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ABSTRACT
This report describes and analyzes the socioeconomic characteristics of performing artists in the fields of acting, dancing, and music who were employed during both 1970 and 1980 . Using U.S. Census Bureau data, emphasis is placed on socioeconomic changes that occurred during this decade. The report consists of specific sections devoted to each of these occupations, an overview and summary of findings, and a review of research methodology. Findings indicate that: (1) except for dancing, women and minorities are not represented in the performing arts in numbers proportionate to their representation in the general populatior.; (2) performing artists have had to subsidize their earnings through either full-time or part-time jobs; (3) except for a very few performers, the performing arts" occupations are low-paying; (4) no formal education requirements existed for entry into the profession; and (5) while performing jobs require migration, employment opportunities were rather evenly distributed throughout the United States. The bulk of the report consists of 80 appended tables supplying parallel data for each of the 2 years studied. Twenty-two references are also included. (JHP)

# Employment status of performing artists 1970-1980 

## PREPARED FOR THE RESEARCH DIVISION NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS

MURIEL G. CANTOR, PH.D.reproduction quality

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This report describes and analyzes the socio-economic characteristics of performing artists, the actors, dancers and musicians who were working in 1970 and 1980, and how they changed over the decade. 1

The report will consist of a section on each occupation, an introduction describing the data bases that were used, an overview and summary of the findings, followed by a critical review of extant methodology and an Appendix with the Tables generated from the source tapes provided by the NEA Research Divisıon.

- Introduction
- Section I - Actors (1970) and Actor/Directors (1980)
- Section II - Dancers (1970-1980)
- Section III - Musicians/Composers (1970-1980)
- Summary and Overview
- Methodological Problems and Suggestions
- Appendix (Tables)

The Sections describe the occupational, income, residential, etc. status at particular times (1970 and 1980) for the three groups. Although membership in each group had undoubtedly changed over the intervening years, the data where possible were analyzed as though drawn for particular cohorts. Also, in addition to presenting findings in toto, the analysis will rely principally (as did Ellis, e.g. 1987) on data taken from cross-tabbed membersets linking gender (sex), ethnicity, income, employment status, etc. in different combinations (see Tables). Thus, the income and work experience of older black female musicians, for example,
will be compared with those of younger white male ones. The Tables were generated from source tapes provided by the NEA Research Division. In addition, data will be used from publications on the 1970 and 1980 Census and other interim and periodic reports from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the NEA Research Division.

## INTRODUCTION RAN BACKGROUND

Data for this report are primarily from the long form questionnaires ( 20 percent, 15 percent and 5 percent samples) used in both the 1970 and 1980 decennial census by the Bureau of the Census. The data were and still are collected for numerous reasons vital to the public and private sectors. However, although (to be explained) the occupatior.. 1 and industrial data on performing artistis obtained from Federal sources are not adequate to estimate their numbers as supply in the labor force and availability for work, they do help in projecting the demand for their talents and skills. One source of difficulty is the problem that groups with small memberships create for national sampling in terms of cost and logistics. The actual numbers of performing artists in the general population are so small that unless very large samples are drawn, the few there are may be under-selected, thereby leading to false conclusions about their locations, activities and status. For example, just $1,085,693$ persons ( 1.04 percent of the experienced civilian labor force) were found for the eleven arts-related occupations in the 1980 Census, probably a minimum estimate rather than a reaiistic
approximation of their actual numbers in the population (Footnote \#1; Ellis 1984, Tables 1 and Al). The number of performing arts workers was reported at less than a quarter million. However, in spite of the sampling error inherent in finding and sampling such small groups, the data the Bureau provides are still the single best empirical resource to discover how artist-workers behave in comparison with other workers in the labor force and how they are utilized in the American economy.

The way in which the Census Bureau defines participation in the labor force might also contribute to an under-count of persons with performing talents and skills: just those who earn their principal income at acting, dancing or music are included. Not listed are the "semi-pro's" -- those with principal incomes from other occupations but who..are paid to act in community playhouses, for example, or sing in barber-shop quartets or play in jazz combos. There are also amateurs, in the labor force or not, such as retirees and housewives, who perform or pursue artistic crafts and talents as hobbies. From that perspective, the "official" estimates of those who could earn income at artsrelated activities would be both low and inaccurate.

As noted, the focus of this report is on just three of the arts-related occupations: Actors (in 1980, Actors and Directors); Dancers; and Musicians (in both 1970 and 1980, Musicians and Composers). 2 Although questions could be raised why the Bureau of the Census uses certain procedures, categories and definitions to collect and report data on the labor force, the data on trie

Artistic Occupations in particular, especially on performing artisis, are probably the most problematic. 3 Some of the difficulty arises from the necessity of parceling out space for all the tables needed in Census reports. Consequently, the Bureau = can avoid too many separate reporting categories as well as gain reliability by assembling workers with similar talents and skills into larger reporting groups, no matter how diverse the job titles. Strip teasers are grouped with ballet dancers, radio producers with vaudeville actors, and church organists with guitar players and opera stars. 4 However, the resulting groups as composites of diverging backgrounds, training and work settings make it difficult if not impossible to describe the different occupational titles involved.

In addition to the decennial Census, the Bureau of the Census collects monthly data, known as the Current Population Survey (the CPS), for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Lator, by interviewing samples of approximately 60,000 households. Although the questionnaire used for the CPS resembles the longer form used for the decennial Census, again, 60,000 are too few households to provide reliable statistics on the participation of, for example, members of the smaller minority groups in the performing occupations. In addition, the steps required for gathering and coding the data could lead to further loss in accuracy. First, the occupational information that the field interviewers obtain may not be reliable. The coders then use the information which in some cases may be faulty to assign
those in the household to an occupation title and employment status. Those with two or more jobs are assigned to the occupation at which they work the greater number of hours. For example, a music student working more hours as a part-time sales clerk would be included in the CPS as a clerk even though he or she may be earning more money from playing weekends in bands. It is also possible that as students and without full-time jobs, they could be ignored as active participants of the labor force. There is room on the survey forms for just brief descriptive responses to questions on "the kind of work done" and "the most important activities or duties on the job." As a consequence, the coders, handicapped by inadequate responses, may leave out of the employed labor force bona-fide part-time performing artists or those still seeking their first jobs as performers. Borderline or ambiguous occupational status such as co-eristing jobs or hobbies from which income is earned cannot be accommodated. It is also not possible to determine whether performers who are not working as performers but are working at other jobs, have left their occupation permanently or just temporarily. 5 However, unlike the Census which is mostly self-administered, data from the monthly CPS are still considered more reliable because they are obtained through direct interviews.

