and 6.1 percent of all opera and musical attenders. People earning middle incomes, \$40,000 to \$49,999, were 8.5 percent of the population in 2002, a rate reasonably close to the share of arts attenders in this income range. For example, those earning \$40,000 to \$49,999 were 8.5 percent of those attending plays, and 8.2 percent of adults attending jazz concerts and visiting art museums. High-income attenders were over represented. In 2002, people with \$75,000 or more in income were 22.2 percent of the adult population, but 40.8 percent of adults attending opera and 41.4 percent of ballet goers.

Survey Background

The 2002 SPPA was the fifth national arts participation survey sponsored by the Research Division of the National Endowment for the Arts. The U.S. Bureau of the Census conducted the 2002 SPPA as a supplement to the Current Population Survey; earlier SPPAs conducted in 1982 and 1992 were part of the bureau's National Crime Survey. The 1997 SPPA was a stand-alone telephone survey conducted by the Westat Corporation, an independent survey organization. The 1997 SPPA cannot be compared to the 2002 SPPA or earlier surveys due to differences in sampling methodology.

For more information about the 2002 SPPA see Research Division Note #81, "2002 Survey of Public Participation in the Arts," which is available on the agency's web site at www.arts.gov. The complete 2002 SPPA dataset can be downloaded from the Cultural Policy and the Arts National Data Archive website at www.cpanda.org, or ordered from the U.S. Census Bureau, Customer Services Center at 301-763-INFO (4636).

