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Research Division
Note # 63
May 1998

The Performing Arts Spread Out: Geography of Performing Arts Organizations, 1992

The 1992 Census of Service Industries counted 12,286 performing arts organizations, up from 9,271 organizations counted in 1987.¹ The 1992 count included 2,961 tax-exempt (nonprofit) organizations and 9,325 taxable organizations. Performing arts organizations were counted in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia (DC). Appendix Table 1 gives the number of taxable and tax-exempt organizations and their receipts and revenues per state. The two columns on the right give the percentage of tax-exempt organizations to all organizations per state and the percentage of revenues of tax-exempt organizations to all receipts and revenues² per state. There was great variation among the states in the balance of taxable (for profit) and tax-exempt (nonprofit) organizations. The average in the U.S. is 24% of all performing organizations are tax-exempt, 76% are taxable. Tennessee had the greatest percentage of taxable organizations (90% of the 408 total performing organizations in the state). Alaska had the greatest percentage of tax-exempt organizations (71% of the 24 performing organizations). Only seven states had more tax-exempt organizations than taxable organizations; these were all states with relatively few numbers of organizations. At the other end of the spectrum, six states had over 80% taxable organizations.

Number of Performing Arts Organizations and Percent Taxable/Tax-exempt (1992)

	# Taxable	% Taxable	# Tax -exempt	% Tax-exempt
States with Over 50% Tax-exempt Organizations				
Alaska	7	19%	17	71%
Montana	13	37%	22	63%
Idaho	9	37%	15	63%
Maine	14	37%	24	63%
West Virginia	9	41%	13	59%
North Dakota	7	45%	10	59%
Mississippi	10	48%	11	52%
States with Over 80% Taxable Organizations				
Tennessee	368	91%	40	9%
Nevada	112	89%	15	11%
California	3,025	89%	369	11%
New York	1,718	83%	356	17%
Hawaii	58	83%	12	17%
New Jersey	297	82%	64	18%
Total for U.S.	9,325	76%	2,961	24%

The pattern to the proportions of taxable and tax-exempt organizations found in the states seems based on neither geography nor population. Rather, the historical activity in the commercial arts seems to explain

¹ See the discussion at the end of this note for methodology, definition of terms, and other notes about the Census of Service Industries.

² Receipts and Revenues are terms for total income for taxable and tax-exempt organizations respectively. See the notes at the end for more explanation.

the differences. California and New York, with their entertainment and Broadway industries, show high percentages of taxable organizations. Although broadcasting and movie producers are not included in these performing arts categories, many performing organizations and theater services constitute a substantial part of the broader entertainment industry. New Jersey's high percentage is probably due to its location within metropolitan New York City area. Hawaii's high percentage seems to arise from the tourism industry; in Nevada, cabaret and other performing entertainment grew up alongside the gambling industry; and Nashville's country and western music industry accounts for Tennessee's high percentage of taxable organizations.

Two states, California and New York, dominate the numbers of organizations and the receipts/revenues of the performing arts industry. These two states had by far the largest number of taxable organizations (3,052 and 1,718). Together they accounted for 51% of the total 9,325 taxable performing arts organizations. The next largest numbers of taxable organizations were in Florida: 405, Illinois: 332, Tennessee: 368, Texas: 318, and New Jersey: 297. California and New York also had the highest number of tax-exempt organizations (369 and 356) accounting for 24% of the 2,961 tax-exempt organizations. The next largest numbers of tax-exempt organizations were in Texas: 153, Illinois: 136, Pennsylvania: 131, Florida: 115, Ohio: 103, Washington 100.

California and New York had even greater percentages of the receipts and revenues. These two states account for 64% of all receipts of taxable organizations. This percentage is down 4% from 1987 and 1982, both of which were 68%.

California and New York Receipts/Revenues as a Percentage of Total U.S. Receipts/Revenues (1992)

	\$ Receipts (Taxable) (\$1,000)	% Receipts	\$ Revenues (Tax-exempt) (\$1,000)	% Revenues
California	\$ 3,370,759	39.1%	\$ 366,499	13.0%
New York	2,145,155	24.9%	560,636	19.9%
CA + NY	----- \$ 5,515,914	----- 64.0%	----- \$ 927,135	----- 32.9%
Total U.S.	\$ 8,625,489	100.0%	\$ 2,819,694	100.0%

The percentage of all revenues of tax-exempt organizations accounted for by California and New York was 33% in 1992 as compared to 36% in 1987. (The revenue from California's tax-exempt organizations was not disclosed in 1982, so a comparison for that year cannot be made.) This shift, with greater growth in states other than California and New York, is seen in almost every performing discipline, as shown in the discussion that follows.

Between 1987 and 1992, the percentage of tax-exempt organizations to all organizations went up in 33 states; stayed the same in 1 state; and went down in 17 states. The percentage of tax-exempt revenues to all receipts and revenues went up in 16 states; stayed the same in 1 state; and went down in 19 states. (Because of disclosure problems, 15 states did not have comparative data for revenues.) Overall for the U.S., the number of tax-exempt organizations rose from 19% of the total number in 1982 to 22% of the total in 1987 to 24% in 1992; tax-exempt revenues increased from 25% to 27% of the total receipts and revenues between 1982 and 1987 and fell back to 25% in 1992.

Appendix Tables 1A and 1B give another view of the growth in the number of organizations and their revenues/receipts comparing 1987 to 1992. Overall the number of taxable organizations grew 29% (Appendix Table 1A). Three states, Maine, Montana and DC had a smaller number of taxable organizations. Alaska stayed even. Twelve states had over a 60% growth in the number of organizations. For tax-exempt organizations, the average growth in the number of organizations was 45%. One state, Vermont, had fewer tax-exempt organizations in 1992 than in 1987. Thirteen states had at least 60% growth in the number of tax-exempt organizations.

For all taxable organizations in the U.S., their receipts rose 75.9% (Appendix Table 1B). With inflation at about 20% for the five year period taken all together, the growth of 75.9% represents a significant rise in receipts. Only two states, Alaska and Rhode Island, saw a fall in receipts; both had no change in the number of organizations. Michigan was the only other state not to match the rate of inflation; total receipts increased by only 10.6%, so in real terms (constant dollars) the total receipts were down. Six states (Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia) saw an increase in receipts of 200% or more; each of these states also had at least a 40% growth in the number of organizations. Tax-exempt organizations did not have as great a rate of growth over the five years. For all U.S. tax-exempt institutions the growth rate in revenues was 58.4%. Since the number of organizations increased by 45.3%, this growth in revenues does not represent a significant change. Five states (Florida, Georgia, Nevada, New Hampshire and West Virginia) had a growth rate in revenues of over 100%; in each of these five states the growth in revenues was significantly more than the growth in the number of organizations.

Regional and State Breakout of Broad Performing Arts Categories. When the organizations are broken into the broader categories of producers of live theater, dance groups and artists, classical music groups (symphony, opera, chamber music) and other music groups, the dominance of New York and California is still notable. Appendix Table 2 summarizes these disciplines into the four Census regions, and Appendix Table 3 (three pages) gives the detailed breakout by state. Appendix Tables 2A through 2D present each of these broad disciplines by region for 1982, 1987 and 1992. The table below gives the average total receipts and revenues per region for 1987 and 1992. It is interesting to note the averages that actually decreased from 1987 to 1992. This table does not account for the 20% inflation that occurred in the five year period between 1987 and 1992. To have grown, the averages should have increased by over 20% from 1987 to 1992.

Average Total Receipts and Revenues by Region for Categories of Performing Arts Organizations, 1987 and 1992

	Receipts \$(1,000) of Taxable Organizations		Revenues \$(1,000) of Tax-Exempt Organizations	
	1987	1992	1987	1992
Producers of Live Theater				
Northeast	\$ 1,314	\$ 2,116	\$ 766	\$ 746
Midwest	677	931	476	581
South	819	1,055	493	583
West	627	970	661	546
All U.S.	\$ 982	\$ 1,456	\$ 603	\$ 616

Average Total Receipts and Revenues by Region for Categories of Performing Arts Organizations, 1987 and 1992 (con't)

	Receipts \$(1,000) of Taxable Organizations		Revenues \$(1,000) of Tax-Exempt Organizations	
	1987	1992	1987	1992
Dance Groups and Artists				
Northeast	\$ 468	\$ 815	\$ 1,071	\$ 1,033
Midwest	337	230	672	658
South	174	267	359	644
West	301	531	666	724
All U.S.	\$ 340	\$ 515	\$ 730	\$ 793
Classical Music Groups				
Northeast	\$ 322	(D)	\$ 1,763	\$ 1,952
Midwest	129	(D)	1,526	1,791
South	419	200	1,158	1,408
West	990	(D)	1,333	1,582
All U.S.	\$ 490	\$ 634	\$ 1,443	\$ 1,674
Other Music Groups				
Northeast	\$ 608	\$ 651	\$ 319	\$ 295
Midwest	170	355	190	212
South	401	692	113	191
West	668	896	738	602
All U.S.	\$ 493	\$ 701	\$ 343	\$ 339

Producers of Live Theatrical Productions. In the category of Producers of Live Theatrical Productions, there were 915 taxable organizations and 1,217 tax-exempt organizations in 1992, up from 824 taxable and 916 tax-exempt organizations in 1987. A shift in the ratio between taxable and tax-exempt organizations occurred in the period from 1982 when there were more taxable operations (873) than tax-exempt (715). The Northeast region had 42% of the taxable organizations and 61% of the total receipts, producing the highest average receipts for any region. The Northeast has historically had over 40% of the taxable theater organizations and over 50% of their receipts. The distribution across regions was relatively even for tax-exempt theater organizations and their receipts. The Northeast had more tax-exempt groups than the other regions for 1982 and 1987, but the 42% growth in the South between 1987 and 1992 gave that region the most organizations in 1992. The Northeast still maintained the largest proportion of revenues, although the South's and Midwest's growth evened out the proportions. In the West, average revenues of tax-exempt theater organizations slightly surpassed the average receipts of taxable theaters in 1987; they had been less than average receipts in 1982.

When this category is broken out by state, New York state's numbers explain the distribution. Below are the data for 1987 and 1982 of the approximately five states with the most theaters (taxable and tax-exempt). Taxable theater organizations are concentrated in New York, with California a clear second. New York and California are also the leading states in the tax-exempt group, and are much closer to each other in both numbers of organizations and revenues.