In spite of these concerns, government, academic and union social scientists and economists still consider the information on employment and unemployment given in the Census and CPS basic to understanding the state of the economy and essential to
understanding employment trends and planning labor policy. The data also make it possible to demonstrate how opportunities for work in the various industrial sectors for performers increase or decrease over time, or could change in the future (Bradshaw 1986). For example, while the size of the experienced labor force increased between 1970 and 1980, the increase did not occur evenly throughout the economy. It occurred principally in the sectors serving the public, including the performing arts, not in those involved in basic production, such as Agriculture and Manufacturing.

The purpose of this report is to describe performing artists who were active members of the civilian labor force. The civilian labor force is the total of all classified as employed or unemployed. To provide a basis for comparison, the social and employment characteristics of women and minorities will be compared with those of the white male majority working in each of the performing arts groups. Although data more recent than 1980 are available from the CPS, they will not be used because as noted, its sample of approximately 60,000 households is too small to enable detailed analysis of smaller components of the labor force such as performing artists, and especially, relisble analysis of even smaller categories such as minority representation.

## Problems Encountered in Comparing 1980 to 1970 Data

The Bureau of the Census made changes in how it classified the performing arts occupations when it adopted the Standard

Occupational Classification System for the 1980 census. One could still compare data directly for Dancers and Musicians/Composers over the decade because their occupational categories did not chante. However, when Actors were combined with Directors, the opportunity was lost for tracking acting as a separate occupation and studying its changing status over time. (Directors were denied study as a separate occupation both in 1970 and 1980 because in 1970 they were in a catch-all category called Writers, Artists and Entertainers, Not elsewhere classified.) For example, Table 1 shows that the performing arts groups increased in size over the 10 year period but it was no longer possible to determine how much of the growth could be attributed to either the Actors and Directors as separate groups.

TABLE 1
PERFORMING ARTISTS IN THE EXPERIENCED LABOR FORCE - 1970 AND 1980

COUNT : 1970 PERF. ARTISTS COUNT : 1980 PERF. ARTISTS

|  | $14,140:$ | ACTORS AND DIRECTORS |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| ACTORS | 67,180 |  |
| MUSICIANS \& COMPOSERS | 96,537 | MUSICIANS \& COMPOSERS 140,556 |
| DANCERS | $6,924:$ | DANCERS |

Source - Table 1, Bradshaw 1984.
To resolve questions such as these, the Bureau selected a sample of 120,000 cases from the 1970 census and recoded them according to the 1980 occupational classification system. When the category of Actors/Directors was reconstructed, the combined total increased to a hypothetical 41,536. If the original total
for just Actors had been used, the percentage of increase to the 1980 total for Actors/Directors would have been a phenomenal 375 percent! However, the increased (adjusted) total of 41,536 gives a gröwth rate of 62 perıen:, an increase more compatible with that'for the entire Artist category, 51 percent (Bradshas 1984, Table 3). 6 However, such attempts at reconstruction, no matter how ingenious, must remain speculative unless the original Census data filed for the Actors in 1980 could be isolated for separate analysis.

Although most of the major data and findings have already been made available by other sources, when possible, this Report the data found in the Tables in the Appendix. 7 Where necessary, data from other (referenced) sources will be used to supplement data missing from the Tablec. (Unless otherwise essential to the discussion, percentages will be rounded.)

SECTION I--ACTORS AND ACTOR/DIRECTORS
The 1970 census showed 14,140 actors in the experienced civilian labor force, 8,213 (58 percent) males and 5,927 (42 percent) female. It was neither predominantly a male or female occupation. The unemployment rate for actors was also the highest for performing artists in the experienced labor force at the time, 33.4 percent, compared to 14.7 for dancers and 6.75 for musicians/composers (1970 Subject Reports, Table 51). Just 10 percent of actors, 12 percent of the males and 7 percent of the females were self-employed so that the vast majority had to work
for public or private organizations and enterprises 1970 Subject Reports , Table 43). The Theatre/Motion Picture and Radio/TV industrial sectors provided the bulk of employment for actors and the Theatre/Motion Picture and Eating/Drinking Place sectors for dancers. One must lcok to their structures as entertainment Industries to explain why unemployment rates were so much higher for actors and dancers than for musicians. All three offer just limited work assignments which lead to higher labor turnover. As Bert Freed, then a memier of the Board of the Screen Actors Guild, testified to a Congressional Subcommittee in 1971: "... on an average day something over 95 percent of all actors in the United States are unemployed. On an annual basis, 75 percent earn under $\$ 2,500$. No more than 10 percent [of SAG members]...earn $\$ 10,000$ a year or more..." (Hearings 1971, p. 45). Consequently, for the reasons already cited, the figures reported for unemployment are probably underestimates. Except for the few actors associated with permanent repertory companies or longrunning plays or television shows like soap operas, most work is seasonal (like summer theatre) or otherwise temporary. Even famous actors, for example, work for just the time it takes to film the sct:ne, in which they will appear. Thus, jobs are not only scarce, but there is an over-supply of actors seeking the jobs and television and film producers and directors are free to choose from that cnormous supply to fill the few they have available. The impossibility of balancing labor supply with job demand is reflected both in the figures on their unemployment and
in ihe number of weeks they worked. Male actors worked a median of just 37.9 weeks in 1969, and female actors even less, 28.5 weeks (1970 Subject Reports, Table 1). Just one in four male actors was able to work $50-52$ weeks in 1969 , 24 percent, and less than one in five Eemales, 17 percent (Table 70-16).
-The median age for male actors in 1970 was 35.1 and for females, 34.8 , which would suggest that overall the male actors were older ( 1970 Subject Reports, Table 1). However, using just medians can be deceptive. For example, according to Table 70-1 which compares male and female actors by race and 5-year age intervals, the highest percentage for minority female actors in the 16 to 24 year bracket, 33 percent, was higher than that for all males, 21. However, skipping over the 30 to 34 bracket (just 8 percent), 25 percent of the minority females were between 35 and 39 years of age, twice the percentage for all males, 12.

Looking at median years of school completed, it appeared in 1970 that male actors were better educated than females, 14.5 vs. 13.8 (1970 Subject Reports, Table 1). This was due primarily to more males finishing 4 years of college or more, 38 percent vs. 28 percent for women (Table 70-i). However, both genders had become better educated by 1980 , with more females finishing college. The percentage of males finishing college increased to 59 in 1980 while that for females doubled to 55 percent, nearly equal to the males (Table $80-7$ ). The percentage of males who had not finished high school also dropped ficm 10 in 1970 to 3 in

1980, and for females, from 8.4 percent to 3.4 (Tables 70-7, 807). It should be noted that this interest in higher education did not mean that advanced degrees had become a requirement for obtaining acting jobs. Rather, for those who could not afford or did not have access to private acting studios in metropolitan areas, college drama departments throughout the United States filled the function of trade schools for aspiring actors and actresses.