Table 1. 2002 Arts Attendance Rates by Demographic Group

Group	Adult Population (in millions)	Classical					Other	Art	Historic	Arts/		Read
		Jazz	Music	Opera	Musicals	Plays				Dance	Museum	
<i>All Adults</i>	205.9	10.8%	11.6%	3.2%	17.1%	12.3%	3.9%	6.3%	26.5%	31.6%	33.4%	46.7%
<i>Sex</i>												
Male	98.7	10.7%	10.3%	2.8%	14.0%	10.3%	2.5%	5.0%	24.6%	30.5%	27.0%	37.6%
Female	107.2	10.8%	12.7%	3.5%	20.0%	14.2%	5.1%	7.5%	28.2%	32.5%	39.2%	55.1%
<i>Race and Ethnicity</i>												
Hispanic	22.7	6.2%	5.5%	1.8%	6.9%	6.2%	1.6%	5.6%	16.1%	17.2%	20.3%	26.5%
Non-Hispanic White	150.1	11.4%	13.7%	3.8%	20.1%	14.2%	4.7%	6.9%	29.5%	36.0%	38.0%	51.4%
Non-Hispanic African American	23.7	12.7%	4.5%	1.1%	10.3%	7.1%	1.5%	4.2%	14.8%	17.8%	19.7%	37.1%
Non-Hispanic Other	9.5	7.3%	10.3%	2.5%	11.9%	10.0%	2.3%	5.1%	32.7%	30.4%	25.8%	43.7%
<i>Age</i>												
18-24	26.8	10.5%	7.8%	2.0%	14.8%	11.4%	2.6%	6.2%	23.7%	28.3%	29.2%	42.8%
25-34	36.9	10.8%	9.0%	3.0%	15.4%	10.7%	3.5%	5.9%	26.7%	33.3%	33.5%	47.7%
35-44	44.2	13.0%	10.7%	2.8%	19.1%	13.0%	4.9%	7.0%	27.4%	35.8%	37.2%	46.6%
45-54	39.0	13.9%	15.2%	4.0%	19.3%	15.2%	5.1%	8.0%	32.9%	38.0%	38.8%	51.6%
55-64	25.9	8.8%	15.6%	4.2%	19.7%	13.8%	3.3%	6.0%	27.8%	31.6%	35.1%	48.9%
65-74	17.6	7.6%	12.5%	4.0%	16.6%	13.0%	3.3%	5.4%	23.4%	24.2%	31.1%	45.3%
75+	15.5	3.9%	9.5%	1.8%	10.1%	5.4%	2.2%	3.0%	13.4%	12.8%	15.7%	36.7%
<i>Education</i>												
Grade school	11.6	0.9%	1.5%	0.2%	1.6%	1.1%	0.4%	2.2%	4.5%	6.3%	8.4%	14.0%
Some high school	20.1	2.7%	1.9%	0.8%	4.1%	3.7%	0.8%	1.7%	7.7%	11.4%	14.0%	23.4%
High school graduate	63.8	5.3%	4.5%	0.8%	9.1%	5.7%	1.3%	3.4%	14.2%	20.2%	25.7%	37.7%
Some college	56.9	12.2%	11.5%	2.8%	19.4%	12.7%	3.9%	7.3%	29.0%	36.5%	38.2%	52.9%
College graduate	36.1	19.4%	21.9%	6.4%	30.2%	22.5%	7.2%	9.9%	46.6%	51.2%	49.3%	63.1%
Graduate school	17.4	24.0%	34.1%	10.9%	37.6%	31.8%	12.9%	14.8%	58.6%	56.8%	51.9%	74.3%
<i>Income</i>												
Under \$10,000	14.4	5.1%	6.7%	1.3%	7.6%	5.3%	1.5%	2.7%	12.4%	14.1%	19.7%	32.1%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	22.7	5.4%	5.2%	1.6%	8.2%	5.4%	1.9%	3.8%	14.0%	14.9%	21.4%	37.5%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	25.0	6.3%	6.3%	1.6%	8.6%	6.0%	2.4%	3.8%	16.2%	20.8%	24.5%	37.5%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	24.2	10.9%	10.3%	2.6%	13.6%	10.0%	2.8%	6.1%	23.3%	28.6%	33.2%	44.1%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	17.6	10.3%	12.9%	2.4%	16.1%	12.2%	3.6%	5.8%	25.3%	32.7%	34.6%	47.9%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	34.7	11.2%	12.4%	3.4%	21.5%	14.0%	4.3%	7.5%	30.4%	39.1%	40.3%	52.3%
\$75,000 or more	45.8	18.2%	19.9%	5.8%	29.3%	21.8%	7.2%	10.1%	44.6%	50.9%	46.5%	60.8%
Not reported	21.5	9.1%	8.9%	3.1%	14.7%	11.5%	2.9%	5.1%	20.7%	22.3%	25.9%	39.8%

Source: 2002 Survey of Public Participation in the Arts

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Table 2. 2002 Distribution of Arts Attenders by Demographic Group