States with Most Taxable Theaters (1992)

	Taxable Theater Organizations		Receipts of Taxable Theater Organizations	
	#	%	\$(1,000)	%
New York	276	30%	\$762,599	57%
California	162	18%	180,397	14%
Illinois	43	5%	39,620	3%
Pennsylvania	34	4%	8,904	1%
New Jersey	33	4%	13,238	1%
Florida	32	4%	15,532	1%
Texas	27	3%	84,527	6%
All other states	308	34%	\$227,921	17%

States with Most Tax-exempt Theaters (1992)

	Tax-exempt Theater Organizations		Revenues of Tax-exempt Theater Organizations	
	#	%	\$(1,000)	%
New York	148	12%	\$108,840	15%
California	147	12%	96,283	13%
Texas	68	6%	44,816	6%
Illinois	61	5%	30,329	4%
Florida	54	4%	30,351	4%
Pennsylvania	51	4%	44,052	6%
All other states	428	60%	\$394,513	52%

States with Most Taxable Theaters (1987)

	Taxable Theater Organizations		Receipts of Taxable Theater Organizations	
	#	%	\$(1,000)	%
New York	267	32%	\$451,887	56%
California	147	18%	94,131	12%
Pennsylvania	38	5%	12,521	2%
Florida	31	4%	28,776	4%
Texas	27	3%	19,455	2%
Illinois	25	3%	17,869	2%
New Jersey	24	3%	16,261	2%
All other states	265	32%	\$168,322	21%

States with Most Tax-exempt Theaters (1987)

	Tax-exempt Theater Organizations		Revenues of Tax-exempt Theater Organizations	
	#	%	\$(1,000)	%
New York	124	14%	\$117,914	21%
California	117	13%	91,216	17%
Texas	47	5%	28,443	5%
Illinois	40	4%	13,040	2%
Pennsylvania	39	4%	18,495	3%
Florida	39	4%	15,042	3%
All other states	510	56%	\$268,625	49%

(D) means that data are withheld to avoid disclosure of individual organizational data. The data, however, are included in the totals.

Dance Groups and Artists: Dance as compared to theater has more tax-exempt organizations, and the tax-exempt organizations have greater revenues than the receipts of the taxable groups. In 1992, there were 133 taxable dance groups and over twice that number of tax-exempt groups (275). This is up from 1987 when there were 97 taxable dance groups and 188 tax-exempt groups. There had been a large drop in the number of taxable dance groups between 1982 (142) and 1987, and the rise between 1987 and 1992 has not matched the earlier fall. The number of tax-exempt groups in 1982 was 159. The Northeast and West regions have more taxable dance groups than the Midwest or South and a larger percentage of the receipts. Northeast dance groups had 50% of the receipts. This skew has increased over the years. Midwest groups had significantly less income in 1992 than in 1987, down almost 13%. Accounting for inflation, the drop was far greater. This compares with the other three regions whose receipts all grew at over 100%. For tax-exempt groups there was solid growth in both numbers of organizations and in their revenues. This is a general continuation of the growth seen from 1982 to 1987.

The average receipts were \$515,000 for a taxable dance group, and the average revenues for a tax-exempt group were \$793,000. In each region in 1987, average tax-exempt revenues had been approximately twice the average receipts of taxable organizations; this ratio held only for the Midwest and South regions. In the Northeast in 1992, average tax-exempt revenues fell slightly and average taxable receipts almost doubled.

The dominance of the Northeast region continues to shift from tax-exempt groups and revenues to taxable groups and receipts. Below are the data from 1992 and 1987 of the (approximately) five states with the most dance groups (taxable and tax-exempt).

States with Most Taxable Dance Groups (1992)

	Taxable Dance Groups		Receipts of Taxable Dance Groups	
	#	%	\$(1,000)	%
New York	24	18%	\$ 26,280	25%
California	19	14%	10,470	15%
Texas	8	6%	(D)	(D)
Hawaii	7	5%	2,086	3%
Illinois	7	5%	1,685	3%
Washington	7	5%	6,876	10%
All other states	61	46%	(D)	(D)

States with Most Tax-exempt Dance Groups (1992)

	Tax-exempt Dance Groups		Revenues of Tax-exempt Dance Groups	
	#	%	\$(1,000)	%
New York	52	19%	\$ 59,347	27%
California	37	14%	28,164	13%
Pennsylvania	10	4%	8,496	4%
Massachusetts	10	4%	17,774	8%
Ohio	9	3%	16,577	8%
Georgia	9	3%	5,216	2%
Illinois	9	3%	2,897	1%
Texas	9	3%	(D)	(D)
All Other states	130	47%	(D)	(D)

States with Most Taxable Dance Groups (1987)

	Taxable Dance Groups		Receipts of Taxable Dance Groups	
	#	%	\$(1,000)	%
New York	21	22%	\$ 10,386	32%
California	15	16%	\$ 4,057	12%
Texas	3	3%	293	1%
Hawaii	4	4%	584	2%
Illinois	4	4%	(D)	(D)
Washington	3	3%	(D)	(D)
All other states	47	48%	(D)	(D)

States with Most Tax-exempt Dance Groups (1987)

	Tax-exempt Dance Groups		Revenues of Tax-exempt Dance Groups	
	#	%	\$(1,000)	%
New York	34	18%	\$ 48,313	35%
California	25	13%	17,306	13%
Pennsylvania	10	5%	8,574	6%
Virginia	8	4%	1,345	1%
Ohio	7	4%	12,545	9%
Texas	7	4%	1,571	1%
All other states	97	51%	\$ 47,643	35%

(D) means that data are withheld to avoid disclosure of individual organizational data. The data, however, are included in the totals.

New York and California grew in the percentage of taxable dance groups, and New York had a higher percentage of the receipts of taxable dance in 1992. This reversed the decline between 1987 and 1992. The dominance of New York in the tax-exempt field grew again in 1992; it had fallen between 1982 and 1987. The state's 35% share of the revenues nationwide in 1987 fell to only 27% in 1992. New York and California have one third of all tax-exempt dance groups and 40% of all tax-exempt revenues. New York's 22% of the tax-exempt revenues accounts for the Northeast region's dominance.

Classical Music Organizations: This group of tax-exempt symphony orchestras, operas, and chamber music organizations had the highest average revenues of any broad category of tax-exempt performing arts in 1992 as it had in 1987. The average tax-exempt classical music group has revenues of \$1,674,467; the average taxable classical music group has receipts of \$633,647 or a little over one third the size. Regional differences in the number of tax-exempt classical music organizations and in their revenues are much less pronounced than for theater or dance. The distribution of the number of organizations in a region varied from 23.7% in the Midwest to 26.3% in the South (very much the same as in 1987). The disparity between taxable and tax-exempt groups in the Northeast and Midwest continued to increase over what had existed in 1987 and even more than in 1982. The average revenues of tax-exempt classical music organizations grew moderately in the South and the West and showed only modest growth in the Northeast. The small numbers of taxable classical music organizations resulted in disclosure problems for receipts.

When individual states are examined, the dominant role played by California and New York still exists for taxable organizations, but is much less pronounced for tax-exempt organizations. Below are the data for 1992 and 1987 of the (approximately) five states with the most classical music groups.

States with Most Taxable Classical Music Groups (1992)

	Taxable Classical Music Groups		Receipts of Taxable Classical Music Groups	
	#	%	\$(1,000)	%
New York	23	45%	\$ 15,205	47%
California	9	18%	13,540	42%
Maryland	3	6%	(D)	(D)
Texas	3	6%	(D)	(D)
All other states	13	25%	(D)	(D)

States with Most Tax-exempt Classical Music Groups (1992)

	Tax-exempt Classical Music Groups		Revenues of Tax-exempt Classical Music Groups	
	#	%	\$(1,000)	%
California	83	12%	\$182,348	16%
New York	70	10%	201,933	18%
Illinois	35	5%	70,973	6%
Texas	34	5%	73,278	6%
Pennsylvania	30	4%	50,611	4%
All other states	437	63%	\$574,565	50%

States with Most Taxable Classical Music Groups (1987)

	Taxable Classical Music Groups		Receipts of Taxable Classical Music Groups	
	#	%	\$(1,000)	%
New York	18	33%	\$ 5,984	23%
California	8	15%	8,867	34%
Texas	8	15%	1,074	4%
Massachusetts	3	6%	(D)	(D)
All other states	17	31%	(D)	(D)

States with Most Tax-exempt Classical Music Groups (1987)

	Tax-exempt Classical Music Groups		Revenues of Tax-exempt Classical Music Groups	
	#	%	\$(1,000)	%
California	63	11%	\$113,547	14%
New York	56	10%	153,335	19%
Pennsylvania	24	4%	41,676	5%
Texas	23	4%	44,336	6%
Michigan	22	4%	22,133	3%
All other states	364	66%	421,437	53%

(D) means that data are withheld to avoid disclosure of individual organizational data. The data, however, are included in the totals.

The revenues produced by classical music tax-exempt organizations in New York and California still account for over one third of the total; however, the number of organizations was 22% of all classical music organizations in 1987. These percentages have remained the same as they had been in 1982 and have risen slightly since 1982 when California and New York had 20.5% of the organizations and 27.4% of the total revenues.

Other Music Groups and Artists: This category is made up of dance or stage bands or orchestras, jazz music groups, choral music groups, and folk, rock, soul, country and western, etc. music groups. Taxable groups (2,382) dominate this category; there were 294 tax-exempt groups. These numbers are up from the 1987 figures of 2,039 taxable groups and 166 tax-exempt groups. The percentage of organizations that are taxable is 89%, and 94% of the receipts/revenues are from taxable organizations. An average taxable group has \$700,819 in total receipts, up from \$493,297 in 1987; an average tax-exempt group has \$338,687 in total revenues, down from \$342,639 in 1987.

The West has the largest number of taxable organizations and an even larger percentage of the total receipts of taxable groups. California and New York, again, are the dominant states in this category; however, the country/western music industry in Tennessee contributes to that state's high percentage in taxable organizations and receipts. California, New York and Tennessee all saw their percentages of taxable organizations increase; the rise in Tennessee was the most significant.