Male actors earned more money than actresses in 1969. the median for men, $\$ 6816$, and for women, $\$ 5021$ ( 1970 Subject Reports, Table 1). 8 The data in Table $70-37$ confirm that men had higher earnings because nearly half of the males, 48 percent, earned more than $\$ 10,000$ that year while just one in four females, 26 percent, earned that much. However, the median figures also conceal differences in income in favor of higher earnings for women. For example, less than 2 percent of male actors (all white) earned over $\$ 60,000$ in 1969 but 5 percent of all female actresses ( 8 percent from other minorities) earned that much (Tables 70-34, 37).9

Acting was predominantly a white occupation in 1970 and still was in 1980 . The percentage of white males was 32.5 percent in 1970 and, for females, 93.2 percent, with the largest minority group Black, 7.1 percent males and 5.1 percent females (Table 704). Although a few actors were reported as belonging to other minority groups such as American Indian and Chinese, their numbers were so small that they were lost when converted to
percentages. The percentage of Spanish origin actors was also negligible, just 2 percent male and 3 percent female (1970 Subject Reports, Table 2).

The 1980 census showed 67,180 actors and directors in the experienced civilian labor force, 44,049 males ( 66 percent) and 23,131 females ( 34 percent), a $375 \%$ increase over 1970. As noted, because the occupations were merged, one cannot determine how much of that increase can be allocated separately to growth in the numbers entering the fields of acting or directing. However, - en adjusted figures for 1970 are used, the increase for just actors is estimated to be 62 percent, more within the range of the increase for all' Artist occupations, 51 percent (Table 4, Ellis 1984). Merging the occupations also did not alter the racial composition of the occupational group; the whites still predominated, the percentage of white males remaining about what it was in 1970,92 percent and for females, dropping slightly to 90.6 percent (Table 80-4).

The new occupational category of actor/directors showed an increase in median income in 1979, to $\$ 12,529$ (Ellis 1987a, Table 3). The median figure compares with that of 13,005 found in Table 80-40. Males siill earned more than females, according to Ellis, 26 percent more (1987a, Table 4). This is borne out by the data in Table 80-34. Whiie one in five males ( 22 percent) were earning over $\$ 30,000$, less than one in ten females ( 8.2 percent) were in that earnings bracket.

Combining the occupations had also increased the number of younger females. Using 34 as a cut-off age, their percentage increased from 49 to 62 over the decade, an increase of 26.5 percint. Among minority female actors/directors, the increase of those under age 34 was a remarkable 88 percent even though they had started out younger than white women in 1970,58 percent (under age 34 ) compared to 48 percent (Tables 70-1, 80-1). The percentage of non-Black females also nearly doubled, although in 1980 they were still just 3.1 percent of the female group (Tables 70-4, 80-4). If we can assume that these women chose acting or directing in 1980 as lifelong careers, this would have represented an important, although still slight, shift away from control of the occupations by white males. In the absence of separate data for the fields, it is difficult to determine whether this increase could be attributed solely to the affirmative action programs that entertainment industries instituted for directing jobs or to the producers who began to use more minority players because of the growth of Blacks and other minorities in the audience.

Combining the occupations also ciropped the unemployment rate for the females from 32 perce:st in 1970 to 20 in 1980, a decrease of 60 percent. The rate for white males dropped even more, from 32 to 12 percent, while that for Black males remained about the same, 18 percent in 1970 and 17 percent in 1980 (Tables 70-10, 80-10). This decline in unemployment paralleled the growth of the entertainment industry which continued over the decade, for
example, the increase in radio and television stations and the production $j o b s$ they provided. 10 This inference is supported by the changes recorded in employment in industrial sectors. The $\stackrel{-}{-}$ percent of actors working in the Radio/Television sector was about 5 percent in 1970 but after directors were added for the 1980 Census, the percentage grew to 32 percent for men and 27 for women (Tables 70-19, 80-19). However, merging a group with fulltime jobs, direciing, with one subject to short-term work assignments, acting, migit have created a statisticai aríifact which gives the appearance of declining unemployment rates for actors but in reality they could have remained the same. For example, the same Tables show that 83 percent of the white male actors who were unemployed in 1970 were in the Theatre/Motion Picture sector and that percentage remained at about 81 for 1980. One could also speculate that the 1980 employment rate for directors would have been even higher if it had not been increased by combining their data with actors.) However, in spite of job opportunities for actors improving by 1980 , if one were to compare their rates of unemployment with the national rates for 1970 and $1980,4.8$ percent and 7.0 percent, they were high in 1970 and still so in 1980 (Statistical Abstracts, Table 637). The inclusion of directors with actors in the 1980 census not only obscurid the moves of actors between industrial sectors during the decade but how many had migrated from one part of the councry to others. 11 As in all occupations, the actorg probably migrated to where the majority of jobs were rlocated and if one
were to study the entertainment industry itself, for example, how the locations of television production centers changed over the decade, one could probably determine how many of the actors nigreted. It is not surprising that in 1970 approximately 60 percent of male and female actors worked either in the New York and California areas (Table 70-22). In 1980, even with the high percentage of missing data (see Footnote 11), the New York and Califcrnia areas still showed the highest concentrations although they added to just under 20 percent for the males and females (Table 80-22). Although the overall percentage dropped, again probably due to merging with directors whose work-locations were distributed more evenly throughout the country, New York and California (actually the Los Angeles area) still showed higher percentages than the other States due to the presence of actors. Ellis noted that nearly "... 15 percent of actors and directors moved across regions, mostly from the Northeast to West" (1987a, p. 17). Taking a logistical approach, that is, how many and to where the jobs shifted, Ellis' chart Direction of Net Migration Flows for Artists (1987a, Figure 1), takes on a different meaning. Rather than tracing the moves of the artist-workers, it could represent how structural changes in the art-industries affected employment opportunities. However, here again the analysis for just actors remains uncertain, because many could have maintained permanent legal and voting residences in one place while moving to or living temporarily in other cities as required by changing work opportunities. Thus, an actor could
have maintained a home in Connecticut while acting in plays in New York City and commuting to Los Angeles to make films. In such cases, residential and work place data cannot be considered congruent and are meaningless.