Group	Adult Population (in millions)	Adult Population (percent)	Jazz	Classical Music	Opera	Musicals	Plays	Ballet	Other Dance	Art Museum	Historic Park	Arts/Crafts Fair	Read Literature
Total number of attenders (in millions)	205.9	100%	22.2	23.9	6.6	35.2	25.3	8.0	13.0	54.6	65.1	68.8	96.2
Sex													
Male	98.7	47.9%	47.7%	42.7%	42.4%	39.2%	40.0%	31.1%	38.0%	44.5%	46.4%	38.8%	38.6%
Female	107.2	52.1%	52.3%	57.3%	57.6%	60.8%	60.0%	68.9%	62.0%	55.5%	53.6%	61.2%	61.4%
Race and Ethnicity													
Hispanic	22.7	11.0%	6.3%	5.2%	6.2%	4.4%	5.6%	4.5%	9.7%	6.7%	6.0%	6.7%	6.3%
Non-Hispanic White	150.1	72.9%	77.0%	86.2%	86.3%	85.4%	84.1%	88.3%	79.0%	81.2%	83.1%	82.9%	80.3%
Non-Hispanic African American	23.7	11.5%	13.5%	4.5%	3.9%	6.9%	6.6%	4.4%	7.6%	6.4%	6.5%	6.8%	9.1%
Non-Hispanic Other	9.5	4.6%	3.1%	4.1%	3.6%	3.2%	3.7%	2.7%	3.7%	5.7%	4.4%	3.6%	4.3%
Age													
18-24	26.8	13.0%	12.7%	8.8%	8.2%	11.3%	12.0%	8.8%	12.8%	11.6%	11.7%	11.4%	11.9%
25-34	36.9	17.9%	18.0%	14.0%	17.0%	16.1%	15.6%	16.3%	16.7%	18.1%	18.9%	18.0%	18.3%
35-44	44.2	21.5%	25.9%	19.9%	19.0%	24.0%	22.6%	27.3%	23.8%	22.2%	24.4%	23.9%	21.4%
45-54	39.0	18.9%	24.4%	24.9%	24.0%	21.4%	23.4%	25.1%	24.0%	23.5%	22.8%	22.0%	20.9%
55-64	25.9	12.6%	10.3%	17.0%	16.7%	14.5%	14.1%	10.8%	11.9%	13.2%	12.6%	13.2%	13.2%
65-74	17.6	8.5%	6.0%	9.3%	10.8%	8.3%	9.0%	7.3%	7.3%	7.6%	6.6%	8.0%	8.3%
75+	15.5	7.5%	2.7%	6.2%	4.3%	4.4%	3.3%	4.3%	3.6%	3.8%	3.1%	3.5%	5.9%
Education													
Grade school	11.6	5.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	2.0%	1.0%	1.1%	1.4%	1.7%
Some high school	20.1	9.8%	2.5%	1.6%	2.5%	2.3%	2.9%	2.0%	2.6%	2.8%	3.5%	4.1%	4.9%
High school graduate	63.8	31.0%	15.3%	12.1%	7.9%	16.4%	14.3%	10.2%	16.6%	16.6%	19.8%	23.9%	25.0%
Some college	56.9	27.6%	31.3%	27.5%	24.5%	31.3%	28.5%	27.4%	31.8%	30.2%	31.9%	31.6%	31.3%
College graduate	36.1	17.5%	31.6%	33.2%	35.6%	30.9%	32.0%	32.1%	27.3%	30.8%	28.4%	25.9%	23.7%
Graduate school	17.4	8.5%	18.9%	24.9%	29.2%	18.5%	21.8%	27.7%	19.7%	18.7%	15.2%	13.1%	13.4%
Income													
Under \$10,000	14.4	7.0%	3.3%	4.1%	2.9%	3.1%	3.0%	2.7%	3.0%	3.3%	3.1%	4.1%	4.8%
\$10,000 to \$19,999	22.7	11.0%	5.5%	5.0%	5.6%	5.3%	4.8%	5.4%	6.6%	5.8%	5.2%	7.1%	8.9%
\$20,000 to \$29,999	25.0	12.1%	7.1%	6.6%	6.1%	6.1%	5.9%	7.5%	7.3%	7.4%	8.0%	8.9%	9.7%
\$30,000 to \$39,999	24.2	11.8%	11.9%	10.5%	9.7%	9.3%	9.5%	8.5%	11.3%	10.3%	10.7%	11.7%	11.1%
\$40,000 to \$49,999	17.6	8.5%	8.2%	9.5%	6.5%	8.0%	8.5%	7.9%	7.8%	8.2%	8.9%	8.9%	8.8%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	34.7	16.9%	17.5%	18.1%	18.1%	21.2%	19.1%	18.7%	20.0%	19.3%	20.9%	20.3%	18.9%
\$75,000 or more	45.8	22.2%	37.6%	38.3%	40.8%	38.0%	39.4%	41.4%	35.5%	37.5%	35.9%	31.0%	29.0%
Not reported	21.5	10.4%	8.8%	8.0%	10.2%	9.0%	9.7%	7.8%	8.4%	8.2%	7.4%	8.1%	8.9%

Source: 2002 Survey of Public Participation in the Arts

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Table 3. Comparison of 1992 and 2002 Distribution of Arts Attenders by Demographic Group