States with Most Taxable Other Music Groups (1992)

	Taxable Other Music Groups		Receipts of Taxable Other Music Groups	
	#	%	\$(1,000)	%
California	635	27%	\$652,633	39%
New York	388	16%	274,935	17%
Tennessee	206	9%	260,369	16%
Texas	107	5%	46,557	3%
All other states	1,046	44%	\$435,378	26%

States with Most Tax-exempt Other Music Groups (1992)

	Tax-exempt Other Music Groups		Revenues of Tax-exempt Other Music Groups	
	#	%	\$(1,000)	%
California	36	12%	\$ 14,354	14%
New York	29	10%	9,623	10%
Pennsylvania	18	6%	6,290	6%
Texas	16	5%	3,704	4%
All other states	115	39%	\$ 58,731	59%

States with Most Taxable Other Music Groups (1987)

	Taxable Other Music Groups		Receipts of Taxable Other Music Groups	
	#	%	\$(1,000)	%
California	501	25%	\$386,367	38%
New York	289	14%	\$220,160	22%
Tennessee	124	6%	\$ 93,352	9%
All other states	1,125	55%	\$305,953	30%

States with Most Tax-exempt Other Music Groups (1987)

	Tax-exempt Other Music Groups		Revenues of Tax-exempt Other Music Groups	
	#	%	\$(1,000)	%
New York	23	14%	(D)	(D)
California	19	11%	\$ 8,702	15%
All other states	124	75%	(D)	(D)

(D) means that data are withheld to avoid disclosure of individual organizational data. The data, however, are included in the totals.

Notes on the Census and about methodology: An Economic Census is conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census every five years. The reference years are the second and seventh year of the decade. The National Endowment for the Arts commissioned the Census Bureau to produce special tables of previously unpublished data collected in these censuses.

The universe of organizations that receive questionnaires is obtained from two sources: (1) filers of FICA reports (payroll tax report sent to the Social Security Administration) and (2) filers of IRS business income tax or informational reports (Form 990). The counts of numbers of organizations and their receipts/revenues in the tables and the analysis understate somewhat the actual levels of activity that occurred for two reasons. First, very small performing organizations are likely not to be included, because they have no personnel who are “employees” and do not file Form 990’s if their gross receipts are under \$25,000. Secondly, some performing organizations are operated as subsidiaries of organizations that are in a different industry (such as colleges and universities, art centers and museums). These subsidiary performing organizations would not be part of the Economic Census universe of performing arts organizations, but may be counted as part of the universe of higher education, entertainment facilities, or museums.

Because the Census Bureau releases only aggregated information, thus making it impossible to construct control groups of the same organizations from one census to the next, direct comparisons from one census to the next should be made with caution. It is the common experience of ongoing periodic surveys that the survey process, especially the development of the universe, improves with each survey. This probably results in more organizations being included each time. So an increase may be due in part to better coverage. Also, over time, more organizations may have become FICA report or Form 990 filers. It is not possible to sort out the relative importance of the various factors for increases in numbers; therefore, the characterizations of “growth” should be used cautiously.

Various terms are used interchangeably through this note. Although these terms have subtle differences in connotation, for this note, they can be thought of as synonyms. “Establishment” and “entity” are used for “organization”; “taxable” and “for profit” are interchangeable, as are “tax-exempt”, “not-for-profit” and “nonprofit”.

The difference between “receipts” (used for taxable establishments) and “revenues” (used for tax-exempt establishments) is that revenues include contributed (or unearned) income such as grants and contributions from individuals, corporations, and governments. These monies can be accounted for by the organization over a period of years, making comparisons with data from funders difficult.

To compare the real growth in revenues, receipts or expenses between censuses, the monetary figures in some of the analyses have been adjusted to account for inflation by using the Chain-type price index as published in *The Economic Report of the President 1997* (p. 304). The discussion uses the term “constant dollars” or “real growth” when figures have been adjusted for inflation. (“Nominal dollars” are figures not adjusted for inflation.) The year 1992 has been given the base of 100. The actual dollar figures for the years 1977, 1982 and 1987 can be inflated by dividing them as shown below.

year	inflater figure
1977	.475
1982	.702
1987	.831
1992	1.000

For more details on the economic censuses and discussion about other arts organizations,
see other notes

- Note # 62: Count of Performing Arts Organizations Up by Over 30% in 1992
- Note # 64: Museums, Arboreta, Botanical and Zoological Gardens Report 18% Growth, 1987-1992
- Note # 65: Retail Art Galleries Continue Strong Growth in the Economic Census of 1992
- Note # 66: Theaters Report 22% Growth in Economic Census: 1987 -1992
- Note # 67: Dance Organizations Report 43% Growth in Economic Census: 1987-1992
- Note # 68: Classical Music Organizations Report 22% Growth in Economic Census: 1987 -1992

These notes are available through the National Endowment for the Arts Web site at <http://arts.endow.gov>.

Or see the report from which these notes came:

Counting Arts Organizations Using The 1992 Census Of Service Industries.

The report will be available June 1998 from:

Research Division
National Endowment for the Arts
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20506
Phone: 202-682-5432
Fax: 202-682-5677
E-mail: Bradshaw@tmn.com

Reports and Notes on previous Censuses are:

Arts Organizations and the 1987 Census of Service Industries, ERIC # ED410185

- Note # 43: Census Reports Number of Performing Arts Organizations Up 11% from 1982 - 1987
 - Note # 44: U.S. Performing Arts organizations Increase by 11% (State and regional analysis)
 - Note # 45: Census Reports 28% Increase in Number of Nonprofit Theaters: 1982 - 1987
 - Note # 46: Census Reports 18% Increase in Nonprofit Dance Groups: 1982 - 1987
 - Note # 47: Census Reports 30% Increase in Nonprofit Classical Music Groups: 1982 - 1987
 - Note # 48: Census Reports 6% Increase in Art Museums and Art Galleries: 1982 - 1987
 - Note # 49: Census Reports 91% Increase in Retail Art Dealers: 1982 -1987
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- Note # 19: 1,563 Retail Art Dealers Report 1982 Sales of Nearly \$700,000,000
 - Note # 21: 8,322 performing Arts Organizations Report 1982 Receipts/Revenues of \$4,399,200,000
 - Note # 23: Geography of U.S. Performing Arts Organizations in 1982 (Part 1)
 - Note # 24: Geography of U.S. Performing Arts Organizations in 1982 (Part 2)
 - Note # 25: Geography of U.S. Performing Arts Organizations in 1982 (Part 3)
 - Note # 26: Aggregate Financial measures of Nonprofit Theater, Dance, and Classical Music Organizations in 1982

APPENDIX TABLE 1: NUMBER OF U.S. PERFORMING ARTS ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR REVENUES/RECEIPTS BY STATE: 1992

