



Performing Arts Research Coalition
Community Report 2002

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Urban Institute*

THE PEW CHARITABLE TRUSTS



Performing Arts Research Coalition Community Report 2002

First-Year Findings from the Alaska Household Survey

Mary Kopczynski and Mark Hager of the Urban Institute

A collaborative project of the Association of Performing Arts Presenters, American Symphony Orchestra League, Dance/USA, OPERA America, and Theatre Communications Group, supported by The Pew Charitable Trusts.

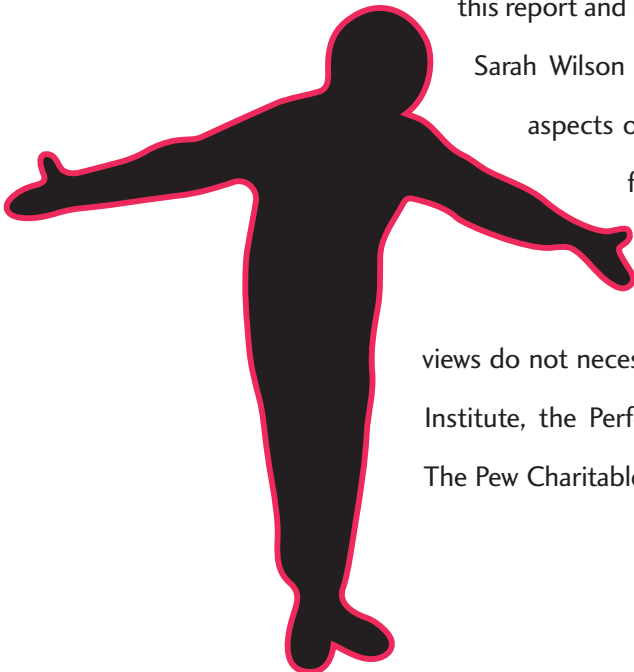
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We thank Marian Godfrey, Stephen Urice, and Shelley Feist of The Pew Charitable Trusts for their generous and enthusiastic support of this effort. We are also grateful for the leadership provided by the Performing Arts Research Coalition. In particular, we wish to applaud Marc Scorca, president and CEO of OPERA America and project coordinator for the Coalition, and Donald Delauter, Operations Manager for OPERA America, for their guidance of the Alaska effort.

Finally, we wish to thank Harry Hatry for his careful review of this report and his guidance throughout the project; Sarah Wilson for her assistance in managing key aspects of data collection; and Frank Wilkosz for his assistance with data analysis and table preparation. Errors are those of the authors, whose views do not necessarily represent those of the Urban Institute, the Performing Arts Research Coalition, or The Pew Charitable Trusts.



ABOUT THE PARC PROJECT

The Performing Arts Research Coalition (PARC) brings together five major national service organizations (NSOs) in the performing arts—the American Symphony Orchestra League, the Association of Performing Arts Presenters, Dance/USA, OPERA America, and Theatre Communications Group—to improve and coordinate the way performing arts organizations gather information on their sector.

This unprecedented collaborative effort is coordinated by OPERA America and supported by a three-year, \$2.7 million grant to OPERA America from The Pew Charitable Trusts.

Working with the Urban Institute, a leading nonprofit research organization in Washington, D.C., the project is collecting data in 10 pilot communities: Alaska, Cincinnati, Denver, Pittsburgh, Seattle, Austin, Boston, Minneapolis/St. Paul, Sarasota (FL), and Washington, D.C.

Information is being gathered on administrative expenditures and revenues of performing arts organizations, the value of the performing arts as experienced by both attenders and nonattenders of arts events, and audience and subscriber satisfaction with performances and related activities.

The findings from these various research activities are expected to help performing arts organizations across the country improve their management capacity, strengthen their cross-disciplinary collaboration, increase their responsiveness to their communities, and strengthen local and national advocacy efforts on behalf of American arts and culture.

Research findings will be available each year of the initiative, and a summary analysis will be released in 2004. The national service organizations are regularly sharing findings with their members, policymakers, and the press, indicating how this information could be used to increase participation in and support for the arts, locally and nationally.

For further information, please contact: OPERA America at (202) 293-4466.

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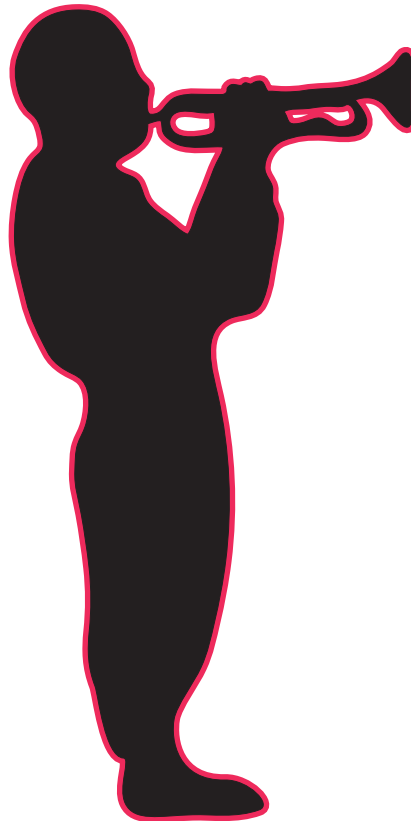
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Foreword

The Performing Arts Research Coalition (PARC) project is providing the nonprofit performing arts sector in Alaska with valuable information on how it is perceived and valued, both by people who attend arts events and by those who do not. This will have a significant impact on how we reach out to current ticket buyers to keep them coming back. It will also affect how we invite people who have never bought a ticket to come and experience their first performance.

Alaska faces growing economic problems principally from the decline in the industrial economy (i.e., oil and fishing) in favor of a service economy. The consequences of this shift are decreases in household income and erosion of the tax base. The data confirm this perception, showing only 16 percent of respondents with incomes greater than \$100,000, a figure lower than in the past. A reduced economic base could have serious repercussions for the number of tickets sold, as well as the level of contributions to arts organizations.

A number of findings surprised our group, leading us to begin adapting our resources to serve our communities better and to increase the visibility of the performing arts.

1. The data show that the education level of our audience and potential audience is higher than we expected. Fully 70 percent have earned two-year, four-year, or postgraduate degrees. This finding will affect the intellectual quality of future marketing materials.
2. We were surprised at how many people go to the movies (86% attend annually), particularly compared with other leisure activities such as sporting events and pop/rock concerts. We are investigating possible crossover promotional campaigns with movie theaters and video stores.
3. The numbers citing lack of information as a barrier to attendance (40%) tell us that we need to find new ways to reach potential ticket buyers. We are contemplating ways to generate more “word of mouth” discussion in our communities and increase our visibility on the Internet to reach many younger people who may get information electronically.

Information collected from the audience and subscriber surveys has already prompted one Anchorage presenter to address parking problems it didn’t realize it had, and a second to adjust its house temperature after learning that patrons were too cold. A Juneau organization decided to completely redesign its lobby space as a direct result of the findings.

We look forward to charting the effectiveness of marketing strategies, observing what trends develop, and conducting focus groups to explore specific areas in depth. We want to examine the correlation of voting behaviors in relation to arts attendance, and determine peoples’ preferences on how they spend their free time. We want to explore the difficult question of how to translate “value to the community” into “willingness to pay” for the performing arts.

Ed Bourgeois, Anchorage Opera
on behalf of the Alaska PARC Working Group

Preface

The Performing Arts Research Coalition—PARC—provides a historic opportunity for five national service organizations to work together in an unprecedented three-year project to measure the level of participation in and support for the arts in 10 communities across the country.

The first findings from that project—the results of household surveys conducted in Alaska, Cincinnati, Denver, Pittsburgh, and Seattle—are now available. They enable us to draw for the first time a detailed picture of the value of the performing arts to individuals and their communities, and to offer a greater understanding of the perceived obstacles to greater attendance.

The findings are extremely encouraging. They reveal an arts audience far larger and more diverse than currently believed, comparable in size to audiences for movies and sports. Support for the performing arts also appears to be broad, with far-reaching cultural, social, and educational implications. Attendance at arts events, for example, was perceived by attenders and nonattenders alike to be of significant value to communities, and especially important to the development and education of children. Several attendance barriers cited were primarily perceptual; for example, potential audiences did not fully appreciate the ease of attending performances and the accessibility of the arts experience.

Such information should be useful to a variety of stakeholders, including policymakers evaluating the role of government in supporting the arts; funders needing hard data on which to base and increase their financial support of the arts; media seeking a wider consumer base; and managers of arts organizations tackling the twin challenges of increasing and diversifying their audiences.

The size and breadth of the performing arts audience also suggest an appetite for expanded arts coverage in newspapers, radio, and television, and that arts coverage should perhaps be considered in broader terms than performance reviews. Grantmakers may be interested in placing their arts support in the larger context of the range of civic benefits that derive from arts attendance.

Local initiatives that improve parking and reduce perceived and real obstacles to convenience and safety could have a significant impact on the size of the arts audience and the frequency of attendance, particularly if such efforts are combined with communication strategies that introduce more people to the arts experience.

We invite you to review on the following pages these common threads and to reflect on the vibrant picture they paint of the high levels of participation in and appreciation for the performing arts in these five communities. In closing, PARC wishes to convey how indebted the coalition is to the generous support of The Pew Charitable Trusts and to the outstanding service of the Urban Institute in designing and administering this project.

Marc A. Scorca
OPERA America President and CEO
PARC Project Coordinator

Highlights from the Five Communities

Following are the key findings from the five household surveys for Alaska, Cincinnati, Denver, Pittsburgh, and Seattle. The findings cover participation rates, characteristics of attenders, perceived value of the performing arts to individuals and to communities, and barriers to greater attendance.

PARTICIPATION RATES

The research indicates that attendance at live professional performing arts events, at least on an occasional basis, is an activity enjoyed by a significant majority of adults in the five communities studied. The notion that the performing arts only appeal to a narrow segment of the general public does not appear to be accurate.

- **Attendance Levels:** Nearly two-thirds of respondents reported attending a live professional performing arts event in the past 12 months. These numbers range from 69 percent (in Alaska) to 61 percent (in Pittsburgh). Frequent attenders, defined as those who attended at least 12 performances over the past year, range from 18 percent of respondents (in Denver) to 12 percent (in Cincinnati).
- **Arts vs. Sporting Events:** In all five communities, more people have attended a live performing arts event at least once in the past year than have attended a professional sporting event. However, arts attenders are active citizens who participate in a wide range of activities and volunteer for a variety of community organizations.
- **Performing Arts and Leisure Activities:** The research confirms that frequent performing arts attenders are also the most frequent attenders of other leisure activities, including sporting events, movies, festivals, museums, and popular concerts. Attenders were generally more involved with these activities than nonattenders of performing arts events. Rather than an “arts” versus “other activities” distinction, the findings suggest that people generally are either involved in community activities (be it attendance at performing arts activities or otherwise) or they are not.

- ***Performing Arts and Volunteering:*** In all five communities, arts attenders and frequent arts attenders are considerably more likely to volunteer than are nonattenders—not just for arts organizations, but generally in their community. Although there is clear evidence to support this relationship, the data cannot be used to suggest that attendance at performing arts results in higher levels of volunteerism. Nonetheless, arts attenders display characteristics that are conducive to greater civic engagement and stronger communities.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ATTENDERS

The arts audience is diverse. It includes people from all age groups and income levels, and is not limited, as is commonly believed, to older and affluent individuals.