## SECTION II--DANCERS

Dancing was a predominantly female occupation in 1970 and still was in 1980 . The 1970 census showed 6,924 dancers in the experienced civilian labor force, with 82 percent of them female (1970 Subject Reports, Table 1). It still was in 1980 although the number of dancers had nearly doubled to 13,194. However, either more males were choosing dancing as their occupation during the decade or fewer females were entering it because the percentage of females dropped to 75 (Ellis 1984, Table 6). The occupation was also more female for minorities in $1970,87.5$ percent, and remained so although the percent also dropped, to 71.2 in 1980 (Tables 70-2, 80-2).

Dancers were also the smallest employment category in 1970 among performing artists and remained so in 1980. Among the reasons for their small number, aside from physical requirements and talent and the long years of training required, were the lack of economic incentives. The job market was not only uncertain but there was also little future for dancers who grew old

Like the other performing arts, dancing was predominantly a white occupation in 1970,86 percent. Blacks were the next largest group, 8.6 percent, followed by those of Spanish origin,
6.4 percent (not mutually exclusive of whites) ( 1970 Subject Reporte, Table 2). The Census reported no American Indian dancers which again could be due either to under-sampling or to coding procedure. The zero-projection was unrealistic because for example, tourists visiting Indian reservations in the Southwest know that traditional dances are performed as entertainment. Dancing also attracted more dancers of Spanish origin in 1970 than the other performing arts, 6.4 percent compared to 3.5 and 3.4 for actors and musicians/composers ( 1970 Subject Reports, Table 2).

Both male and female dancers earned low incomes in 1969 , their respective medians, $\$ 4421$ and $\$ 3469$ (1970 Subject Reports, Table 1). However, the medians conceal other group-specific data. For example, according to Table 70-35, no male Black dancer earned more than $\$ 1,000$ in 1969 while 44 percent of female Black dancers were earning between $\$ 5,000$ and $\$ 10,000$. Also, the only dancers earning over $\$ 60,000$ were white females or minority males from non-Black groups.

The median income of all dancers rose to 85805 in 1979 (Table 80-40). Ellis places it at 85296 (1987a, Table 3). However, because of erosion of earnings due to inflation, this was not real growth in income (see discussion below). Again, the only whites earning over 80,000 were female and in 1979, the only males earning that much were Black.

The rates of unemployment in 1970 for all male dancers, 17.6 percent, and all female dancers, 13.4 percent, were extremely
high when compared to the national rate (1970) of 4.94 (Table 7011; World Almanac, p. 128). However, the rate for white males taken separately was 19.4, and for minority males, zero. This lattềr-finding could have been due either to sampling error (the size sample used) or to the possibility that the work market at the time had absorbed the available supply. The possibility that it was sampling error is borne out by looking at the number of weeks minority male dancers worked in 1969. None had worked longer than 13 weeks while just 4 percent of (employed) white male dancers worked so few weeks, and as many as hals, 48 percent, found work for 50 to 52 weeks. However, the apparent difficulty that Black and other minority males faced in working steadily was not shared by Black and other minority females. While as many as 33 percent of them worked less than 13 weeks, 33 percent of the Black females and 40 percent of other minority females worked at least 48 weeks (Table 70-26).

The job market did not improve for Black and other minority male dancers during the decade. While the unemployment rate for all males remained stable, moving from 19.4 to 18.1, and that for white males declined slightly to 16.2, that for Black and other minority males rose to 36 and 19 percent respectively. Again, the job market was different for Black and other minority females whose unemployment rates dropped: from 31 to 22 percent, and from 37.5 to 16 (Tables 70-11, 80-11). However, the rate of unemploymer.t for Black males conceals an interesting discrepancy. While 20 percent worked less than 13 weeks, 55.5 percent found
work at least 48 weeks in 1979. Either the supply of minority male dancers grew too quickly to be absorbed in the job market or the better dancers simply found it easier to stay employed. For example, 60 percent of the unemployed Black males and 67 percent of the unemployed other minority males had worked less than 13 weeks but the rates dropped to 40 percent and zero at 50 to 52 weeks (Table 80-26).

The employment rate for all female dancers dropped. from 13.4 in 1970 to 8.3 , not much higher than the national rate (1980) of 7. 1 (Table 80-11, World Almanac, p. 128). The rate for whit females in 1970 had been 10.5, for Black females, 30.8, and for other minority females, 37.5. In 1980 , the rates were lower for all three groups, but that for Black females, 21.6 , remained much higher than that for the whites, 5.4. However, in their case as in the case of the male dancers, these figures might lead to false inferences. Examining the Tables on weeks employed, it is evident that those who worked fewer weeks during the prior year were also more likely to be unemployed at the time they were surveyed. As with the males, one can speculate that "good" dancers were kept working while "bad" ones had difficulty finding join and hanging on to them. Dancing was also not an occupation that opened opportunities for gelf-employment. More than 94 percent of the dancers, 96 percent of the males and 94 percent of the females worked for private and public organizations or enterprises (1970 Subject Reports, Table 43).

Dancing was a decidedly young occupation in 1970. Seventynine percent of the males and 93 percent of the females were 34 and younger, and two-thirds of the females were 24 years old and younget (Table 70-2). Dancers also tended to be younger when compared to other performing artists, especially the women. For example, 62 percent of the female dancers in 1970 were age 24 years and under, compared to 23 percent for female actors and 26 percent for female musicians/composers (Table 70-1, 70-3). The percent for minority femaie dancers age 24 and younger was even higher, 67 percent. In 1980 , the percentage of males 34 and younger remained nearly the same, 81 percent, while for females, it dropped slightly to 88 percent (Table 80-2). The percentage of females 24 and younger also dropped to 50 (49.7). It is possible that one reason for the 4.5 percent increase in females 35 and older working as dancers, 7.3 to 11.8 , is that some of the 25 year-olds working in 1970 had "aged" on the job and were still working in 1980.

The principal change in educational attainment during the decade was that more dancers had gone on to college. In 1970, the percentages of dancers completing just 4 years of high school was 41 for males and 46 for females, and 50 percent of the males and 22 percent of the females had had one or more years of college. However, in 1980 , fewer had completed high school, 26 percent of the males and 40 percent of the females, while more had gone on to college, 64 percent of the males and 39.5 of the females (Tables 70-8, 80-8).

There was a marked gender difference in the type of industrial sectors male and female dancers worked for in 1970. Just over half of the males ( 56 percent) worked for the Theatre/Motion Picture sector while half of the females 849 percent) worked in Eating/Dr!nking Places. Just 15 percent of the males worked for the Eating/Drinking Place sector and 34 percent of the females for Theatre/Motion Pictures (Table 70-17). In 1980, over half ( 53 percent) of the males were still working for the Theatra/Motion Picture sector tut jobs in Eating/Driniking Places had dropped to 7.5 percent (Table $80-17$ ). That represented a shift in employment to Miscellaneous Entertainment Services which tripled from 9 percent in 1970 to 27.5 in 1980. This shift occurred for female dancers too. The percentage working in Eating/Drinking Place jobs was halved to 24 percent while working in the Miscellaneous Entertainment Services sector rose from 8 to 21 percent. Employment in the Theatre/Motion Picture sector also increased by 10 percent for females, to 44.