STATE	Total Taxable (For profit) Organizations				Total Tax-exempt (Nonprofit) Organizations				Total Organizations		% Nonprofit of	
	Organizations		Receipts		Organizations		Revenues		Orgs	Recs/Revs	Total per state	
	#	%	\$ (1,000)	%	#	%	\$ (1,000)	%	#	\$ (1,000)	Orgs	\$ Revs
Alabama	36	0.4%	\$20,669	0.2%	22	0.7%	\$13,441	0.5%	58	\$34,110	37.9%	39.4%
Alaska	7	0.1%	\$1,417	0.0%	17	0.6%	\$8,624	0.3%	24	\$10,041	70.8%	85.9%
Arizona	78	0.8%	\$35,769	0.4%	46	1.6%	\$44,867	1.6%	124	\$80,636	37.1%	55.6%
Arkansas	24	0.3%	\$8,011	0.1%	17	0.6%	\$5,894	0.2%	41	\$13,905	41.5%	42.4%
California	3,052	32.7%	\$3,370,759	39.1%	369	12.5%	\$366,499	13.0%	3,421	\$3,737,258	10.8%	9.8%
Colorado	86	0.9%	\$58,226	0.7%	58	2.0%	\$58,473	2.1%	144	\$116,699	40.3%	50.1%
Connecticut	118	1.3%	\$83,241	1.0%	57	1.9%	\$44,230	1.6%	175	\$127,471	32.6%	34.7%
Delaware	20	0.2%	\$7,910	0.1%	12	0.4%	(D)	(D)	32	(D)	37.5%	(D)
Dist Columbia	31	0.3%	\$41,285	0.5%	29	1.0%	\$44,713	1.6%	60	\$85,998	48.3%	52.0%
Florida	405	4.3%	\$201,012	2.3%	115	3.9%	\$121,004	4.3%	520	\$322,016	22.1%	37.6%
Georgia	114	1.2%	\$63,544	0.7%	68	2.3%	\$57,550	2.0%	182	\$121,094	37.4%	47.5%
Hawaii	58	0.6%	\$29,980	0.3%	12	0.4%	\$47,146	1.7%	70	\$77,126	17.1%	61.1%
Idaho	9	0.1%	\$1,258	0.0%	15	0.5%	\$4,032	0.1%	24	\$5,290	62.5%	76.2%
Illinois	332	3.6%	\$214,449	2.5%	136	4.6%	\$123,415	4.4%	468	\$337,864	29.1%	36.5%
Indiana	86	0.9%	\$83,181	1.0%	54	1.8%	\$34,597	1.2%	140	\$117,778	38.6%	29.4%
Iowa	42	0.5%	\$3,585	0.0%	32	1.1%	\$13,889	0.5%	74	\$17,474	43.2%	79.5%
Kansas	42	0.5%	\$8,373	0.1%	12	0.4%	\$3,336	0.1%	54	\$11,709	22.2%	28.5%
Kentucky	37	0.4%	\$14,066	0.2%	35	1.2%	\$22,924	0.8%	72	\$36,990	48.6%	62.0%
Louisiana	63	0.7%	\$31,928	0.4%	24	0.8%	\$12,529	0.4%	87	\$44,457	27.6%	28.2%
Maine	14	0.2%	\$3,573	0.0%	24	0.8%	\$6,525	0.2%	38	\$10,098	63.2%	64.6%
Maryland	113	1.2%	\$66,673	0.8%	34	1.1%	\$46,700	1.7%	147	\$113,373	23.1%	41.2%
Massachusetts	134	1.4%	\$120,235	1.4%	92	3.1%	\$119,362	4.2%	226	\$239,597	40.7%	49.8%
Michigan	151	1.6%	\$90,219	1.0%	77	2.6%	\$54,839	1.9%	228	\$145,058	33.8%	37.8%
Minnesota	137	1.5%	\$105,499	1.2%	77	2.6%	\$82,101	2.9%	214	\$187,600	36.0%	43.8%
Mississippi	10	0.1%	\$1,751	0.0%	11	0.4%	\$2,928	0.1%	21	\$4,679	52.4%	62.6%
Missouri	161	1.7%	\$137,282	1.6%	51	1.7%	\$61,718	2.2%	212	\$199,000	24.1%	31.0%
Montana	13	0.1%	\$2,403	0.0%	22	0.7%	\$3,282	0.1%	35	\$5,685	62.9%	57.7%
Nebraska	44	0.5%	\$9,078	0.1%	18	0.6%	(D)	(D)	62	(D)	29.0%	(D)
Nevada	120	1.3%	\$105,472	1.2%	15	0.5%	\$4,489	0.2%	135	\$109,961	11.1%	4.1%
New	25	0.3%	\$6,348	0.1%	25	0.8%	\$7,359	0.3%	50	\$13,707	50.0%	53.7%
New Jersey	297	3.2%	\$227,661	2.6%	64	2.2%	\$52,126	1.8%	361	\$279,787	17.7%	18.6%
New Mexico	20	0.2%	\$7,862	0.1%	21	0.7%	\$15,784	0.6%	41	\$23,646	51.2%	66.8%
New York	1,718	18.4%	\$2,145,155	24.9%	356	12.0%	\$560,636	19.9%	2,074	\$2,705,791	17.2%	20.7%
North Carolina	87	0.9%	\$79,795	0.9%	73	2.5%	\$33,093	1.2%	160	\$112,888	45.6%	29.3%
North Dakota	7	0.1%	\$572	0.0%	10	0.3%	\$1,905	0.1%	17	\$2,477	58.8%	76.9%
Ohio	134	1.4%	\$91,487	1.1%	103	3.5%	\$140,715	5.0%	237	\$232,202	43.5%	60.6%
Oklahoma	43	0.5%	\$16,292	0.2%	33	1.1%	\$15,149	0.5%	76	\$31,441	43.4%	48.2%
Oregon	66	0.7%	\$16,626	0.2%	56	1.9%	\$38,535	1.4%	122	\$55,161	45.9%	69.9%
Pennsylvania	196	2.1%	\$138,559	1.6%	131	4.4%	\$120,797	4.3%	327	\$259,356	40.1%	46.6%
Rhode Island	24	0.3%	\$7,952	0.1%	17	0.6%	(D)	(D)	41	(D)	41.5%	(D)
South Carolina	37	0.4%	\$20,865	0.2%	31	1.0%	\$12,211	0.4%	68	\$33,076	45.6%	36.9%
South Dakota	15	0.2%	\$2,290	0.0%	10	0.3%	(D)	(D)	25	(D)	40.0%	(D)
Tennessee	368	3.9%	\$472,441	5.5%	40	1.4%	\$46,865	1.7%	408	\$519,306	9.8%	9.0%
Texas	318	3.4%	\$235,312	2.7%	153	5.2%	\$146,252	5.2%	471	\$381,564	32.5%	38.3%
Utah	30	0.3%	\$13,489	0.2%	15	0.5%	\$19,093	0.7%	45	\$32,582	33.3%	58.6%
Vermont	23	0.2%	(D)	(D)	10	0.3%	\$5,146	0.2%	33	(D)	30.3%	(D)
Virginia	117	1.3%	\$117,752	1.4%	62	2.1%	\$42,248	1.5%	179	\$160,000	34.6%	26.4%
Washington	119	1.3%	\$59,079	0.7%	100	3.4%	\$64,634	2.3%	219	\$123,713	45.7%	52.2%
West Virginia	9	0.1%	\$5,716	0.1%	13	0.4%	\$5,813	0.2%	22	\$11,529	59.1%	50.4%
Wisconsin	126	1.4%	\$32,338	0.4%	83	2.8%	\$41,906	1.5%	209	\$74,244	39.7%	56.4%
Wyoming	9	0.1%	(D)	(D)	4	0.1%	(D)	(D)	13	(D)	30.8%	(D)
Total U.S.	9,325	100.0%	\$3,625,480	100.0%	2,961	100.0%	\$2,819,694	100.0%	12,286	\$11,445,183	24.1%	24.6%

(D) Data have been withheld to avoid disclosure for individual organizations. The data are included in the totals

APPENDIX TABLE 1A: CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF U.S. PERFORMING ARTS ORGANIZATIONS: 1987 TO 1992

STATE	Total Number of Taxable (For profit) Organizations			Total Number of Tax-exempt (Nonprofit) Organizations		
	1992 #	1987 #	percent change	1992 #	1987 #	percent change
Alabama	36	33	9.1%	22	17	29.4%
Alaska	7	7	0.0%	17	14	21.4%
Arizona	78	53	47.2%	46	24	91.7%
Arkansas	24	17	41.2%	17	12	41.7%
California	3,052	2,439	25.1%	369	253	45.8%
Colorado	86	64	34.4%	58	34	70.6%
Connecticut	118	89	32.6%	57	40	42.5%
Delaware	20	12	66.7%	12	7	71.4%
Dist Columbia	31	32	-3.1%	29	20	45.0%
Florida	405	232	74.6%	115	77	49.4%
Georgia	114	66	72.7%	68	41	65.9%
Hawaii	58	53	9.4%	12	10	20.0%
Idaho	9	3	200.0%	15	7	114.3%
Illinois	332	258	28.7%	136	81	67.9%
Indiana	86	58	48.3%	54	42	28.6%
Iowa	42	28	50.0%	32	21	52.4%
Kansas	42	28	50.0%	12	11	9.1%
Kentucky	37	32	15.6%	35	23	52.2%
Louisiana	63	45	40.0%	24	22	9.1%
Maine	14	19	-26.3%	24	19	26.3%
Maryland	113	81	39.5%	34	22	54.5%
Massachusetts	134	107	25.2%	92	70	31.4%
Michigan	151	123	22.8%	77	57	35.1%
Minnesota	137	95	44.2%	77	53	45.3%
Mississippi	10	7	42.9%	11	9	22.2%
Missouri	161	121	33.1%	51	43	18.6%
Montana	13	15	-13.3%	22	13	69.2%
Nebraska	44	36	22.2%	18	13	38.5%
Nevada	120	112	7.1%	15	7	114.3%
New Hampshire	25	22	13.6%	25	16	56.3%
New Jersey	297	233	27.5%	64	47	36.2%
New Mexico	20	18	11.1%	21	18	16.7%
New York	1,718	1,473	16.6%	356	265	34.3%
North Carolina	87	61	42.6%	73	48	52.1%
North Dakota	7	2	250.0%	10	7	42.9%
Ohio	134	114	17.5%	103	70	47.1%
Oklahoma	43	27	59.3%	33	24	37.5%
Oregon	66	50	32.0%	56	31	80.6%
Pennsylvania	196	174	12.6%	131	92	42.4%
Rhode Island	24	24	0.0%	17	12	41.7%
South Carolina	37	18	105.6%	31	22	40.9%
South Dakota	15	8	87.5%	10	7	42.9%
Tennessee	368	231	59.3%	40	29	37.9%
Texas	318	227	40.1%	153	94	62.8%
Utah	30	14	114.3%	15	9	66.7%
Vermont	23	13	76.9%	10	12	-16.7%
Virginia	117	69	69.6%	62	49	26.5%
Washington	119	75	58.7%	100	60	66.7%
West Virginia	9	3	200.0%	13	9	44.4%
Wisconsin	126	107	17.8%	83	53	56.6%
Wyoming	9	5	80.0%	4	2	100.0%
Total U.S.	9,325	7,233	28.9%	2,961	2,038	45.3%

(D) Data have been withheld to avoid disclosure for individual organizations. The data are included in the totals.