- ***Age and Attendance:*** The most noteworthy finding from the surveys is the lack of a strong relationship between age and level of attendance.
- ***Household Income and Attendance:*** Nonattenders show a trend toward lower incomes and frequent attenders show a trend toward higher incomes. However, the percentage of attenders with moderate household incomes is not greatly different from those in the highest income households.
- ***Education and Attendance:*** There is a strong relationship between education level and category of attendance. That is, as education level increases, so also does the percentage of respondents who are attenders or frequent attenders.

VALUE OF THE PERFORMING ARTS TO THE INDIVIDUAL

The research indicates clearly that arts attenders place a very high value on the role of the arts in their lives in terms of enjoyment, their understanding of themselves and other cultures, creativity, and connection to their communities. This holds true across age groups, income levels, and the presence or absence of children at home.

- ***Offers Enjoyment:*** A strong majority of respondents have strong opinions about the level of enjoyment derived from live performing arts. More than three-quarters of respondents strongly agree or agree that the arts are enjoyable.
- ***Factors Unrelated to Enjoyment:*** Household income, age, and the presence of children at home are largely unrelated to the degree to which respondents find live performing arts to be enjoyable.
- ***Impact of Education on Enjoyment:*** In four of the five communities, as level of education increase, so does the percentage of respondents who strongly agree with the statement that attending live performances is enjoyable.

- **Stimulates Critical Thinking:** In almost all cities, more than three-quarters of respondents also strongly agree or agree that attending live performing arts is thought provoking.
- **Factors Related to Critical Thinking:** The strong belief that the performing arts are thought provoking does not differ substantially by household income level, age, or the presence of children in the home. However, consistent with expectations, this belief is held most commonly by frequent attenders and least commonly by nonattenders.
- **Increases Cultural Understanding:** Respondents in each of the five communities have similar views regarding the extent to which live performing arts help them better understand other cultures. Overall, between 68 percent (in Cincinnati) and 76 percent (in Alaska) of respondents strongly agree or agree with this statement. This strong level of agreement holds regardless of education, income, age, or whether or not there are children at home.
- **Encourages Creativity:** Between 58 percent (in Pittsburgh) and 65 percent (in Alaska) of respondents in each community strongly agree or agree that attending live performing arts encourages them to be more creative. Education level and household income play little role in whether one feels strongly that attending live performing arts encourages higher levels of creativity.

VALUE OF PERFORMING ARTS TO COMMUNITIES

Attenders place an even greater value on the arts in their communities than they do in their own lives. They believe strongly that the arts *improve the quality of life* and are a *source of community pride*, *promote understanding of other people and different ways of life*, and *help preserve and share cultural heritage*. Above all, they believe that the arts *contribute to the education and development of children*. Especially noteworthy is the fact that a majority of nonattenders share similar views.

- **Individual vs. Community Value:** The percentage of respondents with positive opinions about the value of the arts to their community is even higher than that reported in the preceding section. This leads to the conclusion that people place a higher value on the arts in their communities than they place on the value of the performing arts in their own lives. Combining both the percentage of respondents who strongly agree and agree with each of these statements, a clear and substantial majority is in agreement, in every community, with every statement in the survey about community values.
- **Value to Children:** More than 9 out of 10 respondents in each of the five communities either strongly agree or agree that the performing arts contribute to the education and development of children. These opinions about the contributions made by the performing arts to the education and development of children are universally strong, regardless of education level, income, age, presence of children, or frequency of attendance.

- **Increased Quality of Life:** More than 8 out of 10 respondents strongly agree or agree that the performing arts improve the quality of life in their community.
- **Preserves Cultural Heritage:** A strong majority of respondents in each of the five communities strongly agrees or agrees with the statement that the arts help preserve and share cultural heritage. Among these respondents, the research finds no relationship between this belief and education level, income level, or the presence of children at home.
- **Strengthens Local Economy:** In contrast, respondents are less inclined to value the contribution of the performing arts to the local economy.

BARRIERS TO ATTENDANCE

There are, of course, barriers to arts attendance among nonattenders and barriers to more frequent attendance among those who already attend arts performances. What is particularly interesting is that, despite what some might suspect, the cost of tickets ranks lowest among the three primary barriers.

- **Three Key Barriers:** Of the 11 barriers suggested in the survey, only three are cited by a majority of respondents in the five communities. *Prefer to spend leisure time in other ways* and *hard to make time to go out* are the two most-cited barriers. *Cost of tickets* consistently ranks third overall across the sites.
- **Prefer Spending Time Elsewhere:** About one-third of respondents in each community indicated that their preference to spend leisure time in other ways is a big reason why they do not attend more performing arts events. One of the most notable characteristics of the preference to spend leisure time in other ways is that it is one of several factors that clearly differentiates attenders from nonattenders in all five communities.
- **Difficulty Finding Time:** Interestingly, attenders and frequent attenders are almost as likely as nonattenders to say that *hard to make time to go out* is a substantial barrier. The one variable that makes this a big factor for more people is the presence or absence of children in the home.
- **Cost of Tickets:** The cost of tickets is the only “big” barrier that attenders cite more often than nonattenders or frequent attenders. Especially noteworthy is the fact that the cost of tickets as a barrier to performing arts attendance is substantially unrelated to education level, age, or whether there are children in the home.

The research makes it clear that attenders and frequent attenders share the same concerns about limited time and the cost of tickets with nonattenders. Yet the first two groups find attendance at the arts sufficiently rewarding to overcome these obstacles. Artists and arts organizations have the challenge of offering performances of sufficient quality, supported by strong customer service and community programs, to help potential attenders and frequent attenders overcome these barriers.

Other obstacles cited less often by attenders and nonattenders also offer arts organizations an opportunity to build audiences by overcoming barriers of perception.

- **Lack of Appeal:** The statement that the *performing arts do not appeal* is cited as a big barrier by between 10 and 14 percent of respondents in the five communities. This barrier is very clearly tied to education level and, as might be expected, clearly differentiates attenders from nonattenders. Performing arts organizations might consider increasing community programs and adult education activities that could help build an interest in the arts among nonattenders.
- **Feel Out of Place:** A number of nonattenders said they *feel uncomfortable or out of place at performing arts events*, although fewer people cite this as a big barrier, and the relationship with education is much weaker in all communities. Performing arts organizations might wish to examine the way audiences are greeted and made to feel welcome upon entering the theater and before performances, during intermissions, and at the conclusion of the event.

Additional barriers, such as *difficulty or cost of getting to or parking at events*, are obstacles whose importance varies by community. This particular barrier could be addressed by arts organizations if they are in a position to make special parking arrangements for their audiences. Similarly, the belief that *performances are in unsafe or unfamiliar locations* could be mitigated by improved lighting, more visible security, and general awareness of the needs of the audience beyond the final applause.

Alaska Household Survey Findings

During the spring of 2002, 800 residents from the cities of Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau responded to a telephone household survey designed by the Urban Institute in collaboration with PARC to elicit information about the frequency and pattern of their attendance at live performing arts events. The survey also probed their attitudes toward the value of the performing arts to their personal lives and to their community. This report provides the key findings from that survey. We refer to respondents as “urban Alaskans” and to the three-city area collectively as “urban Alaska.”

Findings from the Alaska survey should interest participating members of the performing arts collaborative, local businesses, government officials, and residents of Alaska. By using this information, arts organizations will be better positioned to enhance their leadership role in the Alaskan community and nationally. They also may find the information helpful in efforts to improve their organizational management and identify opportunities for greater participation of individuals in performing arts activities.

HOW THE REPORT IS ORGANIZED

The report provides a snapshot of the level of attendance at and appreciation for the performing arts in urban Alaska. It is organized around four key topics:

- **Attendance at Performing Arts Events:** How often do urban Alaskans attend live performing arts events? Does frequency differ by income, age, education, or the presence of children in the household?

- ***Perceived Value of the Performing Arts to Individuals:*** What do the residents think about the value of the performing arts in their own lives? Do attitudes vary by such characteristics as age and income?
- ***Perceived Value of the Performing Arts to the Community:*** What are residents' attitudes about the value of the performing arts to the community as a whole? Do attitudes reflect income, education, or age characteristics?
- ***Barriers to Participation:*** What do residents think are the biggest obstacles to greater attendance at performing arts events?

The information from the survey, which provides answers to these and other similar questions, is presented in tabular form with accompanying explanatory text. The tables provide the basic information from which the reader can make any number of inferences, depending on the interests of the organization or individual reviewing the information. The text notes the most striking findings in each table and is designed to enable a reader to review the survey results quickly and easily. Some of these findings incorporate feedback provided by local working group participants during a site visit conducted in the summer of 2002.

A statistic called Somer's d is used in a number of tables to show the relationship between two variables. Somer's d values of less than -0.15 or higher than +0.15 are worth your attention, while values closer to zero indicate a weak or even nonexistent relationship between variables. For a full discussion of Somer's d values, please see page 55 in the section on methodology.

PARC PARTNERS IN ALASKA

- Alaska Center for the Performing Arts
- Anchorage Concert Association
- Anchorage Opera
- Anchorage Symphony Orchestra
- Eccentric Theatre Company
- Juneau Symphony
- Out North
- Perseverance Theatre
- UAA Department of Theatre and Dance

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS IN URBAN ALASKA

Alaska residents who responded to the survey reflect the diverse education levels, household incomes, ages, and household compositions of their communities. This diversity enables us to compare reported attitudes and behaviors of respondents by these characteristics. The result is a complex and nuanced picture of who attends live performing arts events, who does not, the value they place on such performances, and the barriers they perceive to greater attendance. The following four tables show how these major characteristics are distributed among survey respondents.

Two cautions: First, 12 percent of respondents chose not to report their household income level. In the tables where we look at breakdowns by income, we include only those respondents who reported their income. Second, because of the relatively small numbers of respondents in the sample who completed only elementary school, readers should be careful not to draw major conclusions about this group of respondents.

The respondents are 77 percent white, 7 percent American Indian or Alaskan Native, 5 percent Hispanic/Latino, 4 percent black, 3 percent Asian/Pacific Islander, and 3 percent other or mixed race. One percent of respondents did not report their race/ethnicity.



HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED

	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Elementary School	37	5%
High School or GED	196	25%
Junior College or Tech School	276	35%
Four-year College or University	195	24%
Post-graduate Degree	90	11%
Did not report	6	1%
Total	800	100%

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of Alaska Household Data, 2002.

AGE

	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Under 25	119	15%
25-34	170	21%
35-44	182	23%
45-54	166	21%
55-64	85	11%
65 and over	65	8%
Did not report	13	2%
Total	800	100%

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of Alaska Household Data, 2002.

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME

	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Less than \$25,000	98	12%
\$25,000 to under \$50,000	201	25%
\$50,000 to under \$100,000	272	34%
\$100,000 or more	130	16%
Did not report	99	12%
Total	800	100%

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of Alaska Household Data, 2002.

CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD

	Number of Respondents	Percentage
No children at home	414	52%
Children under 13 years of age	283	35%
Children 13 years and older	160	20%
Did not report	6	1%

Total does not equal 100% because some families have children both under and over the age of 13.