However, one should not take these figures at face value because the structure of the entertainment industries provides an uncertain and varying job market for dancers. Tc earn a living from dancing, dancers must be willing to go from job to jot and from sector to sector to find work as the jobs arise. They must even be willing to work simultaneously in more than one sector. The entertainment industries cannot provide and guarantee the type of full-time, salaried jobs that the typical business can offer. Consequently, the majority must earn their livelihood by
taking the job offered, no matter which sector and where the job is located. The sector that they happen to be working in at the time of a survey would be the one recorded for census purposes. This situation, as with actors, makes it difficult to determine migration patterns for dancers, and missing data are again a problem. For example, 32.1 percent of the female dancers were working in California and 5.4 percent in New York in 1970 (Table 70-23) In 1980, those percentages changed to 4.3 percent for California and 4.9 percent for New York (Table 80-23). Either the industry changed and fewer female dancers were needed in movie and television production in California by 1980 or with data missing for 61 percent of the sample, the data are too unreliable to draw conclusions about migration. (One could of course distribute the unknowns proportionately to the States and try again but it is dangerous to stack inferences.) One could also take the data at face value and conclude that the reason that the number of dancers nearly doubled between 1970 to 1980 (from 6,924 to 13,194 ) is that the job market had shifted from concentration in just ? few locations to a more even national distribution.

SECTION III--MUSICIANS AND COMPOSERS
Musicians and composers (henceforth referred to as musicians) were the largest of the performing arts occupations both in $1970,96,537$, and in $1980,140,556$. Approximately onethird were females in 1970 ( 34 percent), and it reinained so in

1980 (31 percent). Their median income in 1970 was also lower than that of the males, $\$ 1395$ vs. 3668 , 70 percent lower. Also, ranking in terms of income, the median for female musicians was not only the lowest among actors, dancers and musicians, both male. and female, but it ranked lowest for all artist occup:ions (1970 Subject Reports, Table 1).

As in the other performing arts, whites predominated among musicians in 1970 , 92 percent, and in 1980 , 90 percent lamong men. 91 percent, and women, 95). Blacks were 6.8 percent, Spanish origin, 3.4 percent, and the remaining minorities less than one percent. Males also outnumbered women, two to one for the whole group, whites alone and other minorities. However, the ratio for Black males over Black women was higher, four to one. In 1980, the ratios remained about the same for whites and Blacks but it shifted higher for the group as a whole, 2.4 to one, and for other minorities, to five to one. (1970 Subject Reports, Table 2; Table 70-12, 80-12).

Comparing median ages, female musicians tended to be older than the males in $1970,37.5$ vs. 28.9 . This was borne out by comparing the percentages of musicians over and under the age of 34 . While 63.4 percent of the males $(63 \%$ white, $69 \%$ Black and $53 \%$ other minority) were 34 and younger, less than half of the females, 46.2 percent, were $(46 \%$ white and $48 \%$ Black). However, females from other minorities also tended to be younger, 55.5 percent (Table 70-6, 80-6). While overall the males were still younger than the females in 1980 , 68.5 percent 34 and younger
$(63 \%$ white, $61 \%$ Black, and $65 \%$ other minority), compared to 52.2 percent females in that age group, the number of younger females especially from Black and other minority groups entering the proféssion increased. Although the percentage of white females 34 and jounger remained stable at 51.3, those for Black and other minority women rose to 64 and 72 (Table 80-6).

The female musicians were also better educated than the males in 1970 , showing median years of school of 13.6 compared to 12.9 for the men ( 1970 Subject Reports, Table 1). This is confirmed by looking at the numbers of those who completed high school or graduated from college. In 1970, the percentages of male musicians who completed 4 years of high school and four or more years of college were 27 and 22 , while the percentages for female musicians were higher, 28 and 28.5. Female musirians maintained their educational advantage in 1980 because while the percentage of men with four or more years of college grew 10 percent to 33 , the percentage of females grew 18.5 percent, to 47 (Tables 70-9, 80-9).

Of all the performing artists, musicians had the lorest rate of unemployment in 1970 , just 6.3 percent, compared to 14.7 percent for dancers and 33.4 percent for actors. (1970 Subject Reports, Table 51). However, this low rate did not mean that the ma.jority of musicians had been earning adequate livelihoods. For example, as many as 51 percent had worked less than 30 hours in a prior week and 32 percent less than 15 hours (Table 70-15). Ordinarily, one would expect that type of finding because many
jobs, in night clubs for example, require musicians to work just on week-Ends and in evenings. Thus, musicians working five to seven nights a week might consider themselves working "full-time" although they might work less than 30 hours. However, with just 14 percent of the males and 5 percent of the females working in Eating/Drinking Places, it is obvious that the overall job market was not providing adequate employment (Table 70-18). This was also evident in that just four in ten, 39 percent of the men and 37 percent of the women, were able to work 50 to 52 weeks in 1969 (Table 70-27). Also, the job market did not improve significantly over the decade because the percentage of musicians able to work as many as 50 to 52 weeks in 1979 remained at 40 for both genders (Table 80-27).

Although male musicians on the whole fared better than the females in 1969 (earning more money, working more weeks and as will be seen, more likely to be employed in the higher-paying entertainment sector of the economy), compared to the total of artist occupations, they did not work as many weeks or earn as much ( 1970 Subject Reports, Table 1). Also, there was probably a relationship between the lower rate of employment of women and their low earnings because of the different sectors they and men worked in (Tables 70-12). The majority of male musicians worked in the entertainment and recreation industry while over half of the women worked for religious (church) groups (53 percent) with the option of steadier work but lower (non-union) wages.

Consequently, as in the case of dancers, there were two occupations, one for men and another for women, with a marked gender difference in the types of industrial sectors they worked in böth in 1970 and 1980. In 1970, approximately half of the males (53 percent) worked for the Theatres/Motion Picture sector with lesser numbers working for Eating/Drinking Places, 14 percent, and Religious Organizations, 14 percent. Conversely, over half of the females (53 percent) were working for Religious Organizations while 23 percent were in the Theatre/Motion Picture sector (Table 70-21). The disparity held up in 1980 although the percentage of males working in the Theatre/Motion Picture sector rose to 63 (:rpresenting a shift from Eating/Drinking Places and religious Orgarizations sectors). Also, enough females had shifted sectors to begin to equate the Religious Organizations and Theatre/Motion Picture sectors, 43 and 36 percent (Tables $80-$ 20).