Group	Adult Population (in millions)		Jazz		Classical Music		Opera		Musicals		Plays		Ballet		Art Museums	
	1992	2002	1992	2002	1992	2002	1992	2002	1992	2002	1992	2002	1992	2002	1992	2002
Adult population and total number of attenders (in millions)	185.8	205.9	19.7	22.2	23.2	23.9	6.1	6.6	32.3	35.2	25.1	25.3	8.7	8.0	49.6	54.6
Distribution Rates:																
<i>Sex</i>																
Male	47.9%	47.9%	53.8%	47.7%	44.1%	42.7%	46.4%	42.4%	41.5%	39.2%	43.6%	40.0%	37.1%	31.1%	47.5%	44.5%
Female	52.1%	52.1%	46.2%	52.3%	55.9%	57.3%	53.6%	57.6%	58.5%	60.8%	56.4%	60.0%	62.9%	68.9%	52.5%	55.5%
<i>Age</i>																
18-24	13.0%	13.0%	13.8%	12.7%	10.7%	8.8%	10.7%	8.2%	11.6%	11.3%	12.7%	12.0%	14.8%	8.8%	14.0%	11.6%
25-34	22.8%	17.9%	29.0%	18.0%	18.5%	14.0%	18.9%	17.0%	21.0%	16.1%	20.6%	15.6%	23.5%	16.3%	25.2%	18.1%
35-44	21.4%	21.5%	25.6%	25.9%	21.3%	19.9%	21.7%	19.0%	22.8%	24.0%	22.1%	22.6%	22.5%	27.3%	23.9%	22.2%
45-54	14.9%	18.9%	15.2%	24.4%	20.1%	24.9%	19.2%	24.0%	19.2%	21.4%	19.0%	23.4%	16.0%	25.1%	16.4%	23.5%
55-64	11.4%	12.6%	8.9%	10.3%	14.0%	17.0%	14.0%	16.7%	12.6%	14.5%	12.6%	14.1%	11.8%	10.8%	10.6%	13.2%
65-74	9.8%	8.5%	6.0%	6.0%	11.0%	9.3%	12.1%	10.8%	9.5%	8.3%	9.7%	9.0%	8.7%	7.3%	7.5%	7.6%
75+	6.6%	7.5%	1.4%	2.7%	4.5%	6.2%	3.4%	4.3%	3.3%	4.4%	3.3%	3.3%	2.7%	4.3%	2.6%	3.8%
<i>Education</i>																
Grade school	7.7%	5.6%	0.5%	0.5%	1.1%	0.7%	1.4%	0.4%	1.3%	0.5%	1.0%	0.5%	1.0%	0.6%	1.1%	1.0%
Some high school	10.0%	9.8%	2.2%	2.5%	2.3%	1.6%	2.5%	2.5%	2.9%	2.3%	2.7%	2.9%	3.0%	2.0%	2.7%	2.8%
High school graduate	37.4%	31.0%	19.7%	15.3%	19.4%	12.1%	16.1%	7.9%	25.4%	16.4%	21.6%	14.3%	16.9%	10.2%	22.9%	16.6%
Some college	21.1%	27.6%	28.2%	31.3%	23.6%	27.5%	21.4%	24.5%	25.8%	31.3%	24.9%	28.5%	27.2%	27.4%	27.2%	30.2%
College graduate	14.1%	17.5%	26.9%	31.6%	25.8%	33.2%	23.9%	35.6%	23.9%	30.9%	24.2%	32.0%	27.3%	32.1%	24.5%	30.8%
Graduate school	9.7%	8.5%	22.5%	18.9%	27.7%	24.9%	34.8%	29.2%	20.7%	18.5%	25.6%	21.8%	24.5%	27.7%	21.6%	18.7%

Sources: Survey of Public Participation in the Arts, 1992 and 2002.

July 2003
 Research Division
 National Endowment for the Arts