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of Alaska Household Data, 2002.

Percentage totals in this report may not always add to 100 percent because of rounding.

Attendance

Attendance is the most common measure of how much people value the performing arts. This section focuses on attendance, but also considers related behaviors such as listening to recorded media, watching performances on public television, and participating personally in performing arts activities.

To gauge respondents' attendance levels, we asked them about their attendance at a variety of performing arts events in the past year. For example, we asked people how many times they had attended ballet or modern/contemporary dance performances at or by the UAA Department of Theatre and Dance, the Anchorage Concert Association, and the Alaska Center for the Performing Arts.

However, people also go to dance performances presented or performed by other performing arts organizations, whether in Alaska or elsewhere. So we also asked how many times the respondent had attended other dance performances at any other place (not counting elementary, middle, or high school productions). We used this same procedure to learn about attendance at opera, theatre, and symphony performances.

The measure of attendance for each discipline consists of the number of performances at both the named organizations and others. We also include a catchall "other discipline" category. The examples given to respondents for this category were chamber music, jazz, folk or traditional arts, and festivals. This category is meant to include the full range of performing arts activities that respondents could not group under dance, opera, theatre, or symphony.

HIGHLIGHTS

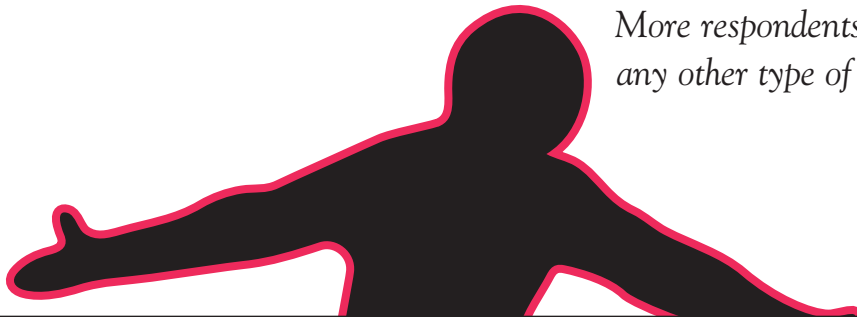
Attendance Levels Vary: More than two in three urban Alaskans went to a live, professional performing arts presentation last year. Of those, one in four were frequent attenders, meaning they attended 12 or more performances.

Education and Income Matter: People with higher levels of education and those in higher income households are more likely to attend performing arts events.

Age Is Not a Factor: Attendance levels do not vary substantially by age category.

Participation Takes Several Forms: Frequent attenders are more likely to enjoy recorded presentations and to be personally involved in the performing arts by playing music, singing, or otherwise performing their own art. However, a substantial number of nonattenders also participate in these ways.

Frequent Attenders Do More Than Just Attend Live Arts Events: Frequent performing arts attenders are also more frequent attenders of such activities as the movies, sporting events, and pop/rock concerts. This suggests that attenders are better characterized as “generally involved” rather than “arts lovers.”



More respondents say they attended theatre than any other type of performing arts event.

TABLE 2.1

ATTENDANCE AT LIVE PERFORMING ARTS EVENTS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, BY DISCIPLINE

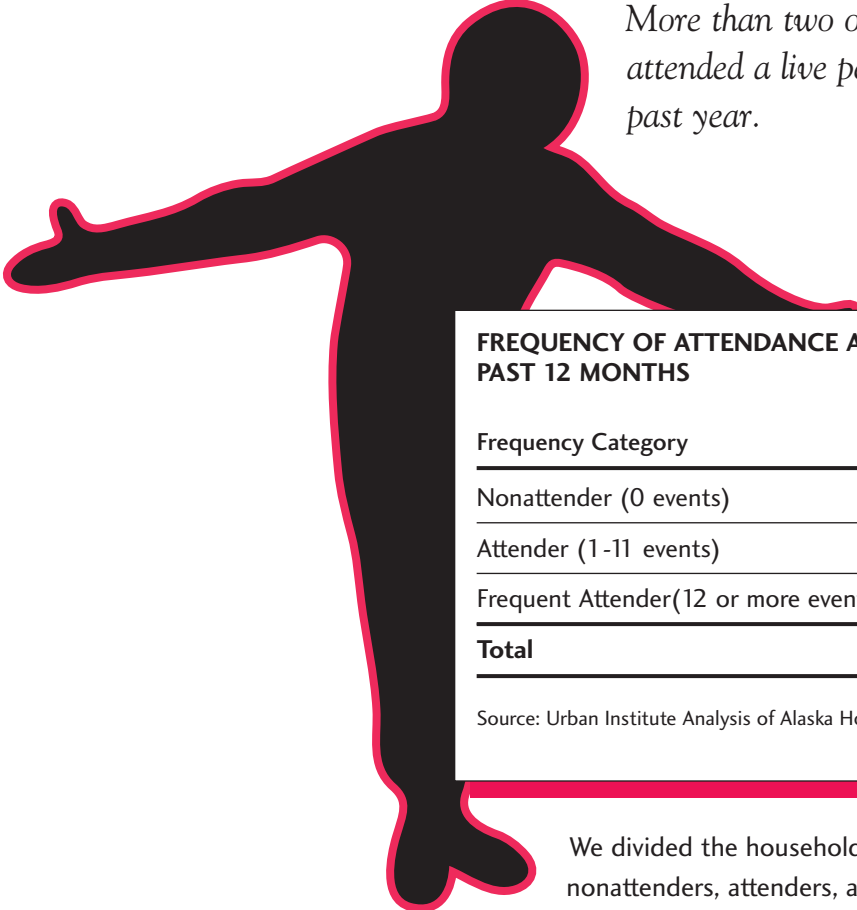
Discipline	Percent Attending At Least One Performance	Average Number of Performances (nonattenders included)	Average Number of Performances (discipline attenders only)
Dance	36%	1.8	5.0
Opera	11 %	0.3	2.9
Theatre	46%	1.9	4.3
Symphony	20%	0.9	4.3
Other	38%	1.4	3.7
Any Discipline	69%	6.3	9.1

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of Alaska Household Data, 2002.

More than two out of every five respondents said they had been to a live professional play or musical in the past 12 months. The discipline that captures the smallest percentage of the general population is opera, with 11 percent of respondents attending in the past year.

Including the 54 percent of respondents who did not go to a play or musical in the past year, the average respondent went 1.9 times. In contrast the average respondent attended less than one (0.3) opera performance last year. While comparatively few people in Alaska attend opera, those who do attend say that they saw an average of about three (2.9) operas last year.

Sixty-nine percent of respondents reported attending at least one performing arts event in the past 12 months. This leaves 31 percent of respondents that we refer to as “nonattenders.”



More than two out of three urban Alaskans attended a live performing arts event in the past year.

TABLE 2.2

FREQUENCY OF ATTENDANCE AT LIVE PERFORMING ARTS EVENTS IN PAST 12 MONTHS

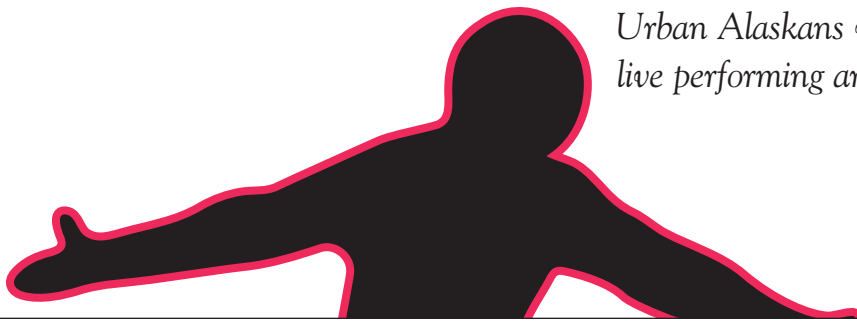
Frequency Category	Number	Percent
Nonattender (0 events)	250	31%
Attender (1-11 events)	416	52%
Frequent Attender(12 or more events)	134	17%
Total	800	100%

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of Alaska Household Data, 2002.

We divided the household survey respondents into three groups: nonattenders, attenders, and frequent attenders. These distinctions are important because we expect that the way people feel about the performing arts and about the factors that keep them from attending performances more often will be related to their frequency of attendance. Thus, in the remainder of this section and in the sections to come, we report differences among these three categories of performing arts attenders.

One in four urban Alaskans who attend performing arts events went to 12 or more events in the past year. About half of all respondents say they attend arts events, but less frequently than once a month. Our meetings with community working groups indicate that breaking out the middle (attender) category would provide useful distinctions for performing arts managers. Future research should take a closer look at differences between people who attend one to three times a year and those who attend more frequently.

Several contemporary studies of arts attendance have discussed differences among nonattenders, infrequent or moderate attenders, and frequent attenders. However, these discussions are usually not faced with the difficulty of defining what number of performances differentiates one category of attender from another. In this study, we place the break between attenders and frequent attenders at 12 performances.



Urban Alaskans who have more education attend live performing arts events more often.

TABLE 2.3

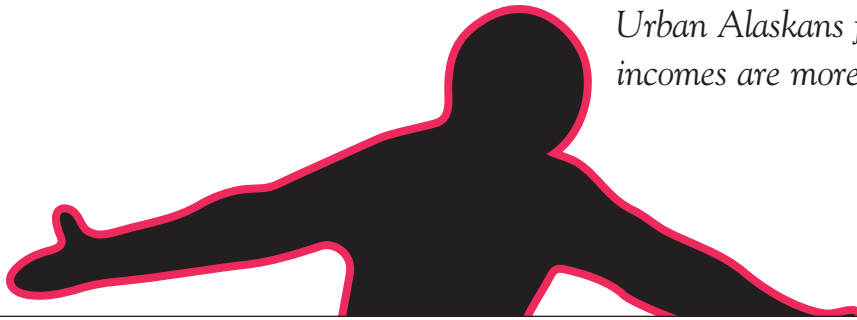
FREQUENCY OF ATTENDANCE AT LIVE PERFORMING ARTS EVENTS IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, BY EDUCATION

Attendance Level	All	Elementary School	High School or GED	Junior College or Tech School	Four-year College or University	Post-graduate
Nonattender	31%	57%	52%	29%	21%	6%
Attender	52%	41%	40%	56%	60%	53%
Frequent Attender	17%	3%	8%	15%	20%	41%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of Alaska Household Data, 2002.

Education level is positively related to attendance level. Among respondents whose highest level of completed education is high school or less, more than half did not attend a performing arts event in the past 12 months. The percentage of nonattenders decreases steadily as level of education increases. Among the most educated, only 6 percent are nonattenders. The opposite trend is evident when looking at frequent attenders. Among the least educated, very few are frequent attenders. Conversely, about two in five (41 percent) respondents with a postgraduate degree fall into the frequent attender category.

As described in the methodology section at the end of the report, a measure of association called Somer's d can give us an indication of the strength of the relationship between two variables. The value of Somer's d for education level and the three categories of attendance is +0.28. The positive sign tells us that there is an overall association between higher education level and higher level of attendance in the performing arts. The magnitude of the statistic (0.28) is worth paying attention to because it exceeds our guideline of 0.15 and above for noting the presence of a relationship between two variables. Thus, we conclude that education level is positively associated with attendance level.