APPENDIX TABLE 1B: CHANGE IN THE TOTAL RECEIPTS/REVENUES OF U.S. PERFORMING ARTS ORGANIZATIONS: 1987 TO 1992

STATE	Total Receipts: Taxable (For profit) Organizations			Total Revenues: Tax-exempt (Nonprofit) Organizations		
	1992 \$ (1,000)	1987 \$ (1,000)	percent change	1992 \$ (1,000)	1987 \$ (1,000)	percent change
Alabama	\$20,669	\$15,315	35.0%	\$13,441	\$9,266	45.1%
Alaska	\$1,417	\$3,225	-56.1%	\$8,624	\$5,100	69.1%
Arizona	\$35,769	\$17,574	103.5%	\$44,867	\$31,912	40.6%
Arkansas	\$8,011	\$2,466	224.9%	\$5,894	(D)	(D)
California	\$3,370,759	\$1,927,323	74.9%	\$366,499	\$239,909	52.8%
Colorado	\$58,226	\$20,144	189.0%	\$58,473	(D)	(D)
Connecticut	\$83,241	\$34,051	144.5%	\$44,230	\$26,703	65.6%
Delaware	\$7,910	\$2,770	185.6%	(D)	(D)	(D)
Dist Columbia	\$41,285	(D)	(D)	\$44,713	\$38,044	17.5%
Florida	\$201,012	\$108,916	84.6%	\$121,004	\$57,776	109.4%
Georgia	\$63,544	\$22,095	187.6%	\$57,550	\$27,844	106.7%
Hawaii	\$29,980	\$21,468	39.6%	\$47,146	(D)	(D)
Idaho	\$1,258	\$456	175.9%	\$4,032	(D)	(D)
Illinois	\$214,449	\$143,575	49.4%	\$123,415	\$65,425	88.6%
Indiana	\$83,181	\$35,413	134.9%	\$34,597	\$27,820	24.4%
Iowa	\$3,585	\$1,982	80.9%	\$13,889	\$8,577	61.9%
Kansas	\$8,373	\$4,632	80.8%	\$3,336	\$1,849	80.4%
Kentucky	\$14,066	\$7,222	94.8%	\$22,924	\$16,432	39.5%
Louisiana	\$31,928	\$22,496	41.9%	\$12,529	\$6,313	98.5%
Maine	\$3,573	\$2,602	37.3%	\$6,525	\$4,502	44.9%
Maryland	\$66,673	\$27,259	144.6%	\$46,700	\$35,068	33.2%
Massachusetts	\$120,235	\$51,458	133.7%	\$119,362	\$69,990	70.5%
Michigan	\$90,219	\$81,608	10.6%	\$54,839	\$41,013	33.7%
Minnesota	\$105,499	\$50,762	107.8%	\$82,101	\$47,469	73.0%
Mississippi	\$1,751	(D)	(D)	\$2,928	(D)	(D)
Missouri	\$137,282	\$51,828	164.9%	\$61,718	\$44,052	40.1%
Montana	\$2,403	\$1,396	72.1%	\$3,282	(D)	(D)
Nebraska	\$9,078	\$5,849	55.2%	(D)	\$6,356	(D)
Nevada	\$105,472	\$55,006	91.7%	\$4,489	\$1,356	231.0%
New Hampshire	\$6,348	\$3,403	86.5%	\$7,359	\$3,027	143.1%
New Jersey	\$227,661	\$140,946	61.5%	\$52,126	\$29,059	79.4%
New Mexico	\$7,862	\$3,088	154.6%	\$15,784	\$11,642	35.6%
New York	\$2,145,155	\$1,422,113	50.8%	\$560,636	\$401,060	39.8%
North Carolina	\$79,795	\$13,425	494.4%	\$33,093	\$20,028	65.2%
North Dakota	\$572	(D)	(D)	\$1,905	(D)	(D)
Ohio	\$91,487	\$50,743	80.3%	\$140,715	\$91,867	53.2%
Oklahoma	\$16,292	\$9,635	69.1%	\$15,149	(D)	(D)
Oregon	\$16,626	\$11,657	42.6%	\$38,535	\$22,833	68.8%
Pennsylvania	\$138,559	\$101,816	36.1%	\$120,797	\$73,822	63.6%
Rhode Island	\$7,952	\$9,324	-14.7%	(D)	\$5,917	(D)
South Carolina	\$20,865	\$3,487	498.4%	\$12,211	\$7,043	73.4%
South Dakota	\$2,290	\$1,295	76.8%	(D)	(D)	(D)
Tennessee	\$472,441	\$149,215	216.6%	\$46,865	\$25,369	84.7%
Texas	\$235,312	\$101,826	131.1%	\$146,252	\$81,623	79.2%
Utah	\$13,489	\$6,950	94.1%	\$19,093	\$12,150	57.1%
Vermont	(D)	\$1,009	(D)	\$5,146	\$3,350	53.6%
Virginia	\$117,752	\$20,710	468.6%	\$42,248	\$30,952	36.5%
Washington	\$59,079	\$46,063	28.3%	\$64,634	\$32,700	97.7%
West Virginia	\$5,716	\$466	1126.6%	\$5,813	\$2,378	144.4%
Wisconsin	\$32,338	\$24,486	32.1%	\$41,906	\$22,473	86.5%
Wyoming	(D)	\$3,092	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Total U.S.	\$8,625,489	\$4,904,224	75.9%	\$2,819,694	\$1,780,521	58.4%

(D) Data have been withheld to avoid disclosure for individual organizations. The data are included in the totals.

APPENDIX TABLE 2: U.S. PERFORMING ARTS ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR RECEIPTS/REVENUES BY REGION (1992)

-----<----- TAXABLE ESTABLISHMENTS (For Profit) ----->-----

REGION	Producers of Live Theatrical Productions				Dance Groups and Artists				Symphony Orchestras, Opera Companies, and Chamber Music Organizations				Other Music Groups and Artists			
	Organizations		Receipts		Organizations		Receipts		Organizations		Receipts		Organizations		Receipts	
	#	%	\$ (1,000)	%	#	%	\$ (1,000)	%	#	%	\$ (1,000)	%	#	%	\$ (1,000)	%
Northeast	384	42.0%	\$812,356	61.0%	42	31.6%	\$34,212	50.0%	30	58.8%	(D)	0.0%	578	24.3%	\$376,010	22.5%
Midwest	150	16.4%	\$139,653	10.5%	23	17.3%	\$5,290	7.7%	1	2.0%	(D)	0.0%	359	15.1%	\$127,405	7.6%
South	132	14.4%	\$139,198	10.4%	27	20.3%	\$7,213	10.5%	9	17.6%	\$1,804	5.6%	626	26.3%	\$432,909	25.9%
West	249	27.2%	\$241,531	18.1%	41	30.8%	\$21,775	31.8%	11	21.6%	(D)	0.0%	819	34.4%	\$733,728	43.9%
Total U.S.	915	100.0%	\$1,332,738	100.0%	133	100.0%	\$68,490	100.0%	51	100.0%	\$32,316	5.6%	2,382	100.0%	\$1,670,052	100.0%

-----<----- TAX-EXEMPT ESTABLISHMENTS (Nonprofit) ----->-----

REGION	Producers of Live Theatrical Productions				Dance Groups and Artists				Symphony Orchestras, Opera Companies, and Chamber Music Organizations				Other Music Groups and Artists			
	Organizations		Revenues		Organizations		Revenues		Organizations		Revenues		Organizations		Revenues	
	#	%	\$ (1,000)	%	#	%	\$ (1,000)	%	#	%	\$ (1,000)	%	#	%	\$ (1,000)	%
Northeast	314	25.8%	\$234,245	31.3%	89	32.4%	\$91,953	42.2%	165	23.9%	\$322,064	27.9%	66	22.4%	\$19,459	19.5%
Midwest	270	22.2%	\$156,876	20.9%	51	18.5%	\$33,568	15.4%	163	23.7%	\$292,002	25.3%	78	26.5%	\$16,550	16.6%
South	344	28.3%	\$200,447	26.7%	66	24.0%	\$42,476	19.5%	181	26.3%	\$254,924	22.1%	65	22.1%	\$12,428	12.5%
West	289	23.7%	\$157,796	21.1%	69	25.1%	\$49,979	22.9%	180	26.1%	\$284,718	24.7%	85	28.9%	\$51,137	51.4%
Total U.S.	1,217	100.0%	\$749,364	100.0%	275	100.0%	\$217,976	100.0%	689	100.0%	\$1,153,708	100.0%	294	100.0%	\$99,574	100.0%

APPENDIX TABLE 2A: U.S. PRODUCERS OF LIVE THEATRICAL PRODUCTS AND THEIR RECEIPTS/REVENUES BY REGION (1982, 1987, 1992)

REGION	Number of Taxable Organizations						percent change		Total Receipts of Taxable Organizations						percent change	
	1982		1987		1992		1982-87	1987-92	1982		1987		1992		1982-87	1987-92
	#	%	#	%	#	%			\$(1,000)	%	\$(1,000)	%	\$(1,000)	%		
Northeast	366	41.9%	382	46.4%	384	42.0%	4.4%	0.5%	\$404,814	53.9%	\$502,059	62.0%	\$812,356	61.0%	24.0%	61.8%
Midwest	124	14.2%	111	13.5%	150	16.4%	-10.5%	35.1%	\$91,785	12.2%	\$75,105	9.3%	\$139,653	10.5%	-18.2%	85.9%
South	138	15.8%	127	15.4%	132	14.4%	-8.0%	3.9%	\$109,902	14.6%	\$104,061	12.9%	\$139,198	10.4%	-5.3%	33.8%
West	245	28.1%	204	24.8%	249	27.2%	-16.7%	22.1%	\$143,986	19.2%	\$127,997	15.8%	\$241,531	18.1%	-11.1%	88.7%
Total U.S.	873	100.0%	824	100.0%	915	100.0%	-5.6%	11.0%	\$750,487	100.0%	\$809,222	100.0%	\$1,332,738	100.0%	7.8%	64.7%

REGION	Number of Tax-Exempt Organizations						percent change		Total Revenues of Tax-Exempt Organizations						percent change	
	1982		1987		1992		1982-87	1987-92	1982		1987		1992		1982-87	1987-92
	#	%	#	%	#	%			\$(1,000)	%	\$(1,000)	%	\$(1,000)	%		
Northeast	208	29.1%	255	27.8%	314	25.8%	22.6%	23.1%	\$107,357	35.0%	\$195,325	35.3%	\$234,245	31.3%	81.9%	19.9%
Midwest	163	22.8%	210	22.9%	270	22.2%	28.8%	28.6%	\$64,987	21.2%	\$100,051	18.1%	\$156,876	20.9%	54.0%	56.8%
South	192	26.9%	243	26.5%	344	28.3%	26.6%	41.6%	\$72,236	23.5%	\$119,817	21.7%	\$200,447	26.7%	65.9%	67.3%
West	152	21.3%	208	22.7%	289	23.7%	36.8%	38.9%	\$62,479	20.3%	\$137,582	24.9%	\$157,796	21.1%	120.2%	14.7%
Total U.S.	715	100.0%	916	100.0%	1,217	100.0%	28.1%	32.9%	\$307,059	100.0%	\$552,775	100.0%	\$749,364	100.0%	80.0%	35.6%

APPENDIX TABLE 2B: U.S. DANCE GROUPS AND ARTISTS AND THEIR RECEIPTS/REVENUES BY REGION (1982, 1987, 1992)

REGION	Number of Taxable Organizations						percent change		Total Receipts of Taxable Organizations						percent change	
	1982		1987		1992		1982-87	1987-92	1982		1987		1992		1982-87	1987-92
	#	%	#	%	#	%			\$(1,000)	%	\$(1,000)	%	\$(1,000)	%		
Northeast	36	25.4%	31	32.0%	42	31.6%	-13.9%	35.5%	\$10,551	38.9%	\$14,508	44.0%	\$34,212	50.0%	37.5%	135.8%
Midwest	30	21.1%	18	18.6%	23	17.3%	-40.0%	27.8%	\$1,967	7.3%	\$6,062	18.4%	\$5,290	7.7%	208.2%	-12.7%
South	26	18.3%	16	16.5%	27	20.3%	-38.5%	68.8%	\$2,293	8.5%	\$2,785	8.4%	\$7,213	10.5%	21.5%	159.0%
West	50	35.2%	32	33.0%	41	30.8%	-36.0%	28.1%	\$12,314	45.4%	\$9,626	29.2%	\$21,775	31.8%	-21.8%	126.2%
Total U.S.	142	100.0%	97	100.0%	133	100.0%	-31.7%	37.1%	\$27,125	100.0%	\$32,981	100.0%	\$68,490	100.0%	21.6%	107.7%