The data for the trade-off that female musicians made of lower income for job security can be found in Tables 70-18 and 80-18. Of the females working 50 to 52 weeks in 1970, 72 percent worked for Religious Organizations and just 17 percent in entertainment sectors, Theatre/Motion Picture and Eating/Drinking Places. Over half of the male musicians working 50 to 52 weeks, 59 percent, worked in those entertainment sectors while just 20 percent worked for religious groups. Those percentages held up for males and females in 1980 , for males 65 percent in entertainment sectors/17.5 percent for religious groups, and for
females, 61 percent for religious groups/26 percent for Entertainment sectors.

Again, as in the case of the dancers, because of the structure and pay-scales of the entertainment sectore, the data cannot be relied on to present the actual suatus of full or parttime employment opportunities for musicians. Just as actors and dancers, musicians can go from job to job and from sector to sector as jobs arise. We are handicapped in that one cannot determine from the census data exactly how many musicians with full-time employment have continuing jobs year to year with the same organizations or businesses, although there are clues in Tables such as 70-21 and 80-21. 12 Because many must earn a living by taking the job available, they must be willing to move between sectors as the opportunities arise. Also, again, as in the case of actors and dancers, the sectors they work in at the of a survey would be the ones reported.

Musicians in 1970, unlike actors (12 percent) and dancers (4 percent), were also more likely to report themselves as selfemployed, 29 percent ( 1970 Subject Reports, Table 51). However, it is not clear from the data available whether those musicians actually owned businesses employing other musicians, for example, or used the status for tax purposes or simply used the label as another term for free-lancing because they did not have salaried jobs. We also do not know the extent to which the percentage reported for self-employment was determined by the presence of composers in the group. Composers, unlike most actors/directors,
dancers and musicians, can be "self-employed" because, like authors and painter/sculptors, they can create (cultural) goods which they can then sell to support themselves. Musicians, on the other hand, with just services to sell, unless they want to bother with self-management, must work for others or hire themselves out. as casual workers.

A chronic condition of the occupation over the decade was underemployment, defined as working less than full-time (according to the Bureau, less than 35 hours a week). Using a stricter standard, 29 hours a week or less, 51 percent of all male and 78 percent of all female musicians were underemployed during the reference week in 1970 (Table 70-15). Although faced with the problem of missing data for the 1980 sample, the greater percentages of men and women, 24 and 20 , worked just 15 to 29 hours a week (Table 80-15). However, longer work-weeks for some males were not uncomnon. For example, 12 percent of the males in 1970 and 13 percent in 1980 worked over 40 hours a week. However, the disparity between the sexes remained outstanding. For example, just 3 percent of the females in 1970 and 6 percent in 1980 worked that many hours. This is another difference that can be attributed to their employment in different industrial sectors.

However, attention must also be paid to race differences. In comparison to white female musicians in 1980, fewer Black females worked 15 to 29 hours a week and more were working 40 hours. The letter was also true for Black male musicians, more of whom were
working 40 hours a week than white males. A clue to this disparity can be found by comparing the industrial sectors for female white and Black musicians. While white females worked 47 percent for Religious Organizations and 33 percent for the Theatre/Motion Picture sector, the percentages reversed for Black females, who worked 45 percent for the Theatre/Motion Picture sector and 30 percent for Religious Organizations (Table 80-21). Presumably, the Theatre/Motion Picture sector in 1980 offered longer work weeks than Religious Organizations.

Although musicians were the largest of the performing arts occupations in 1969, cheir overall median income was lower than that for actors and dancers and female musicians earned the least for their gender (see Bradshaw 1984, Table 6 and Table 2 below). It should also be noted that while inflation eroded the buying power of the income of the male musicians by 25 percent, the earnings of female musicians actually outraced inflation by 13 percent. In spite of that, their median income was just $\$ 3186$, a level of income that was obviously inadequate. One in three male musicians ( 33 percent) and over half of the females ( 58 percent) earned less than 85000 in 1979 . Just 4 percent, mostly male, were able to earn 40,000 or more (Table $8 C-30$ ).

SUMMARY AND OVERVIEW

## Representation of Women and Minorities

Except for dancing where women were in the majority, women and minorities were not represented in the performing arts in numbers proportionate to their numbers in the general population.

However, the situation is problematic. The data suggest that because women and minorities had to take jobs that white males rejected, they tended to work in less valued sectors which also paideless. Therefore, one would have to conclude that in terms of opportunities and earnings, patterns of discrimination did exist for women and minorities in the performing arts. However, the data also show that certain of the groups were favored for work in particular settings which suggests that the labor market for performers was (and probably still is) far too complex for the usual criteria for discrimination to apply. Ordinarily, consumers of manufactured produc's will show little interest in the cultural backgrounds of the workers, but for public appearances, the cultural backgrounds of the performers might be essential to the type of entertainment offered. Thus, there can be no universal or absolute barriers to employment for all performers in a pluralistic society such as the United States because the entertainment settings and resources generated by each cultural group create job niches for their members which members of other minority cultures or the majority culture cannot fill. 13 Thus, one must look beyond the overall percentages of hiring to examine the hising paiterns and opportunities peculiar to the minisectors of entertaining within the overall sectors. Rather than being monolithic, the labor market is a matrix of large and small segments which allow performers the choice of competing in multiple sectors with members of the majority, other minorities or their own.

## Work Experience

This was discussed in detail in the separate sections. However, the data indicate that a minority of performing artists had jobs which provided 35 + hours per week for 50 to 52 weeks per year. It was at best a casual labor force which more of ten than not had to subsidize their earnings as performing artists by working at either full-time or additional part-time jobs.

## Earnings

Except for a very few performers, the performing arts occupations were low-paying at best. Although the mean income for actors/directors in 1979 was about $\$ 18,463$, for the reasons stated above, one does not know how well that figure represents the earnings of the actors in the group. 14 For dancers, it was $\$ 8290$, and for musicians/composers, 89423 (Table 80-40). One problem here (as with all occupations providing personal services) is that we do not know to what extent these incomes were understated for Census purposes and perhaps also to mislead the IRS. It is not uncommon, for example, for pianists and strip teasers to entertain at private functions and receive payments in cash which go unreported. It is possible also that some performers participate in the "underground" economy where they barter their performances for goods and services instead of cash.

In terms of Constant Dollars, the earnings of all Artists declined 37 percent between 1969 and 1979 , for men, 29 percent less, and for women, 14 percent less (Table 6, Bradshaw, 1984).

Table 2 compares Constant Dollars for the separate performing arts groups, using 1.98 as the inflation index for the decade.