Urban Alaskans from households with lower incomes are more likely to be nonattenders.

TABLE 2.4

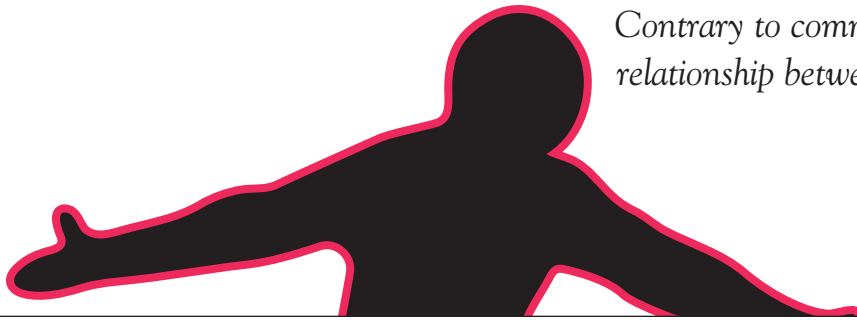
**FREQUENCY OF ATTENDANCE AT LIVE PERFORMING ARTS EVENTS IN PAST 12 MONTHS,
BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME**

Attendance Level	All	Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to under \$50,000	\$50,000 to under \$100,000	\$100,000 or More
Nonattender	31%	47%	40%	23%	21%
Attender	52%	46%	46%	58%	58%
Frequent Attender	17%	7%	14%	19%	22%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of Alaska Household Data, 2002.

Respondents from the poorest households constitute a very small proportion of frequent attenders (7 percent), while nearly a quarter of respondents from the wealthiest households are frequent attenders. People in households with incomes over \$50,000 attend the performing arts more often than people with household incomes below \$50,000.

This claim of a positive relationship between income and attendance is substantiated by a Somer's d value of +0.17.



Contrary to common notions, there is very little relationship between age and attendance level.

TABLE 2.5

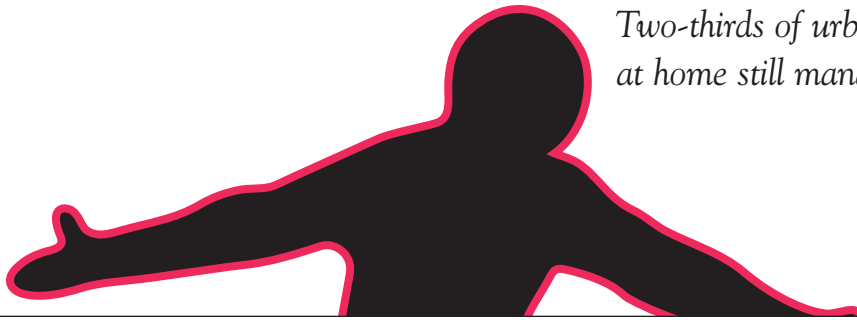
FREQUENCY OF ATTENDANCE AT LIVE PERFORMING ARTS EVENTS IN PAST 12 MONTHS, BY AGE

Frequency of Attendance at Live Performing Arts Events	All	Under 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and Over
Nonattender	31%	38%	35%	29%	23%	24%	50%
Attender	52%	50%	52%	58%	52%	52%	34%
Frequent Attender	17%	12%	13%	13%	25%	25%	17%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of Alaska Household Data, 2002.

While persons age 45-64 are most likely to be frequent attenders, respondents over the age of 65 have the highest proportion of nonattenders of any age cohort. Respondents age 35-44 represent the highest percentage of those who have been to at least one performance in the past 12 months. These findings call into question the commonly held assumption that there is a “graying” of the audience for the performing arts, at least in urban Alaska.

A Somer's d value of +0.06 supports the conclusion that there is little relationship between age and attendance level.



Two-thirds of urban Alaskans with young children at home still manage to attend live performances.

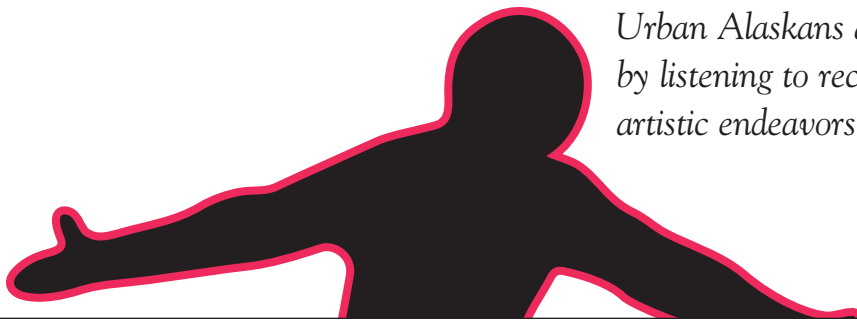
TABLE 2.6

**FREQUENCY OF ATTENDANCE AT LIVE PERFORMING ARTS EVENTS IN PAST 12 MONTHS,
BY CHILDREN IN HOME**

Attendance Level	All	No Children at Home	Children Under 13 Years of Age	Children 13 Years and Older
Nonattender	31%	31%	35%	23%
Attender	52%	50%	53%	60%
Frequent Attender	17%	19%	13%	17%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of Alaska Household Data, 2002.

Interestingly, respondents with teenagers at home are most likely to be performing arts attenders. Indeed, more than three-quarters of these respondents are attenders or frequent attenders of the performing arts.



Urban Alaskans also experience the performing arts by listening to recordings and engaging personally in artistic endeavors.

TABLE 2.7

PERSONAL INVOLVEMENT IN ARTS-RELATED ACTIVITIES, BY FREQUENCY OF ATTENDANCE AT LIVE PERFORMING ARTS EVENTS

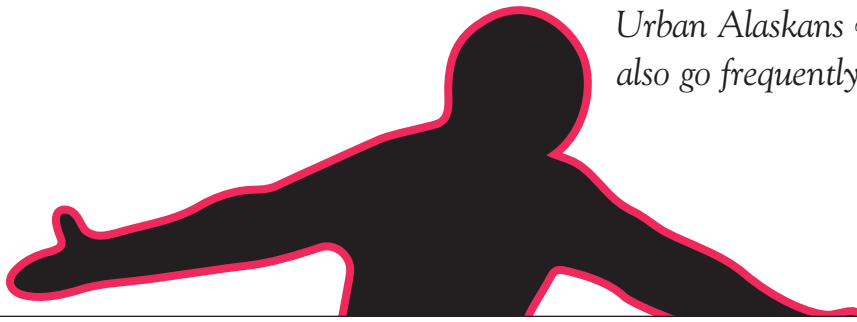
Activity	Percent Yes	Attendance Level		
		Nonattender	Attender	Frequent Attender
Listen to classical music on radio, CD	68%	52%	71%	89%
Watch performing arts on television	70%	48%	77%	87%
Play musical instrument	27%	20%	29%	35%
Sing in a choir or singing group	17%	12%	17%	25%
Perform or produce performing arts	22%	10%	22%	43%

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of Alaska Household Data, 2002.

The majority of people in urban Alaska report listening to recordings of classical music at least a few times a year (68 percent) and watching the performing arts on television (70 percent). Not surprisingly, frequent performing arts attenders are more likely to extend their participation to these activities than are attenders. In turn, attenders are more likely to engage in such activities than are nonattenders. Even among nonattenders, recordings and television are substantial means by which urban Alaskans enjoy the performing arts. About half of nonattenders listened to recorded classical music or watched a performing arts event on television in the past year.

Personal involvement in the arts, through playing musical instruments, singing, or performing or producing an arts event, is much more rare than is listening to recordings or watching television. However, these activities are also related to attendance and point to an alternate means by which nonattenders and attenders express their appreciation for the performing arts.

For each activity in this table, respondents were asked, "How many times, on average, do you [insert activity]?" Response options were every day, at least once a week, at least once a month, seldom, or never. Seldom was defined to mean a few times a year. Percent "Yes" reflects the percentage of respondents who reported that they participated in each activity either seldom, monthly, weekly, or daily.



Urban Alaskans who attend performing arts events also go frequently to other leisure events.

TABLE 2.8

**PERSONAL INVOLVEMENT IN OTHER LEISURE ACTIVITIES OVER THE PAST 12 MONTHS,
BY FREQUENCY OF ATTENDANCE AT LIVE PERFORMING ARTS EVENTS**

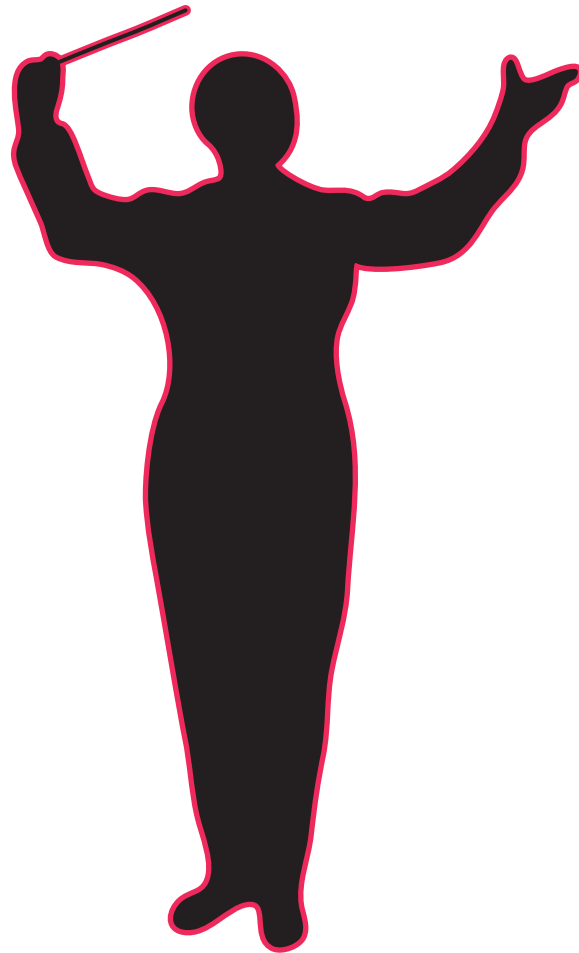
Activity	Percent Yes	Average Annual Attendance	Average Annual Attendance at Each Leisure Activity by Attendance Level		
			Nonattender	Attender	Frequent Attender
Go to movies	86%	9.4	7.5	10.0	10.9
Attend professional sporting event	40%	3.1	2.5	3.2	4.0
Attend amateur sporting event	42%	4.5	3.1	4.4	7.2
Attend live pop/rock concert	26%	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.6
Attend live comedy show	24%	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.7
Go to club to hear live music or dance	53%	6.1	5.4	5.7	8.7
Go to museum or art gallery	68%	2.8	1.2	2.8	6.1
Attend a community festival, parade, etc.	81%	2.7	1.8	2.7	4.2

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of Alaska Household Data, 2002.

With one exception (pop/rock concerts), performing arts attenders go to nonperforming arts events more often than nonattenders, and frequent performing arts attenders go more often than attenders. These findings call into question the commonly held assumption that there is an arts/non-arts dichotomy, one that assumes a separation between those who attend the performing arts and those who attend sports, go to bars, or attend other social activities. The findings suggest that performing arts attenders are simply part of a more active segment of the urban Alaskan community.