REGION	Number of Tax-Exempt Organizations						percent change		Total Revenues of Tax-Exempt Organizations						percent change	
	1982		1987		1992		1982-87	1987-92	1982		1987		1992		1982-87	1987-92
	#	%	#	%	#	%			\$(1,000)	%	\$(1,000)	%	\$(1,000)	%		
Northeast	59	37.1%	65	34.6%	89	32.4%	10.2%	36.9%	\$45,966	51.6%	\$69,611	50.7%	\$91,953	42.2%	51.4%	58.8%
Midwest	38	23.9%	36	19.1%	51	18.5%	-5.3%	41.7%	\$13,298	14.9%	\$24,197	17.6%	\$33,568	15.4%	82.0%	38.7%
South	30	18.9%	47	25.0%	66	24.0%	56.7%	40.4%	\$6,820	7.6%	\$16,850	12.3%	\$42,476	19.5%	147.1%	152.1%
West	32	20.1%	40	21.3%	69	25.1%	25.0%	72.5%	\$23,068	25.9%	\$26,639	19.4%	\$49,979	22.9%	15.5%	87.6%
Total U.S.	159	100.0%	188	100.0%	275	100.0%	18.2%	46.3%	\$89,152	100.0%	\$137,297	100.0%	\$217,976	100.0%	54.0%	58.8%

APPENDIX TABLE 2C: U.S. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRAS, OPERA COMPANIES, AND CHAMBER MUSIC ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR RECEIPTS/REVENUES BY REGION (1982, 1987, 1992)

REGION	Number of Taxable Organizations						percent change		Total Receipts of Taxable Organizations						percent change	
	1982		1987		1992		1982-87	1987-92	1982		1987		1992		1982-87	1987-92
	#	%	#	%	#	%			\$(1,000)	%	\$(1,000)	%	\$(1,000)	%		
Northeast	22	36.1%	22	40.7%	30	58.8%	0.0%	36.4%	\$6,108	34.1%	\$7,092	26.8%	(D)	(D)	16.1%	(D)
Midwest	11	18.0%	5	9.3%	1	2.0%	-54.5%	-80.0%	\$2,064	11.5%	\$645	2.4%	(D)	(D)	-68.8%	(D)
South	13	21.3%	14	25.9%	9	17.6%	7.7%	-35.7%	\$2,798	15.6%	\$5,862	22.1%	\$1,804	5.6%	109.5%	-69.2%
West	15	24.6%	13	24.1%	11	21.6%	-13.3%	-15.4%	\$6,941	38.8%	\$12,875	48.6%	(D)	(D)	85.5%	(D)
Total US	61	100.0%	54	100.0%	51	100.0%	-11.5%	-5.6%	\$17,911	100.0%	\$26,474	100.0%	\$32,316	5.6%	47.8%	22.1%

REGION	Number of Tax-Exempt Organizations						percent change		Total Revenues of Tax-Exempt Organizations						percent change	
	1982		1987		1992		1982-87	1987-92	1982		1987		1992		1982-87	1987-92
	#	%	#	%	#	%			\$(1,000)	%	\$(1,000)	%	\$(1,000)	%		
Northeast	102	24.1%	141	25.5%	165	23.9%	38.2%	17.0%	\$139,763	29.3%	\$248,554	31.2%	\$322,064	27.9%	77.8%	29.6%
Midwest	96	22.7%	130	23.6%	163	23.7%	35.4%	25.4%	\$123,869	26.0%	\$198,410	24.9%	\$292,002	25.3%	60.2%	47.2%
South	114	27.0%	143	25.9%	181	26.3%	25.4%	26.6%	\$92,254	19.3%	\$165,525	20.8%	\$254,924	22.1%	79.4%	54.0%
West	111	26.2%	138	25.0%	180	26.1%	24.3%	30.4%	\$121,323	25.4%	\$183,975	23.1%	\$284,718	24.7%	51.6%	54.8%
Total US	423	100.0%	552	100.0%	689	100.0%	30.5%	24.8%	\$477,209	100.0%	\$796,464	100.0%	\$1,153,708	100.0%	66.9%	44.9%

APPENDIX TABLE 2D: U.S. OTHER MUSIC GROUPS AND ARTISTS AND THEIR RECEIPTS/REVENUES BY REGION (1982, 1987, 1992)

REGION	Number of Taxable Organizations						percent change		Total Receipts of Taxable Organizations						percent change	
	1982		1987		1992		1982-87	1987-92	1982		1987		1992		1982-87	1987-92
	#	%	#	%	#	%			\$(1,000)	%	\$(1,000)	%	\$(1,000)	%		
Northeast	491	22.2%	494	24.2%	578	24.3%		17.0%	\$197,133	26.5%	\$300,440	29.9%	\$376,010	22.5%	52.4%	25.2%
Midwest	501	22.6%	397	19.5%	359	15.1%	-20.8%	-9.6%	\$62,191	8.4%	\$67,304	6.7%	\$127,405	7.6%	8.2%	89.3%
South	525	23.7%	482	23.6%	626	26.3%	-8.2%	29.9%	\$136,629	18.4%	\$193,197	19.2%	\$432,909	25.9%	41.4%	124.1%
West	695	31.4%	666	32.7%	819	34.4%	-4.2%	23.0%	\$346,785	46.7%	\$444,891	44.2%	\$733,728	43.9%	28.3%	64.9%
Total US	2,212	100.0%	2,039	100.0%	2,382	100.0%	-7.8%	16.8%	\$742,738	100.0%	\$1,005,832	100.0%	\$1,670,052	100.0%	35.4%	66.0%

REGION	Number of Tax-Exempt Organizations						percent change		Total Revenues of Tax-Exempt Organizations						percent change	
	1982		1987		1992		1982-87	1987-92	1982		1987		1992		1982-87	1987-92
	#	%	#	%	#	%			\$(1,000)	%	\$(1,000)	%	\$(1,000)	%		
Northeast	45	33.8%	50	28.4%	66	22.4%	11.1%	32.0%	\$15,489	47.7%	\$15,934	28.0%	\$19,459	19.5%	2.9%	22.1%
Midwest	33	24.8%	37	21.0%	78	26.5%	12.1%	110.8%	\$2,477	7.6%	\$7,020	12.3%	\$16,550	16.6%	183.4%	135.8%
South	29	21.8%	49	27.8%	65	22.1%	69.0%	32.7%	\$1,255	3.9%	\$4,412	7.8%	\$12,428	12.5%	251.6%	181.7%
West	26	19.5%	40	22.7%	85	28.9%	53.8%	112.5%	\$13,228	40.8%	\$29,512	51.9%	\$51,137	51.4%	123.1%	73.3%
Total US	133	100.0%	176	100.0%	294	100.0%	32.3%	67.0%	\$32,449	100.0%	\$56,878	100.0%	\$99,574	100.0%	75.3%	75.1%

APPENDIX TABLE 3: U.S. PERFORMING ARTS ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR RECEIPTS/REVENUES BY STATE (1992)