TABLE 2
EARNINGS IN CCNSTANT DOLIARS (MEDIANS)

| Occupation | 1969 | 1979 | 1979* | Diff | \% Diff |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -Male- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Actor/Actor-Dir | 5816 | 14526 | 13496 | 1030 | $+7.6$ |
| Dancers | 4421 | 6952 | 8754 | 1802 | -20.6 |
| Musicians/Comp | 4668 | 6909 | 9243 | 2334 | -25.3 |
| -Female- |  |  |  |  |  |
| Actor/Actor-Dir | 5021 | 9159 | 9942 | 783 | $-7.9$ |
| Dancers | 3469 | 4970 | 6869 | 1899 | -27.6 |
| Musicians/Comp | 1395 | 3186 | 2762 | 424 | +13.3 |
| * Projected 1979 Income - 1970 S X Inflation Index of 1.98 The Table shows that only the earnings of the male |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Astors/Directors and female Musicians/ Composers kept pace wit |  |  |  |  |  |
| inflation over the decade although the actual "increase" for mal Actor/Directors is questionable because earnings for Directors |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| had not been included in the data for 1970. Consequently, the |  |  |  |  |  |
| "increase" for male actors could have been due just to the |  |  |  |  |  |
| inclusion of the higher earnings of directors while the "declin for female actor/directors might have been due to the fact that |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| directing was still a predominantly male occupation, and femal |  |  |  |  |  |
| actors out-numbered female directors. If just the earnings for |  |  |  |  |  |
| Actors could have been computed, it is possible that no increa |  |  |  |  |  |

would have been shown or even that inflation had created a loss in earning power. The increase in earnings shown for female musicians was also more apparent than real because their 1969
=
income was so low that, even with the increase, their 1979 earnings were still not sufficient for some to stay above the poverty threshold.

Comparing these 1979 income figures with the poverty threshold figures used for $1979, \$ 3686$ for single person households and 84723 for two persons (Detailed Pop. Chars., Table, p . $\mathrm{B}-20$ ), many performers, single and married, probably fell below the thresholds. Table 3 uses $\$ 5000$ as a cutoff figure to determine the percentages of males and females getting close to the thresholds. The percentages for female Dancers and Musician/Composers are so large that undoubtedly many would have qualified.

TABLE 3
INCOMES UNDER $\$ 5,000$ IN 1979
Occupation
Male\%
Female\%

| Actor/Directors | 15 | 25 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Dancers | 31 | 47 |
| Musician/Composers | 33 | 58 |

Source: Table 80-28, 29, 30 .

## Self-Employment

As Table 4 shows, except for some musicians/composers, the majority of performing ariists were not seif-empioyed in 1979.

TABLE 4
$\dot{\square}$
SELF-EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN 1979

| Occupation | Self-Employed \% |
| :--- | :---: |
| Actor/Directors | 16 |
| Dancers | 13 |
| Musician/Composens | 37 |
| Source: Table C-1, Ellis (1986) |  |

It is possible that true "self-employment" might not be possible for the majority of performing artists because the entertainment industries are so decentralized that intermediaries and management structures must be relied on to find work opportunities. Some also might have listed themselves as "selfemployed" because it was advantageous for tax purposes. For others, the term might have been synonymous for free-lancing. Industry of Employment

Analysis of the data showed such marked differences in the work experience of males and females in dancing and music that it would be worthwhile to analyze the gender-data as though fou: occupations were involved, not two. There might even be more than four because the work experience of racial and ethnic groups differ enough to warrant separate analysis.

However, overall, male and female actors and directors in 1980 worked principally in the Theatre/Motion Picture and

Radio/Television sectors of the economy, with either simultaneous employment or movement between the sectors as work opportunities arose. 15 Male dancers worked principally in the Theatre/Motion Picture sector and for Miscellaneous Entertainment Services. Female dancers also worked in those sectors in addition to Eating/Drinking Places where they were employed over male dancers by a three to one ratio. Male musicians/composers were employed principally in the Theatre/Motion Picture sector while many females, in addition to that sector, worked also for Religious Organizations.

## Educational Attainment

There are apparently no formal educational requirements for starting work in the performing arts. This is made possible by the tremendous variety of job titles and employment settings open to aspiring artists. However, the majority of actors, dancers and musicians did go on to college $185 \%, 64 \%$ and $64 \%$ - Table $80-7$, 8 , 9) because apparently performing arts departments on U.S. campuses had become the trade schools of the occupations.

## Migration Patterns

Unlike the typical job where it is expected that employees would reside nearby, the jobs offered performing artists could be anywhere and require mobility. Therefore, data from different years comparing places of residence to find migration patterns can lead to erroneous conclusions. 16 Performing artists can maintain permanent residences in one area (for legal purposes) while working more or less Eull-time in others. The issue is also
moot because except for certain industrial sectors which concentrate their production and activities in particular locations (such as Los Angeles and New York City for Thealre/fotion Picture work and Radio/Television), tre Tables (70 and $80-22,23,24$ indicate that employment opportundties were more or less distributed rather evenly throughout the country. METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AND SUGGESTIONS

The number of performing artists in the labor force increased substantially in the decade ccuered by this report. This increase reflected two phenomena: one, a general increase of workers in the knowledge and information sub-sectors of the service sector of the economy, and the other, with exparision of the economy and overall increase in population, the increase in employment opportunities in the entertainment and recreation industries to serve the growing audience. Not only did the actual numbers of workers increase but performing artists showed a much higher proportion of growth than most othe" occupational groups. Also, as noted in the Introduction, the data used for this report are of limited use in describing the total population of artists in American society. Because of the particular work characteristics, such as the causal work and in many cases, unreported part-íime employment, performing artists are likely to be under-sampled in many cases. These data can tell far more about demand for performing artists than about supply. Also it should be remembered that the data were collected during the census week, the first week in April for both 1980 and 1970. It
would take a far nore developed inquiry than now available into the industries that employ performing artists to know whether employment is higher or lower during that week than others during the fear. This analysis tells us just about who was working as performing artists during that week.

The sampling data and procedures row in use were devised to provide detailed and dependable information about labor market behavior. However, the actual numbers of performing artists in the United States are so small that only the largest socioeconomic categories and variabies usea to describe them will allow accurate and reliable estimates. Even then, because of the enormous variety in type of performing work and the settings they work in, the statistics and dessriptions derived from sich large caiegories are meaningless for the single case. Merging data from singular job categories into broad occupational categories makes direct analysis of those sub-categories difficult, if not impossible. Exc pt for the few with steady, full-time jobs in performing arts, we are as seriously handicapped in obtaining useful knowledge about all performing artists as we are about migrant agricultural workers or all those who live on unreported earnings from the underground economy. At best, we are dealing with severely limited data to describe the working conditions for performing artists and their contribution to the labor economy.