Value to the Individual

This section reports survey answers to a series of questions designed to capture information about the respondents' perceptions of the value of the performing arts. These personal attitudes offer clues about what motivates people to attend performing arts activities, including how these motivations might differ depending on education, income, age, and frequency of attendance at performing arts events.

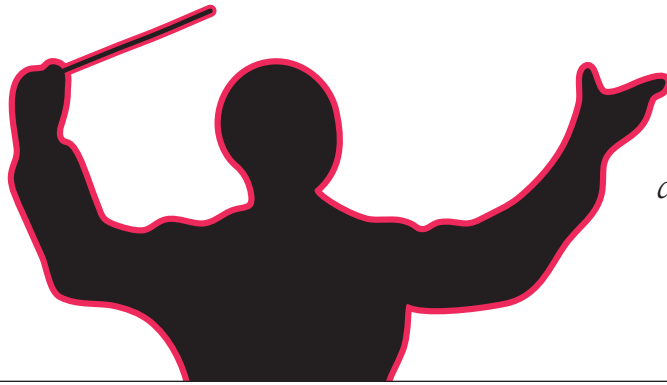


HIGHLIGHTS

Positive Attitudes Toward the Arts Predominate: The majority of urban Alaskans agree with positive statements in the survey about the role that the performing arts play in their lives. The statement that generated the most agreement is that the performing arts are *personally enjoyable* (83 percent). Somewhat fewer (55 percent) agree that the performing arts make them *feel more connected to the community*.

Attitudes Are Strong Regardless of Demographics: As education level increases, respondents were more likely to agree that the performing arts are *enjoyable*. However, on the whole, education, income, age, and the presence of children at home are largely unrelated to personal attitudes about the role of performing arts in respondents' lives.

Attendance Is Linked to Positive Attitudes: Overall, as attendance increases, so do positive attitudes toward the personal value of performing arts. Frequent attenders of the arts are most likely to strongly agree with all but one of the personal attitudes they were asked to consider.



Most urban Alaskans have positive attitudes about the value of performing arts in their lives.

TABLE 3.1

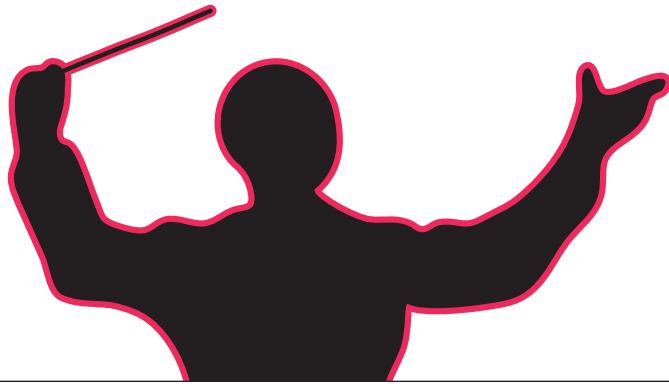
ATTITUDES TOWARD THE PERSONAL VALUE OF THE PERFORMING ARTS

Attending Live Performing Arts...	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Neutral	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Response	Total
...is enjoyable to me	56%	27%	4%	5%	5%	2%	100%
...is thought provoking	41%	37%	7%	7%	5%	3%	100%
...helps me to understand other cultures better	37%	39%	10%	6%	5%	2%	100%
...is primarily a social occasion for me	28%	34%	12%	13%	11%	2%	100%
...encourages me to be more creative	26%	39%	13%	11%	8%	3%	100%
...makes me feel more connected to my community	21%	34%	16%	14%	12%	3%	100%

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of Alaska Household Data, 2002.

On all measures of personal value, a majority of respondents registered positive sentiments about the performing arts. However, the level of agreement with positive statements differs across the six items. At least three-quarters of respondents strongly agree or somewhat agree that attending live performing arts is *enjoyable*, *thought provoking*, or helps them *to understand other cultures better*. Respondents were more ambivalent toward the role of the performing arts in making them *feel more connected to community*.

The remaining tables in this section present data based on the percentage of respondents who strongly agree with each personal attitude.



Education level is largely unrelated to most personal attitudes about the performing arts.

TABLE 3.2

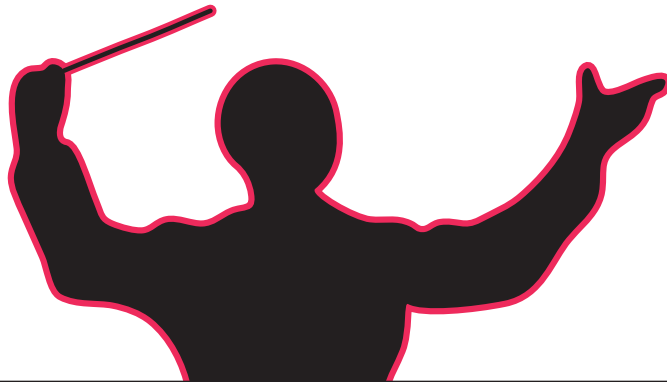
PERSONAL ATTITUDES BASED ON RESPONDENTS WHO STRONGLY AGREE WITH EACH STATEMENT, BY EDUCATION

Attending Live Performing Arts...	All	Elementary School	High School or GED	Junior College or Tech School	Four-year College or University	Post-graduate
...is enjoyable to me	56%	38%	42%	59%	60%	82%
...is thought provoking	41%	35%	32%	46%	37%	53%
...helps me to understand other cultures better	37%	24%	35%	39%	33%	49%
...is primarily a social occasion for me	28%	22%	25%	28%	32%	30%
...encourages me to be more creative	26%	30%	26%	29%	20%	32%
...makes me feel more connected to my community	21%	14%	17%	21%	22%	31%

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of Alaska Household Data, 2002.

As education level increases, so does the percentage of respondents in each category who strongly agree with the statement that attending live performing arts events is *enjoyable*. For the other five statements, however, respondents do not differ substantially by education level.

The relationship between education level and *attending live performing arts is enjoyable to me* results in a Somer's d of +0.17.



Personal attitudes about the arts are not related to household income level.

TABLE 3.3

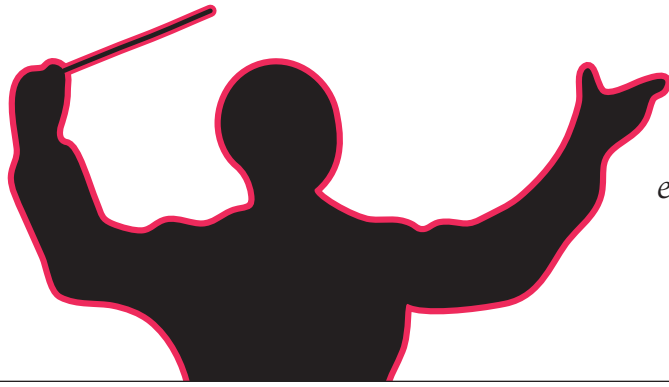
PERSONAL ATTITUDES BASED ON RESPONDENTS WHO STRONGLY AGREE WITH EACH STATEMENT, BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Attending Live Performing Arts...	All	Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to under \$50,000	\$50,000 to under \$100,000	\$100,000 or More
...is enjoyable to me	56%	49%	52%	59%	60%
...is thought provoking	41%	40%	38%	40%	46%
...helps me to understand other cultures better	37%	38%	36%	39%	37%
...is primarily a social occasion for me	28%	26%	29%	25%	32%
...encourages me to be more creative	26%	38%	20%	28%	23%
...makes me feel more connected to my community	21%	26%	16%	21%	25%

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of Alaska Household Data, 2002.

We observe no statistical relationship between income level and personal attitudes. Urban Alaskans with annual household incomes less than \$25,000 are somewhat more likely to strongly agree that performing arts *encourage them to be more creative* or *make them feel more connected to their community*. Overall, however, the trends are very weak.

The Somer's d for the relationship between personal attitudes and income level does not exceed ± 0.15 in any of these questions.



Older urban Alaskans are a bit more likely to feel that attending live performing arts is enjoyable.

TABLE 3.4

PERSONAL ATTITUDES BASED ON RESPONDENTS WHO STRONGLY AGREE WITH EACH STATEMENT, BY AGE

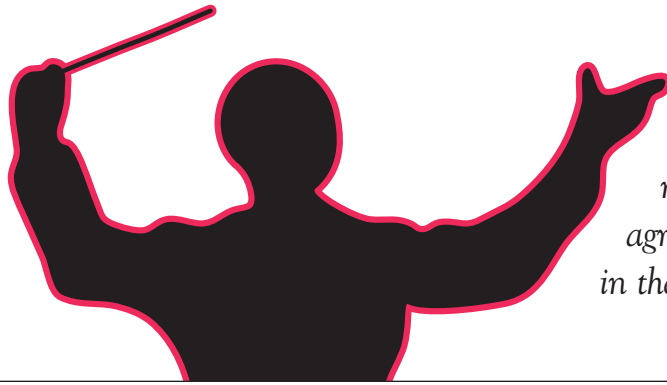
Attending Live Performing Arts...	All	Under 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and Over
...is enjoyable to me	56%	39%	52%	55%	67%	73%	55%
...is thought provoking	41%	35%	41%	40%	49%	45%	28%
...helps me to understand other cultures better	37%	32%	34%	37%	40%	45%	34%
...is primarily a social occasion for me	28%	21%	28%	27%	30%	34%	29%
...encourages me to be more creative	26%	24%	32%	21%	31%	22%	22%
...makes me feel more connected to my community	21%	12%	17%	21%	28%	26%	26%

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of Alaska Household Data, 2002.

Overall, few strong patterns emerge between personal attitudes and age. However, older urban Alaskans are somewhat more likely to strongly agree with the statements that attending live performing arts is *enjoyable* and *makes them feel more connected to the community*.

A Somer's d of -0.13 for age and *attending live performing arts is enjoyable* is the strongest relationship in this table.

We also considered these personal attitudes by whether or not there are children in the home. We detected no patterns related to this variable and have not included them in this report.



While arts attenders in urban Alaska have more positive attitudes than nonattenders, many of those who do not attend also strongly agree that the performing arts play a positive role in their personal lives.

TABLE 3.5

PERSONAL ATTITUDES BASED ON RESPONDENTS WHO STRONGLY AGREE WITH EACH STATEMENT, BY FREQUENCY OF ATTENDANCE AT LIVE PERFORMANCES

Attending Live Performing Arts...	All	Attendance Level		
		Nonattender	Attender	Frequent Attender
...is enjoyable to me	56%	32%	63%	79%
...is thought provoking	41%	25%	45%	58%
...helps me to understand other cultures better	37%	26%	39%	51%
...is primarily a social occasion for me	38%	22%	34%	22%
...encourages me to be more creative	26%	15%	29%	38%
...makes me feel more connected to my community	21%	12%	23%	32%

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of Alaska Household Data, 2002.

As expected, agreement with each personal value statement increases with frequency of attendance. An exception is for the statement that attending live performing arts is *primarily a social occasion for me*, where a smaller percentage of frequent attenders (22 percent) agree than attenders (34 percent).

Value to the Community

This section focuses on public perceptions of the value of the performing arts to the greater Alaska community. It considers relationships between perceptions about the value of performing arts to the community and various respondent characteristics. We also briefly look at the two activities of volunteering for community organizations and making financial contributions to arts organizations to see if these behaviors vary by frequency of arts attendance.