T = Taxable(Commercial); E = Tax-exempt (Nonprofit) Establishments

STATE		Live Theatrical Producers				Other Theatrical Producers & Services				Dance Groups and Artists				Symphony Orchestras, Operas, and Chamber Music Organizations				Other Music Groups and Artists				Other Entertainers/Groups			
		Organizations		Revenues/Receipts		Organizations		Revenues/Receipts		Organizations		Revenues/Receipts		Organizations		Revenues/Receipts		Organizations		Revenues/Receipts		Organizations		Revenues/Receipts	
		#	%	\$(1,000)	%	#	%	\$(1,000)	%	#	%	\$(1,000)	%	#	%	\$(1,000)	%	#	%	\$(1,000)	%	#	%	\$(1,000)	%
Alabama	T	5	0.5%	\$675	0.1%	5	0.2%	(D)	0.0%	2	1.5%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	18	0.8%	\$12,218	0.7%	6	0.2%	\$6,353	0.3%
	E	10	0.8%	(D)	0.0%	2	0.5%	(D)	0.0%	3	1.1%	(D)	0.0%	5	0.7%	\$5,442	0.5%	2	0.7%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Alaska	T	2	0.2%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	2	0.1%	(D)	0.0%	3	0.1%	(D)	0.0%
	E	7	0.6%	(D)	0.0%	5	1.3%	(D)	0.0%	1	0.4%	(D)	0.0%	4	0.6%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Arizona	T	13	1.4%	\$2,720	0.2%	19	0.6%	\$10,980	0.4%	2	1.5%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	21	0.9%	\$17,928	1.1%	23	0.8%	(D)	0.0%
	E	17	1.4%	\$7,367	1.0%	5	1.3%	\$1,406	0.3%	2	0.7%	(D)	0.0%	10	1.5%	(D)	0.0%	10	3.4%	(D)	0.0%	2	1.8%	(D)	0.0%
Arkansas	T	1	0.1%	(D)	0.0%	12	0.4%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	7	0.3%	(D)	0.0%	4	0.1%	(D)	0.0%
	E	7	0.6%	(D)	0.0%	2	0.5%	(D)	0.0%	2	0.7%	(D)	0.0%	5	0.7%	(D)	0.0%	1	0.3%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
California	T	162	17.7%	\$180,397	13.5%	859	28.8%	\$1,195,390	38.5%	19	14.3%	\$10,470	15.3%	9	17.6%	\$13,540	41.9%	635	26.7%	\$652,633	39.1%	1368	47.8%	\$1,318,329	54.5%
	E	147	12.1%	\$96,283	12.8%	45	12.0%	\$40,894	7.5%	37	13.5%	\$28,164	12.9%	83	12.0%	\$182,348	15.8%	36	12.2%	\$14,354	14.4%	21	18.8%	\$4,456	8.6%
Colorado	T	12	1.3%	\$6,784	0.5%	32	1.1%	\$11,351	0.4%	2	1.5%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	(D)	0.0%	17	0.7%	(D)	0.0%	23	0.8%	\$33,613	1.4%
	E	15	1.2%	\$1,650	0.2%	7	1.9%	(D)	0.0%	7	2.5%	\$4,831	2.2%	18	2.6%	\$17,539	1.5%	9	3.1%	(D)	0.0%	2	1.8%	(D)	0.0%
Conn.	T	5	0.5%	(D)	0.0%	43	1.4%	(D)	0.0%	4	3.0%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	31	1.3%	\$24,406	1.5%	35	1.2%	(D)	0.0%
	E	17	1.4%	\$14,586	1.9%	9	2.4%	\$16,759	3.1%	7	2.5%	\$41,222	18.9%	20	2.9%	\$8,516	0.7%	3	1.0%	(D)	0.0%	1	0.9%	(D)	0.0%
Delaware	T	3	0.3%	\$2,039	0.2%	7	0.2%	\$3,937	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	7	0.3%	(D)	0.0%	3	0.1%	(D)	0.0%
	E	6	0.5%	(D)	0.0%	3	0.8%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	3	0.4%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Dist Col.	T	2	0.2%	(D)	0.0%	17	0.6%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	7	0.3%	\$1,826	0.1%	5	0.2%	\$2,860	0.1%
	E	12	1.0%	\$22,350	3.0%	5	1.3%	\$1,649	0.3%	1	0.4%	(D)	0.0%	5	0.7%	(D)	0.0%	5	1.7%	\$1,856	1.9%	1	0.9%	(D)	0.0%
Florida	T	32	3.5%	\$15,532	1.2%	170	5.7%	\$83,542	2.7%	4	3.0%	(D)	0.0%	2	3.9%	(D)	0.0%	90	3.8%	\$25,095	1.5%	107	3.7%	\$75,913	3.1%
	E	54	4.4%	\$30,351	4.1%	16	4.3%	\$21,512	3.9%	7	2.5%	\$11,105	5.1%	25	3.6%	\$50,864	4.4%	8	2.7%	\$2,779	2.8%	5	4.5%	\$4,393	8.5%
Georgia	T	13	1.4%	\$5,363	0.4%	50	1.7%	\$27,745	0.9%	2	1.5%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	26	1.1%	\$22,349	1.3%	23	0.8%	(D)	0.0%
	E	29	2.4%	(D)	0.0%	9	2.4%	(D)	0.0%	9	3.3%	\$5,216	2.4%	13	1.9%	(D)	0.0%	5	1.7%	(D)	0.0%	3	2.7%	(D)	0.0%
Hawaii	T	11	1.2%	\$8,142	0.6%	10	0.3%	\$4,258	0.1%	7	5.3%	\$2,086	3.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	23	1.0%	\$3,517	0.2%	7	0.2%	\$11,977	0.5%
	E	6	0.5%	(D)	0.0%	3	0.8%	(D)	0.0%	1	0.4%	(D)	0.0%	2	0.3%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Idaho	T	1	0.1%	(D)	0.0%	3	0.1%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	1	0.0%	(D)	0.0%	4	0.1%	\$405	0.0%
	E	5	0.4%	(D)	0.0%	3	0.8%	(D)	0.0%	2	0.7%	(D)	0.0%	4	0.6%	(D)	0.0%	1	0.3%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Illinois	T	43	4.7%	\$39,620	3.0%	106	3.6%	\$91,949	3.0%	7	5.3%	\$1,685	2.5%	-	0.0%	(D)	0.0%	86	3.6%	\$22,346	1.3%	90	3.1%	\$58,849	2.4%
	E	61	5.0%	\$30,329	4.0%	16	4.3%	\$16,731	3.1%	9	3.3%	\$2,897	1.3%	35	5.1%	\$70,973	6.2%	11	3.7%	\$1,852	1.9%	4	3.6%	\$633	1.2%
Indiana	T	8	0.9%	(D)	0.0%	24	0.8%	(D)	0.0%	2	1.5%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	25	1.0%	\$31,833	1.9%	27	0.9%	(D)	0.0%
	E	18	1.5%	\$8,979	1.2%	4	1.1%	\$660	0.1%	5	1.8%	\$2,178	1.0%	18	2.6%	\$21,321	1.8%	5	1.7%	\$217	0.2%	4	3.6%	\$1,242	2.4%
Iowa	T	4	0.4%	\$212	0.0%	12	0.4%	\$1,484	0.0%	2	1.5%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	11	0.5%	(D)	0.0%	13	0.5%	\$1,201	0.0%
	E	13	1.1%	(D)	0.0%	1	0.3%	(D)	0.0%	2	0.7%	(D)	0.0%	7	1.0%	\$5,193	0.5%	7	2.4%	(D)	0.0%	2	1.8%	(D)	0.0%
Kansas	T	3	0.3%	\$714	0.1%	19	0.6%	\$5,540	0.2%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	9	0.4%	\$1,001	0.1%	11	0.4%	\$1,118	0.0%

Kentucky	E	6	0.5%	\$3,089	0.4%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	2	0.3%	(D)	0.0%	3	1.0%	(D)	0.0%	1	0.9%	-	0.0%
	T	2	0.2%	(D)	0.0%	15	0.5%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	13	0.5%	\$3,863	0.2%	7	0.2%	\$3,931	0.2%
Louisiana	E	17	1.4%	\$9,890	1.3%	5	1.3%	\$551	0.1%	4	1.5%	(D)	0.0%	7	1.0%	\$8,420	0.7%	1	0.3%	(D)	0.0%	1	0.9%	(D)	0.0%
	T	5	0.5%	\$1,204	0.1%	18	0.6%	\$19,099	0.6%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	31	1.3%	\$9,345	0.6%	9	0.3%	(D)	0.0%
Maine	E	9	0.7%	(D)	0.0%	2	0.5%	(D)	0.0%	2	0.7%	(D)	0.0%	9	1.3%	\$5,783	0.5%	1	0.3%	(D)	0.0%	1	0.9%	(D)	0.0%
	T	2	0.2%	(D)	0.0%	3	0.1%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	(D)	0.0%	2	3.9%	(D)	0.0%	4	0.2%	(D)	0.0%	3	0.1%	(D)	0.0%
Maryland	E	14	1.2%	\$3,346	0.4%	4	1.1%	\$687	0.1%	1	0.4%	(D)	0.0%	3	0.4%	(D)	0.0%	1	0.3%	(D)	0.0%	1	0.9%	(D)	0.0%
	T	13	1.4%	(D)	0.0%	39	1.3%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	3	5.9%	(D)	0.0%	24	1.0%	(D)	0.0%	34	1.2%	\$14,377	0.6%
Mass.	E	13	1.1%	(D)	0.0%	5	1.3%	\$1,064	0.2%	2	0.7%	(D)	0.0%	9	1.3%	(D)	0.0%	2	0.7%	(D)	0.0%	3	2.7%	-	0.0%
	T	20	2.2%	\$14,135	1.1%	66	2.2%	\$76,993	2.5%	3	2.3%	(D)	0.0%	2	3.9%	(D)	0.0%	22	0.9%	\$17,463	1.0%	21	0.7%	\$10,675	0.4%
Michigan	E	33	2.7%	\$28,107	3.8%	18	4.8%	\$25,272	4.6%	10	3.6%	\$17,774	8.2%	20	2.9%	\$43,606	3.8%	6	2.0%	\$770	0.8%	5	4.5%	\$3,833	7.4%
	T	21	2.3%	\$9,196	0.7%	56	1.9%	\$39,366	1.3%	1	0.8%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	29	1.2%	(D)	0.0%	44	1.5%	\$33,491	1.4%
Minnesota	E	30	2.5%	(D)	0.0%	14	3.7%	(D)	0.0%	2	0.7%	(D)	0.0%	22	3.2%	\$30,668	2.7%	5	1.7%	(D)	0.0%	4	3.6%	\$2,534	4.9%
	T	22	2.4%	\$49,494	3.7%	46	1.5%	\$22,386	0.7%	1	0.8%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	36	1.5%	(D)	0.0%	32	1.1%	\$22,239	0.9%
Mississippi	E	35	2.9%	(D)	0.0%	7	1.9%	(D)	0.0%	7	2.5%	(D)	0.0%	14	2.0%	\$42,604	3.7%	13	4.4%	\$1,933	1.9%	1	0.9%	(D)	0.0%
	T	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	2	0.1%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	(D)	0.0%	5	0.2%	(D)	0.0%
Missouri	E	5	0.4%	(D)	0.0%	2	0.5%	(D)	0.0%	1	0.4%	(D)	0.0%	2	0.3%	(D)	0.0%	1	0.3%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	(D)	0.0%
	T	19	2.1%	\$20,835	1.6%	43	1.4%	\$75,671	2.4%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	1	2.0%	(D)	0.0%	62	2.6%	\$26,325	1.6%	36	1.3%	(D)	0.0%
Montana	E	21	1.7%	\$26,206	3.5%	4	1.1%	\$1,387	0.3%	6	2.2%	\$4,463	2.0%	9	1.3%	\$28,099	2.4%	7	2.4%	\$1,308	1.3%	4	3.6%	\$255	0.5%
	T	5	0.5%	(D)	0.0%	3	0.1%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	2	0.1%	(D)	0.0%	3	0.1%	(D)	0.0%
Nebraska	E	9	0.7%	\$2,101	0.3%	4	1.1%	\$269	0.0%	1	0.4%	(D)	0.0%	5	0.7%	\$792	0.1%	3	1.0%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
	T	3	0.3%	(D)	0.0%	11	0.4%	(D)	0.0%	2	1.5%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	15	0.6%	\$1,693	0.1%	13	0.5%	(D)	0.0%
Nevada	E	8	0.7%	(D)	0.0%	1	0.3%	(D)	0.0%	1	0.4%	(D)	0.0%	6	0.9%	(D)	0.0%	2	0.7%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
	T	16	1.7%	(D)	0.0%	25	0.8%	(D)	0.0%	1	0.8%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	44	1.8%	\$34,494	2.1%	34	1.2%	(D)	0.0%
N. Hamp.	E	6	0.5%	(D)	0.0%	1	0.3%	(D)	0.0%	3	1.1%	(D)	0.0%	4	0.6%	(D)	0.0%	1	0.3%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	(D)	0.0%
	T	5	0.5%	\$1,830	0.1%	12	0.4%	\$2,253	0.1%	1	0.8%	(D)	0.0%	1	2.0%	(D)	0.0%	1	0.0%	(D)	0.0%	5	0.2%	(D)	0.0%
New Jersey	E	13	1.1%	(D)	0.0%	6	1.6%	(D)	0.0%	1	0.4%	(D)	0.0%	4	0.6%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	1	0.9%	(D)	0.0%
	T	33	3.6%	\$13,238	1.0%	101	3.4%	\$89,100	2.9%	4	3.0%	(D)	0.0%	1	2.0%	(D)	0.0%	75	3.1%	\$38,484	2.3%	83	2.9%	\$85,702	3.5%
N. Mexico	E	25	2.1%	\$27,284	3.6%	11	2.9%	\$9,048	1.7%	5	1.8%	\$1,667	0.8%	13	1.9%	\$10,693	0.9%	6	2.0%	(D)	0.0%	4	3.6%	(D)	0.0%
	T	1	0.1%	(D)	0.0%	4	0.1%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	1	2.0%	(D)	0.0%	9	0.4%	\$2,357	0.1%	5	0.2%	(D)	0.0%
New York	E	8	0.7%	(D)	0.0%	2	0.5%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	8	1.2%	\$12,149	1.1%	1	0.3%	(D)	0.0%	2	1.8%	(D)	0.0%
	T	276	30.2%	\$762,599	57.2%	572	19.2%	\$748,450	24.1%	24	18.0%	\$26,280	38.4%	23	45.1%	\$15,205	47.1%	388	16.3%	\$274,935	16.5%	435	15.2%	\$281,686	11.6%
N. Carolina	E	148	12.2%	\$108,840	14.5%	48	12.8%	\$177,447	32.4%	52	18.9%	\$59,347	27.2%	70	10.2%	\$201,933	17.5%	29	9.9%	\$9,623	9.7%	9	8.0%	\$3,446	6.7%
	T	8	0.9%	\$1,773	0.1%	34	1.1%	\$70,047	2.3%	2	1.5%	(D)	0.0%	1	2.0%	(D)	0.0%	24	1.0%	\$5,043	0.3%	18	0.6%	\$2,654	0.1%
N. Dakota	E	35	2.9%	\$11,136	1.5%	5	1.3%	\$2,266	0.4%	7	2.5%	(D)	0.0%	20	2.9%	\$14,624	1.3%	5	1.7%	(D)	0.0%	1	0.9%	(D)	0.0%
	T	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	2	0.1%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	(D)	0.0%	2	0.1%	(D)	0.0%
Ohio	E	7	0.6%	\$1,467	0.2%	1	0.3%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	1	0.1%	(D)	0.0%	1	0.3%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
	T	9	1.0%	\$1,377	0.1%	56	1.9%	\$24,917	0.8%	5	3.8%	\$2,079	3.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	38	1.6%	\$15,099	0.9%	26	0.9%	\$48,015	2.0%
Oklahoma	E	39	3.2%	\$31,050	4.1%	15	4.0%	\$17,502	3.2%	9	3.3%	\$16,577	7.6%	24	3.5%	\$67,081	5.8%	10	3.4%	\$6,618	6.6%	6	5.4%	\$1,887	3.7%
	T	4	0.4%	(D)	0.0%	15	0.5%	(D)	0.0%	4	3.0%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	12	0.5%	\$8,120	0.5%	8	0.3%	(D)	0.0%
Oregon	E	15	1.2%	(D)	0.0%	1	0.3%	(D)	0.0%	3	1.1%	(D)	0.0%	8	1.2%	\$4,696	0.4%	5	1.7%	(D)	0.0%	1	0.9%	(D)	0.0%
	T	5	0.5%	(D)	0.0%	23	0.8%	(D)	0.0%	1	0.8%	(D)	0.0%	1	2.0%	(D)	0.0%	22	0.9%	(D)	0.0%	14	0.5%	\$3,643	0.2%