HIGHLIGHTS

Value to the Community Is More Important than Value to the Individual: Urban Alaskans register noticeably more positive opinions about the value of the performing arts to their community than they do about the contribution of the arts to their own lives.

People Believe Arts Matter for Children: About 2 in 3 urban Alaskans strongly agree that performing arts *contribute to the education and development of children*. This very high agreement is consistent regardless of education, age, income, or presence of children in the household.

Community Engagement Patterns Vary: Volunteer patterns differ among nonattenders and frequent attenders. About 6 in 10 nonattenders volunteered for a community organization at least once during the past year, compared with more than 8 in 10 attenders or frequent attenders.

Giving Levels Are Low to Moderate: Overall, only 23 percent of urban Alaskans made a financial contribution to a performing arts organization in 2001. However, more than half of frequent attenders (58 percent) made a financial contribution.



Urban Alaskans agree more strongly about the contributions of the performing arts to their community than about the value of performing arts to themselves.

TABLE 4.1

ATTITUDES TOWARD PERFORMING ARTS IN COMMUNITY

Performing Arts...	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Neutral	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree	No Response	Total
...improve the quality of life in Alaska	53%	32%	8%	3%	1%	3%	100%
...promote understanding of other people and different ways of life	49%	36%	8%	4%	1%	3%	100%
...provide opportunities to socialize with other people	56%	37%	4%	2%	1%	1%	100%
...are a source of pride for those in Alaska	47%	34%	10%	4%	2%	4%	100%
...contribute to the education and development of children	66%	25%	4%	3%	1%	2%	100%
...contribute to lifelong learning for adults	49%	37%	6%	5%	1%	3%	100%
...help preserve and share cultural heritage	61%	31%	4%	3%	1%	2%	100%
...contribute to the economy of Alaska	32%	39%	12%	6%	3%	8%	100%

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of Alaska Household Data, 2002.

A very high percentage of respondents (between 71 and 93 percent) say they strongly agree or somewhat agree with each of the eight statements they were asked to evaluate. In contrast, agreement on the personal value items in the preceding section ranged between 55 and 83 percent.

As in the previous section, the following tables in this section present data based on the percentage of respondents who strongly agree with each statement.



People with more education are more likely to believe that the performing arts improve the quality of life in urban Alaska.

TABLE 4.2

ATTITUDES TOWARD PERFORMING ARTS IN COMMUNITY BASED ON RESPONDENTS WHO STRONGLY AGREE WITH EACH STATEMENT, BY EDUCATION

Performing Arts...	All	Elementary School	High School or GED	Junior College or Tech School	Four-year College or University	Post-graduate
...improve the quality of life in Alaska	53%	35%	42%	55%	54%	81%
...promote understanding of other people and different ways of life	49%	38%	46%	52%	46%	58%
...provide opportunities to socialize with other people	56%	41%	52%	62%	56%	57%
...are a source of pride for those in Alaska	47%	35%	42%	50%	45%	53%
...contribute to the education and development of children	66%	60%	65%	68%	61%	77%
...contribute to lifelong learning for adults	49%	46%	40%	53%	49%	62%
...help preserve and share cultural heritage	61%	68%	59%	62%	57%	66%
...contribute to the economy of Alaska	32%	41%	32%	32%	28%	37%

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of Alaska Household Data, 2002.

The trends in the table suggest a relationship between several attitudes and education level. For example, urban Alaskans with higher levels of education are more likely to agree that performing arts *improve the quality of life in Alaska*. The percentage trends in this table also suggest that high levels of education are associated with positive attitudes toward the *contribution of the performing arts to lifelong learning for adults*.

The Somer's d value for the relationship between education level and the belief that performing arts *improve the quality of life* is +0.16.



Household income level has little influence on the attitudes of urban Alaskans toward the role of the performing arts in their community.

TABLE 4.3

ATTITUDES TOWARD PERFORMING ARTS IN COMMUNITY BASED ON RESPONDENTS WHO STRONGLY AGREE WITH EACH STATEMENT, BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Performing Arts...	All	Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to under \$50,000	\$50,000 to under \$100,000	\$100,000 or More
...improve the quality of life in Alaska	53%	44%	47%	59%	59%
...promote understanding of other people and different ways of life	49%	48%	51%	50%	49%
...provide opportunities to socialize with other people	56%	58%	55%	57%	59%
...are a source of pride for those in Alaska	47%	51%	42%	46%	52%
...contribute to the education and development of children	66%	72%	64%	66%	65%
...contribute to lifelong learning for adults	49%	56%	46%	50%	54%
...help preserve and share cultural heritage	61%	64%	58%	62%	62%
...contribute to the economy of Alaska	32%	33%	31%	32%	35%

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of Alaska Household Data, 2002.

Household income level has little or no association with respondent perceptions of the value of the performing arts to community life in Alaska. The percentage trends in the table suggest that wealthier residents are more likely to strongly agree that performing arts *improve the quality of life in Alaska*.

However, the value of Somer's d for *performing arts improve the quality of life* reaches only +0.08.



Attitudes about the performing arts vary little by respondents' age.

TABLE 4.4

ATTITUDES TOWARD PERFORMING ARTS IN COMMUNITY BASED ON RESPONDENTS WHO STRONGLY AGREE WITH EACH STATEMENT, BY AGE

Performing Arts...	All	Under 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and Over
...improve the quality of life in Alaska	53%	38%	45%	59%	61%	64%	58%
...promote understanding of other people and different ways of life	49%	49%	47%	48%	51%	58%	43%
...provide opportunities to socialize with other people	56%	48%	55%	56%	62%	53%	62%
...are a source of pride for those in Alaska	47%	37%	37%	49%	53%	51%	63%
...contribute to the education and development of children	66%	66%	65%	65%	66%	69%	66%
...contribute to lifelong learning for adults	49%	45%	45%	48%	50%	62%	54%
...help preserve and share cultural heritage	61%	61%	62%	58%	60%	67%	57%
...contribute to the economy of Alaska	32%	23%	36%	26%	38%	29%	42%

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of Alaska Household Data, 2002.

Older respondents are more likely to feel that the performing arts *are a source of pride* and that they *improve the quality of life in Alaska*. On the whole, however, people of different ages have notably similar attitudes about the role the performing arts play in the community.

The Somer's d value for the relationship between age and the belief that the performing arts *are a source of pride* is +0.13; for performing arts *improve the quality of life in Alaska*, Somer's d is +0.12.



About two in three urban Alaskans strongly agree that the performing arts contribute to the education and development of children.

TABLE 4.5

ATTITUDES TOWARD PERFORMING ARTS IN COMMUNITY BASED ON RESPONDENTS WHO STRONGLY AGREE WITH EACH STATEMENT, BY CHILDREN AT HOME

Performing Arts...	All	No Children At Home	Children Under 13 Years of Age	Children 13 Years and Older
...improve the quality of life in Alaska	53%	56%	48%	59%
...promote understanding of other people and different ways of life	49%	48%	49%	56%
...provide opportunities to socialize with other people	56%	57%	52%	63%
...are a source of pride for those in Alaska	47%	46%	45%	54%
...contribute to the education and development of children	66%	63%	67%	74%
...contribute to lifelong learning for adults	49%	49%	49%	53%
...help preserve and share cultural heritage	61%	58%	62%	64%
...contribute to the economy of Alaska	32%	30%	33%	36%

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of Alaska Household Data, 2002.

There is strong agreement about the contribution of performing arts to the education and development of children, regardless of education, income, age, or presence of children in the household. In all cases, people with teenage children at home were most likely to strongly agree with each of the statements regarding the role of performing arts in the community.



Between a quarter and one-half of urban Alaskans who do not attend performing arts events feel positively about the role of the arts in their community.

TABLE 4.6

ATTITUDES TOWARD PERFORMING ARTS IN COMMUNITY BASED ON RESPONDENTS WHO STRONGLY AGREE WITH EACH STATEMENT, BY FREQUENCY OF ATTENDANCE

Performing Arts...	All	Attendance Level		
		Nonattender	Attender	Frequent Attender
...improve the quality of life in Alaska	53%	28%	60%	81%
...promote understanding of other people and different ways of life	49%	35%	52%	68%
...provide opportunities to socialize with other people	56%	43%	60%	70%
...are a source of pride for those in Alaska	47%	39%	46%	63%
...contribute to the education and development of children	66%	50%	72%	77%
...contribute to lifelong learning for adults	49%	31%	53%	72%
...help preserve and share cultural heritage	61%	48%	65%	70%
...contribute to the economy of Alaska	32%	23%	32%	46%

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of Alaska Household Data, 2002.

As we found in Table 3.5, attenders have more favorable opinions about the performing arts than nonattenders, and frequent attenders have more favorable opinions than attenders. Though these relationships may be intuitive, the data offer strong evidence in support of these claims. The frequent attenders feel most strongly about the role of the performing arts in *improving the quality of life* in Alaska and about the contribution of the arts to the *education and development of children*.



Volunteering is not associated with the belief that performing arts make urban Alaskans feel more connected to their community.

TABLE 4.7

**“ATTENDING LIVE PERFORMING ARTS MAKES ME FEEL MORE CONNECTED TO MY COMMUNITY,”
BY FREQUENCY OF VOLUNTEERISM**

Attending Live Performing Arts Makes Me Feel More Connected to My Community	How Often Do You Volunteer?					All
	Never	Seldom	Once a Month	Weekly	Daily	
Strongly Disagree	23%	8%	12%	6%	16%	12%
Somewhat Disagree	18%	15%	18%	12%	4%	15%
Neither Agree nor Disagree	12%	21%	8%	21%	16%	16%
Somewhat Agree	31%	40%	41%	33%	29%	35%
Strongly Agree	16%	17%	22%	28%	35%	22%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of Alaska Household Data, 2002.

Is the level of civic engagement of arts attenders similar to or different from that of nonattenders? The survey asked respondents how often they volunteer for charity, school, religious congregation, or community activities and whether they made a financial contribution to a performing arts organization.

From their answers, we observe a weak relationship between volunteerism and feelings about connections to the community. Those who volunteer daily are twice as likely as those who never volunteer to strongly agree that attending live performing arts events makes them *feel more connected to the community*.



Urban Alaskans who volunteer for community organizations are more likely to attend performing arts events as well.

TABLE 4.8

RESPONDENTS WHO VOLUNTEER IN THEIR COMMUNITY, BY FREQUENCY OF ATTENDANCE AT LIVE PERFORMING ARTS EVENTS

Attendance Level	Never Volunteer	Volunteer	Total
Nonattender	41%	59%	100%
Attender	16%	84%	100%
Frequent Attender	9%	91%	100%
All Respondents	23%	77%	100%

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of Alaska Household Data, 2002.

There is a strong relationship between frequency of attendance at live performing arts events and volunteering in community organizations. About 6 in 10 nonattenders reported that they volunteer at least once in a while. This contrasts with more than 8 in 10 attenders and 9 in 10 frequent attenders who say they volunteer. These findings are consistent with our earlier observation (Table 2.8) that people who attend performing arts events are also active in a range of other activities outside their homes.

We make no causal inferences as to whether an individual is inclined toward volunteerism because of his or her attendance at performing arts events or whether attendance at performing arts events inclines one toward higher levels of volunteerism.



*More than half of frequent
attenders made a donation to
an arts organization in 2001.*

TABLE 4.9

**RESPONDENTS WHO MADE A FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION TO AN ARTS ORGANIZATION IN 2001,
BY FREQUENCY OF ATTENDANCE AT LIVE PERFORMING ARTS EVENTS**

Attendance Level	No contribution in 2001	Contribution in 2001	Total
Nonattender	92%	8%	100%
Attender	78%	22%	100%
Frequent Attender	42%	58%	100%
All Respondents	77%	23%	100%

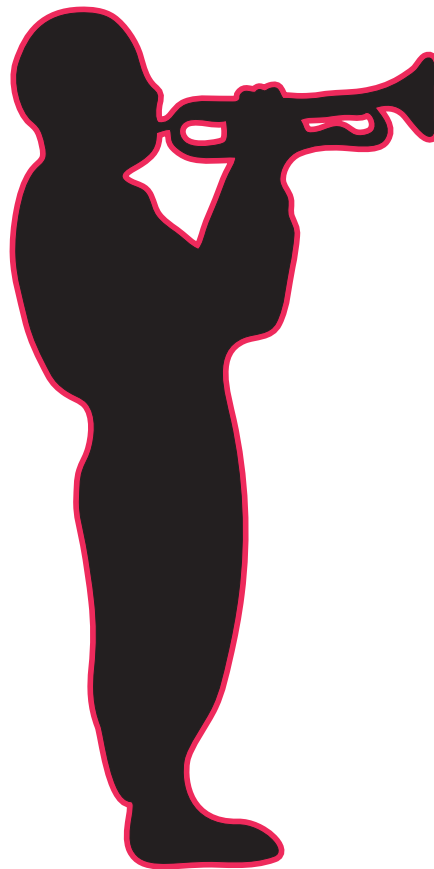
Source: Urban Institute Analysis of Alaska Household Data, 2002.

About a quarter (23 percent) of all urban Alaskans reported that they made a financial contribution to an arts organization in 2001. However, the likelihood that someone made a contribution is influenced by whether the individual is an attender or not. Frequent attenders are substantially more likely to make a donation than nonattenders. However, even two out of five frequent attenders chose not to contribute.

Barriers to Attendance

This section focuses on factors that keep people from attending live performing arts events more frequently. For nonattenders, the questions can be taken to mean “Why don’t you attend?” For attenders, the questions can be taken to mean “What keeps you from attending even more?”

We consider a range of practical, personal, and perceptual obstacles to attendance. Some of these vary by respondent characteristics, such as education and income, and some help us understand the differences among nonattenders, attenders, and frequent attenders.



HIGHLIGHTS

Leisure Preferences, Time, and Cost Are Key

Obstacles: The biggest barriers to more frequent attendance at performing arts events, cited by about one in three respondents as a “big problem,” are *preference to spend leisure time in other ways*, *difficulty making time to go out*, and *cost of tickets*.

Demographic Characteristics Matter: People with lower levels of education are more likely to say that they *prefer to spend leisure time in other ways*. People from lower-income households are more likely to say that *cost of tickets* is the major barrier to attendance. Younger people are more likely to cite the problem of *not enough information about performances and times*.

Nonattenders Prefer Doing Other Things: Nonattenders are more likely than attenders to say that they *prefer to spend leisure time in other ways* or that the *performing arts do not appeal* to them.



Urban Alaskans cite a preference to spend leisure time in other ways as the biggest barrier to attendance.

TABLE 5.1

BARRIERS TO MORE FREQUENT ATTENDANCE AT LIVE PERFORMING ARTS EVENTS

Barrier	Big Reason	Moderate Reason	Small Reason	Not a Reason	No Response	Total
PRACTICAL						
Cost of tickets	26%	21%	11%	40%	3%	100%
Family obligations	15%	9%	5%	71%	1%	100%
Difficulty or cost of getting to or parking at events	14%	11%	10%	65%	1%	100%
Performances are in unsafe or unfamiliar locations	2%	3%	5%	89%	1%	100%
Not enough publicity or information about performances and times	11%	16%	13%	59%	1%	100%
PERSONAL						
Prefer to spend leisure time in other ways	36%	28%	13%	22%	1%	100%
Hard to make time to go out	32%	19%	12%	36%	1%	100%
No one to attend with	8%	6%	8%	78%	1%	100%
PERCEPTUAL						
Performing arts do not appeal	12%	8%	7%	72%	1%	100%
Feel uncomfortable or out of place at performing arts events	3%	4%	5%	89%	1%	100%
Have not enjoyed past performances	2%	4%	6%	85%	3%	100%

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of Alaska Household Data, 2002.

For all but three items, most people said the various barriers are *not* a reason why they do not attend more. The three most frequently cited “big reasons” why people do not attend more performing arts events than they currently do are a *preference to spend leisure time in other ways*, *difficulty making time to go out*, and *the cost of tickets*. However, as we report throughout this section, different people are affected by different barriers.

Researchers at the RAND Corporation reported conceptual work on barriers to greater arts attendance in a book entitled *A New Framework for Building Participation in the Arts*. They suggest that there are four distinct types of barriers, which they label *practical barriers*, *personal circumstances*, *perceptual barriers*, and *prior experiences*. We used the RAND framework to help in the development of our survey, but we depart from it in two ways. First, we put our single question about prior experiences in with the perceptual barriers questions. Second, we add and subtract from the barriers developed in the RAND work.



Respondents with less education prefer to spend their leisure time in other ways.

TABLE 5.2

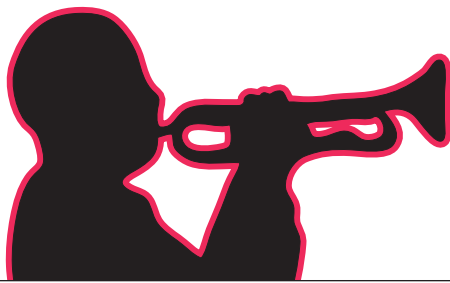
RESPONDENTS REPORTING THAT AN ITEM IS A “BIG REASON” WHY THEY DO NOT ATTEND PERFORMING ARTS MORE, BY EDUCATION

Barrier	All	Elementary School	High School or GED	Junior College or Tech School	Four-year College or University	Post-graduate
PRACTICAL						
Cost of tickets	26%	22%	25%	23%	30%	26%
Family obligations	15%	14%	15%	16%	15%	12%
Difficulty or cost of getting to or parking at events	14%	8%	17%	13%	11%	14%
Performances are in unsafe or unfamiliar locations	2%	3%	4%	2%	2%	0%
Not enough publicity or information about performances and times	11%	19%	19%	8%	8%	4%
PERSONAL						
Prefer to spend leisure time in other ways	36%	51%	46%	34%	32%	20%
Hard to make time to go out	32%	38%	31%	29%	35%	31%
No one to attend with	8%	3%	9%	8%	8%	3%
PERCEPTUAL						
Performing arts do not appeal	12%	19%	19%	11%	8%	4%
Feel uncomfortable or out of place at performing arts events	3%	0%	5%	2%	2%	0%
Have not enjoyed past performances	2%	3%	3%	1%	3%	3%

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of Alaska Household Data, 2002.

While the percentage trends are suggestive of important relationships, none of these barriers feature a Somer's d value equal to or exceeding ± 0.15 . The value of Somer's d for the relationship between education level and prefer to spend leisure time in other ways is -0.13 .

About one-half of respondents who have not completed high school say that a *preference to spend leisure time in other ways* is a big obstacle to attendance. A larger proportion of respondents who have not completed high school also say that the *performing arts do not appeal to them*, and that there is *not enough publicity or information about performances and times*. Reactions to most of the barriers, however, do not vary much by education level.



Cost is the main barrier to attendance for less wealthy urban Alaskans.

TABLE 5.3

RESPONDENTS REPORTING THAT AN ITEM IS A “BIG REASON” WHY THEY DO NOT ATTEND PERFORMING ARTS MORE, BY HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Barrier	All	Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to under \$50,000	\$50,000 to under \$100,000	\$100,000 or More
PRACTICAL					
Cost of tickets	26%	39%	27%	24%	12%
Family obligations	15%	17%	15%	14%	15%
Difficulty or cost of getting to or parking at events	14%	14%	12%	10%	16%
Performances are in unsafe or unfamiliar locations	2%	3%	3%	1%	2%
Not enough publicity or information about performances and times	11%	17%	17%	7%	5%
PERSONAL					
Prefer to spend leisure time in other ways	36%	35%	39%	32%	34%
Hard to make time to go out	32%	34%	36%	26%	33%
No one to attend with	8%	9%	9%	5%	7%
PERCEPTUAL					
Performing arts do not appeal	12%	13%	11%	12%	10%
Feel uncomfortable or out of place at performing arts events	3%	6%	1%	2%	1%
Have not enjoyed past performances	2%	0%	3%	3%	2%

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of Alaska Household Data, 2002.

The value of Somer's d for the relationship between *cost of tickets* and household income is -0.13 .

As expected, *cost of tickets* is more of a barrier for the poorest households and less of a barrier for higher income households. Respondents from families with lower total incomes are also more likely to cite *not enough publicity or information about performance events or times* as a big barrier. Education and income categories both provide some clues as to which barriers are most influential for different subgroups.



Younger urban Alaskans want more information about performances.

TABLE 5.4

RESPONDENTS REPORTING THAT AN ITEM IS A “BIG REASON” WHY THEY DO NOT ATTEND PERFORMING ARTS MORE, BY AGE

Barrier	All	Under 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and Over
PRACTICAL							
Cost of tickets	26%	16%	22%	27%	25%	37%	32%
Family obligations	15%	13%	25%	20%	9%	7%	8%
Difficulty or cost of getting to or parking at events	14%	10%	11%	11%	11%	24%	28%
Performances are in unsafe or unfamiliar locations	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%	4%	9%
Not enough publicity or information about performances and times	11%	17%	15%	8%	7%	6%	9%
PERSONAL							
Prefer to spend leisure time in other ways	36%	43%	37%	35%	34%	34%	26%
Hard to make time to go out	32%	32%	37%	34%	25%	27%	34%
No one to attend with	8%	3%	7%	6%	5%	18%	15%
PERCEPTUAL							
Performing arts do not appeal	12%	19%	11%	12%	10%	7%	15%
Feel uncomfortable or out of place at performing arts events	3%	3%	0%	4%	2%	1%	8%
Have not enjoyed past performances	2%	5%	2%	1%	2%	4%	2%

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of Alaska Household Data, 2002.

The Somer's d value for the relationship between *not enough publicity or information about performances and times* and age is -0.16. *Difficulty or cost of getting to or parking at events* reaches only +0.09.

Younger respondents, particularly those under the age of 35, are considerably more likely to feel that there is *not enough publicity or information about performances and times*. Respondents age 25 to 44 are somewhat more likely to cite *family obligations* as a barrier, while older people are a bit more likely to cite *difficulty or cost of getting to or parking at events*.



Having children at home keeps urban Alaskans from getting out to performing arts events.