	E	25	2.1%	\$16,626	2.2%	5	1.3%	\$2,072	0.4%	3	1.1%	(D)	0.0%	12	1.7%	\$14,104	1.2%	9	3.1%	\$764	0.8%	2	1.8%	(D)	0.0%
Penns.	T	34	3.7%	\$8,904	0.7%	58	1.9%	\$96,587	3.1%	4	3.0%	(D)	0.0%	1	2.0%	(D)	0.0%	48	2.0%	\$16,842	1.0%	51	1.8%	(D)	0.0%
	E	51	4.2%	\$44,052	5.9%	18	4.8%	\$10,322	1.9%	10	3.6%	\$8,496	3.9%	30	4.4%	\$50,611	4.4%	18	6.1%	\$6,290	6.3%	4	3.6%	\$1,026	2.0%
Rhode Is.	T	4	0.4%	\$3,567	0.3%	7	0.2%	\$2,814	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	7	0.3%	\$778	0.0%	6	0.2%	\$793	0.0%
	E	7	0.6%	(D)	0.0%	2	0.5%	(D)	0.0%	3	1.1%	(D)	0.0%	2	0.3%	(D)	0.0%	3	1.0%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
S. Carolina	T	4	0.4%	(D)	0.0%	8	0.3%	\$2,604	0.1%	2	1.5%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	13	0.5%	\$10,604	0.6%	10	0.3%	\$6,558	0.3%
	E	17	1.4%	(D)	0.0%	2	0.5%	(D)	0.0%	4	1.5%	(D)	0.0%	5	0.7%	\$3,374	0.3%	2	0.7%	(D)	0.0%	1	0.9%	(D)	0.0%
S. Dakota	T	2	0.2%	(D)	0.0%	4	0.1%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	5	0.2%	\$452	0.0%	4	0.1%	\$420	0.0%
	E	5	0.4%	(D)	0.0%	2	0.5%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	2	0.3%	(D)	0.0%	1	0.3%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Tennessee	T	9	1.0%	\$2,680	0.2%	107	3.6%	\$73,876	2.4%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	206	8.6%	\$260,369	15.6%	46	1.6%	\$135,516	5.6%
	E	16	1.3%	\$8,417	1.1%	6	1.6%	\$24,218	4.4%	4	1.5%	\$2,638	1.2%	10	1.5%	\$11,594	1.0%	3	1.0%	(D)	0.0%	1	0.9%	(D)	0.0%
Texas	T	27	3.0%	\$84,527	6.3%	127	4.3%	\$73,200	2.4%	8	6.0%	(D)	0.0%	3	5.9%	(D)	0.0%	107	4.5%	\$46,557	2.8%	46	1.6%	\$28,115	1.2%
	E	68	5.6%	\$44,816	6.0%	21	5.6%	\$17,583	3.2%	9	3.3%	\$3,479	1.6%	34	4.9%	\$73,278	6.4%	16	5.4%	\$3,704	3.7%	5	4.5%	\$3,392	6.6%
Utah	T	6	0.7%	(D)	0.0%	12	0.4%	(D)	0.0%	2	1.5%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	6	0.3%	(D)	0.0%	4	0.1%	(D)	0.0%
	E	5	0.4%	(D)	0.0%	3	0.8%	(D)	0.0%	3	1.1%	(D)	0.0%	3	0.4%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	1	0.9%	(D)	0.0%
Vermont	T	5	0.5%	\$482	0.0%	8	0.3%	\$1,106	0.0%	2	1.5%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	2	0.1%	(D)	0.0%	6	0.2%	(D)	0.0%
	E	6	0.5%	(D)	0.0%	1	0.3%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	3	0.4%	\$1,675	0.1%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%
Virginia	T	4	0.4%	(D)	0.0%	44	1.5%	(D)	0.0%	3	2.3%	\$688	1.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	34	1.4%	(D)	0.0%	32	1.1%	(D)	0.0%
	E	24	2.0%	(D)	0.0%	4	1.1%	(D)	0.0%	7	2.5%	(D)	0.0%	18	2.6%	\$13,224	1.1%	7	2.4%	(D)	0.0%	2	1.8%	(D)	0.0%
Washington	T	13	1.4%	\$10,948	0.8%	39	1.3%	\$17,482	0.6%	7	5.3%	\$6,876	10.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	34	1.4%	\$11,740	0.7%	26	0.9%	\$12,033	0.5%
	E	38	3.1%	\$22,886	3.1%	10	2.7%	\$2,870	0.5%	9	3.3%	(D)	0.0%	25	3.6%	\$23,082	2.0%	15	5.1%	\$6,872	6.9%	3	2.7%	(D)	0.0%
W. Virginia	T	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	4	0.2%	(D)	0.0%	2	0.1%	(D)	0.0%
	E	7	0.6%	\$1,967	0.3%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	1	0.4%	(D)	0.0%	3	0.4%	(D)	0.0%	1	0.3%	(D)	0.0%	1	0.9%	(D)	0.0%
Wisconsin	T	16	1.7%	\$4,438	0.3%	31	1.0%	\$13,132	0.4%	3	2.3%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	40	1.7%	\$9,324	0.6%	36	1.3%	(D)	0.0%
	E	27	2.2%	\$13,891	1.9%	9	2.4%	\$2,647	0.5%	10	3.6%	\$4,671	2.1%	23	3.3%	\$19,514	1.7%	13	4.4%	(D)	0.0%	1	0.9%	(D)	0.0%
Wyoming	T	2	0.2%	(D)	0.0%	2	0.1%	\$661	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	3	0.1%	(D)	0.0%	2	0.1%	(D)	0.0%
	E	1	0.1%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	2	0.3%	(D)	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	1	0.9%	(D)	0.0%
Total U.S.	T	915	100.0%	\$1,332,738	100.0%	2,984	100.0%	\$3,100,963	100.0%	133	100.0%	\$68,490	100.0%	51	100.0%	\$32,316	100.0%	2,382	100.0%	\$1,670,052	100.0%	2,860	100.0%	\$2,420,930	100.0%
	E	1,217	100.0%	\$749,364	100.0%	374	100.0%	\$547,445	100.0%	275	100.0%	\$217,976	100.0%	689	100.0%	\$1,153,708	100.0%	294	100.0%	\$99,574	100.0%	112	100.0%	\$51,627	100.0%

"-" means zero. (D) means that data are withheld to avoid disclosure of individual organizational data. The data, however, are included in the totals.