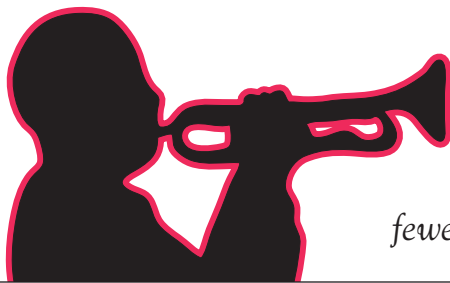
TABLE 5.5

PERCENT OF RESPONDENTS REPORTING THAT ITEM IS A “BIG REASON” WHY THEY DO NOT ATTEND PERFORMING ARTS MORE, BY CHILDREN AT HOME

Barrier	All	No Children at Home	Children Under 13 Years of Age	Children 13 Years and Older
Family obligations	15%	3%	34%	17%
Hard to make time to go out	32%	29%	37%	29%

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of Alaska Household Data, 2002.

This abbreviated table includes only the two items where we observe differences by presence of children in the household. People with children at home are more likely to cite *family obligations* as an important reason why they do not attend performing arts events more often. Respondents with young children are most likely to say that *family obligations* are a substantial obstacle. Interestingly, respondents with no children at home and those with teenage children are equally likely to say that it is *hard to make time to go out*.



Urban Alaskans who do not attend the performing arts offer many reasons for not attending. Attenders give fewer clues for why they do not go more often.

TABLE 5.6

RESPONDENTS REPORTING THAT AN ITEM IS A “BIG REASON” WHY THEY DO NOT ATTEND PERFORMING ARTS MORE, BY FREQUENCY OF ATTENDANCE AT LIVE PERFORMING ARTS EVENTS

Barrier	All	Attendance Level		
		Nonattender	Attender	Frequent Attender
PRACTICAL				
Cost of tickets	26%	25%	28%	20%
Family obligations	15%	16%	15%	11%
Difficulty or cost of getting to or parking at events	14%	15%	12%	15%
Performances are in unsafe or unfamiliar locations	2%	5%	1%	2%
Not enough publicity or information about performances and times	11%	11%	12%	6%
PERSONAL				
Prefer to spend leisure time in other ways	36%	55%	31%	15%
Hard to make time to go out	32%	37%	32%	19%
No one to attend with	8%	8%	8%	5%
PERCEPTUAL				
Performing arts do not appeal	12%	28%	6%	2%
Feel uncomfortable or out of place at performing arts events	3%	5%	1%	2%
Have not enjoyed past performances	2%	3%	2%	2%

Source: Urban Institute Analysis of Alaska Household Data, 2002.

NONATTENDERS: Nonattenders and attenders alike point to *lack of time* as a barrier to attendance. However, several barriers were cited as a big reason by a disproportionate number of nonattenders. Not surprisingly, nonattenders are more likely to say that they *prefer to spend leisure time in other ways* and that the *performing arts do not appeal* to them. In addition, nonattenders are more likely to say that they *feel uncomfortable or out of place* at performing arts events.

ATTENDERS: The one item that more attenders rate as a big barrier is *cost of tickets*, although they are not substantially different from nonattenders on this item. Nonetheless, ticket prices appear to be a greater inhibitor to periodic attenders of the arts than it is for those who do not attend at all.

FREQUENT ATTENDERS: People who frequently go to arts performances are less likely to label various potential barriers as a big reason why they do not get out more. Consistent with conventional wisdom, the two biggest barriers are *time* and *money*—two factors that are not unique to frequent attenders.

Methodology

COMMUNITY SELECTION CONSIDERATIONS

The Alaska survey is one in a series of 10 telephone surveys that each focus on a single community or group of communities. The communities were carefully selected, looking for the following characteristics that were deemed important to the success of the project:

- Representation of three or more of the five disciplines encompassed by the participating national service organizations.
- Financially and managerially strong local arts organizations.
- Established and strong working relationships between local arts organizations and their national service organizations.
- Willingness and ability of local arts organizations to be part of a working group.
- Established capacity for collecting data on the part of local arts organizations.
- Willingness on the part of local arts organizations to administer the surveys developed by the Performing Arts Research Coalition.
- Presence of supplemental funding sources in the community to help sustain this research in the future.
- Geographic diversity and a variety of community sizes.

LOCAL WORKING GROUP RESPONSIBILITIES

The working group of performing arts organizations in each of the communities chosen had six primary project responsibilities: (1) To participate in the design of survey instruments; (2) To collect data from its audiences and subscribers; (3) To use the audience, subscriber, and household data to design concrete strategies for improving the management of its organizations; (4) To use the audience, subscriber, and household data to make an impact on the role the arts play in the community; (5) To provide feedback on or write sections of project reports; (6) To consider ways to maintain local data collection efforts after the completion of the PARC project.

PROJECT DATA SOURCES

The PARC research framework relies on four data sources to contribute information toward a more comprehensive understanding of the performing arts. Following is a description of the four sources and the type of information they provide.

Administrative Surveys: Each of the participating national service organizations conducted annual surveys of its members, collecting extensive administrative data. Most provided information on the number and types of performances, attendance, and a range of financial information including sources of revenue and types of expenses. Selected items (or their definitions) from the existing surveys have been reviewed, and some new items have been added so that key data elements can be captured consistently across all the disciplines.

Audience Surveys: Audience surveys provided information on audience demographics, feedback on customer satisfaction and perceived performance quality, and some feedback on audience perceptions of the value of the performing arts. Audience surveys were administered by each of the participating arts organizations in each of the study sites. Two-page surveys were placed on seats in performance venues or handed to audience members in conjunction with performances according to specific procedures established by the Urban Institute.

Subscriber Surveys: As with the audience surveys, the subscriber surveys provided information on demographics and feedback on customer satisfaction and perceived performance quality. The subscriber survey contained expanded questions about the perceptions of the value of the performing arts to respondents, their families, and their communities. Participating arts organizations in each study site mailed the six-page survey to a randomly selected group of subscribers according to procedures established by the Urban Institute.

Household Telephone Surveys: Household telephone surveys collected information to help understand the attitudes of people who attend or do not attend the performing arts regularly, and to further understand why and how individuals can be motivated to become participants. Princeton Survey Research Associates conducted the surveys of random households in each participating community according to procedures developed by the Urban Institute.

A Note about This Report

This report is based on an analysis of the responses from the Alaska community/household telephone survey only. Findings from the administrative surveys will be issued in a separate report. Data from the audience and subscriber surveys have been provided to the participating local arts organizations. Further analysis of these data is in the hands of local arts organizations and/or working groups.

HOW THE ALASKA HOUSEHOLD TELEPHONE SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED

Survey respondents were selected using random digit dialing. Every active block of telephone numbers (area code + exchange + two-digit block number) were included for the cities of Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Juneau, including Douglas Island. After random selection of a number within a block, two more digits were randomly added to complete the number. Numbers that matched listings in business directories were purged from the list. This method guaranteed coverage of every assigned phone number and did not require a preexisting list of active numbers.

During February and March 2002, calls were made by Princeton Data Source, a subsidiary of Princeton Survey Research Associates. Calls lasted approximately 20 minutes each. They were staggered over times of the day and days of the week to maximize the chance of making contact with potential respondents. Over one-third of the interviews were completed on the first call, but one took as many as 28 calls to secure an interview. Table A-1 documents the numbers of individuals who were contacted, cooperated, and completed the interview.

While a response rate of 47 percent is reasonably high for a study of this type, it raises questions of nonresponse bias. That is, one might suspect that people who could not be contacted, would not cooperate with the interview, or did not complete it might have responded differently, on average, from people who completed the interview. If so, and if the differences are relevant to issues under investigation in the study, then one cannot make reliable inferences from the study sample to the population of the three urban Alaskan areas included in this study.

To investigate the potential for such bias, we compared the characteristics of the 800 respondents with known characteristics of the population (see Table A-2). Population estimates are based on the 1990 Decennial Census, with adjustments by information collected in the Current Population Survey in fall of 2001. The summaries in this table indicate that women are overrepresented among the survey respondents, while men, Asian/Pacific Islanders, and persons age 30-39 are underrepresented. Overall, however, there is considerable similarity between survey respondents and the population estimate on race, sex, and age characteristics. This similarity supports an assertion that the survey respondents are not substantially different from the nonrespondents. Nonetheless, the results reflect the attitudes of people who were willing to complete the survey.

A disproportional sample design and systematic nonresponse result is a measurable “design effect.” The design effect for the urban Alaska household telephone survey results in a margin of error of ± 3.8 percent. This means that in 95 of every 100 samples using the same methodology, estimated proportions based on the entire sample will be no more than 3.8 percentage points away from their true values in the population. However, design effects are only one source of error. For example, those people who chose to answer the survey questions may be different in some ways from people who chose not to respond, resulting in an unknown quantity of response bias on various survey questions.



TABLE A.1

DISPOSITION OF CALLS, ALASKA HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

3780	dialed numbers
-1977	non-working numbers
1803	working numbers
-425	"non-contact"—language/health barrier, incomplete callbacks
1378	contacted numbers (76.4%)
-488	refusals
890	cooperating (64.6%)
-47	ineligible
843	eligible
-43	interrupted, incomplete
800	completions (94.9%)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Response rate} &= \text{contacts} \times \text{cooperations} \times \text{completions} \\
 &= 76.4\% \times 64.6\% \times 94.9\% \\
 &= 46.8\%
 \end{aligned}$$

SOMER'S D: LOOKING AT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN QUESTIONS

In reviewing the survey results, we are frequently interested in knowing whether people who answer a particular way on one question also tend to answer a particular way on a different question. For example, past research has shown that people who have acquired more education are more likely to attend arts events than people with less education. This finding comes from looking at the relationship between two different variables—*education level* and *frequency of attendance*.

Somer's *d* is a statistic that shows the strength of the relationship between two variables with a small number of ordered categories. By "ordered," we mean that the question has categories that run in a meaningful way from low to high. Somer's *d* indicates the extent to which respondents who report high or low values on one variable also report high or low levels on another variable. For example, if we observe that tall people are very talkative and short people say very little at all, we would expect a high value of Somer's *d* for the variables *height* and *verbosity*. On the other hand, if tall and short people have roughly the same number of talkative and nontalkative types, we would get a low Somer's *d*, and we would conclude that there is no relationship between the two variables.



TABLE A.2

CHARACTERISTICS OF URBAN ALASKA HOUSEHOLD RESPONDENTS (N=800)

	Population Estimate	Survey Respondents
RACE		
White	600	616
Black	39	34
Asian/Pacific Islander	42	22
Hispanic/Latino	35	37
Other/Mixed	29	27
American Indian/Alaskan Native	55	55
Missing (did not report)	0	9
SEX		
Men	407	364
Women	393	436
AGE		
18-29	201	210
30-39	190	167
40-49	198	181
50-65	151	164
65+	60	65
Missing (did not report)	0	13

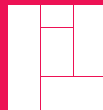
Somer's d runs from a value of 0.0 (no relationship) to 1.0 (perfect relationship), although it is usually quite low because of the conservative way in which it is calculated. A positive sign (+) in front of the number means that there is a *positive relationship* between the variables; that is, high values on one variable are associated with high values on the other. A negative sign (–) indicates a *negative relationship*; that is, high values on one variable go with lower values on the other variable, and vice versa.

A Somer's d value of less than –0.15 or more than +0.15 is worth paying attention to. For values closer to 0.0, the relationship is probably best thought of as weak or nonexistent. In footnotes throughout the report, we note relationships that meet or exceed this 0.15 threshold.

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