The formula used to define unemplevment also underestimates their number. The Bureau restricts the term "unemployed" to just those who are available to work and looking for jobs.

Consequently, it dor 3 not count as unemployed those who have given up looking for work. Inus, artists moving in and out of the civilian labor force as casual workers, taking performing jobs as they $=$ become available, who periodically become discouraged when there is no opportunity to work at their craft, can "disappear" from the active performing labor force. Althougn the figures reported on unemployment for artists were generally higher than for other professionals (see 1970 Subject Reports, Table 1) they might even have been higher if the Bureau had recognized them as members of the reserve labor force, who could be unemployed. The difficulty arises partially because the work typically available for performing artists is at best part-time, seasonal or periodic. For example, one-third of the female dancers and one-fifth of the males reported that they had less than half a year's work in 1969, and also, approximately one-third, less than 29 hours a week ( 1970 Subject Reports) Tabies 11 and 45). The lack of full-time work creates ambiguity in coding because as with all periodic workers, interviewers and coders must decide whether their status between jobs should be classified as "unemployed." The decision is even more difficult when artists between jobs are undecided whether or when to look for another. The coding rules drop those without jobs and not looking for work from the labor force. Also, if they took other jobs between ferforming assignments, for example, as store clerks or waiters, that work activity would determine their occupational category rather than their basic occupational preference and commitment.

Because "occupation" was defined by the work the performers actually did during a reference week, their self-descriptions as "performing artists" ran the risk of being ignored. A more realystic picture of the employment status of the artists would emerge if the Bureau of the Census were to collect its data on artists using an approach more sensitive to the self-declared and contiauing occupational identity of the artist and the casual working envircnment that performing work involves. 17 The approach now used makes it impossible to ascertain whether artists working at other jobs were on temporary leave or discouraged by the lack of earning opportunities in the performing arts, had left the field permanently. 18

The contenticin here is :hat errors due to under-sampling and built-in limitations in the questionnaires and interview schedules used to collect data, along with the structural feature of casual work for ferforming artists will always lead to underreporting of the actual numbers of artists (supply), Thus, attempts to determine changes or trends in employment are prone to error because the data reported could reflect actual underlying increases or decreases or rather might be reflecting problems inherent to the sampling or coding process. Although Census data are cited that the artist population increased by 81 percent between 1970 and 1980, the accuracy of that finding can be called into question because of such problems (National Endowment for the Arts 1983). The increase would probably have been larger if data collection techniques more suitable to the
working environments of performing artists (and other workers in the casual labor force) had been used.

Although for the reasons stated above, it is not possible withe the current approach to assemble exact data, there are methods and data available which could supplement census data to provide more accurate information about the supply of performing artists and their labor market behavior. Data should also be gathered from unions, other professional associations, and professional schools and training programs regularly, possibly every five years. In addition, if funds were available, a special sample survey of the population should be undertaken to discern career patterns and work histories in more depth, especially of the age/gender/race groups on career tracks apart from each other who occupy different niches in the performing world. Not only would it benefit those who wish to know more about the careers of artists, it would also benefit all those who are interested in how the labor force, taken as a whole, adjusts to varying work opportunities and industrial conditions. There is some indication from these as well as other data that many people go from one occupation to another, especially since the industrial structure has changed so dramatically toward emphasizing the service sector in the last twenty years.

Also, the data that are available provide little usable information on the migration patterns of performing artists. Knowing where respondents lived five years before the census week tells little about their actual migration $p r^{\prime}$ terns as workers,
especially if they remain domiciled in one area while traveling to others to work. The special census suggested above. would provide more and better detailed information. A simple example illustrates the ambiguity that arises from the data as they are presently obtained. Ten percent of all dancers leave Los Angeles for New York. A different ten percent simultaneously leave New York for Los Angeles. The moves cancel each other out. On paper, no migration occurred. In reality, one-fifth of the dancers migrated. The instability, mobility and turnover intrinsic to the worlds of acting, dancing and music make the data on their working status more chaotic than orderly. It is impossible to compare fields of shifting targets at different times. We are dealing with occupations in which, simultaneously, workers retire and are replaced, others leave the field and return, some work only where they live, others travel and return, others migrate and $\equiv t a y, ~ o t h e r s m i g r a t e ~ a n d ~ r e t u r n, ~ a n d ~ s t i l l ~ o t h e r s ~ a r e ~ a l w a y s ~$ traveling without a permanent residence. One cannot find consistency in an occupation where data on. the work status and careers of middle-aged female pianists playing church organs in home towns are merged with those for steel drum band players who live and work on cruise ships in the Caribbean.

Also, to find out more details about the employment and unemployment of performing artists, a special survey on the industries hiring performers should be conducted to find out more about industrial hiring practices and standards, variations in wages and work opportunities for women and minorities. As noted
throughout this report, there is no way at present to find out how careers progress or what the patterns of success or failure are in any of these occupational categories. One possibility would be to use time-series methodology, for example: long-term follow-up of cohorts as in public health studies. One would start by creating typologies of artists for each of the performing occupations. One would then establish cohorts within classes of those typologies to track individuals over time. The approach would provide harder data on the types and amounts of migration that can occur as well as delineate the types of career patterns possible and how those patterns may vary among the races, genders, and occupatlons.

It then becomes necessary to supplement the data by from other sources, for example, union/ guild and professional organization membership rolls. Some data can also be found in foundation, academic and institutional reports (in some cases, qualitative studies), when available. Although the latter are useful for generating hypotheses about occupational trends, the data from organizations when properly used assure more reliable estimates of employment status. To our knowledge, no studies have been issued comparing the accuracy of public and private-source data.

Whatever the features that set artistic occupations apart from other professions and occupations, they remain subject to the same political, social and economic forces governing the availability of work in the job market. This holds true for
performing artists as well although some might believe that having unique talents to ofifer frees them from the constraints which those in ordinary jobs face. Instead they also gain the stress of becoming dependent on the information and entertainment industrial structures that provide work so that they can earn a livelihood as artists. The history of the House Un-American Activities Committee with the black lists it generated al_u shows the occupations vulnerable to political influence as well. Thus the puzzling relationship between employment and unemployment for all workers is even more perplexing when the analysis is limited to just performing artists.

This report shows that although the supply of available artists seems to be under-reported, the economic conditions for most performing artists is substandard when compared to other workers in the society. The median income for both dancers and musician/composers is below the poverty line, and the median income for actor/directors at the edge. No doubt if directors were separated out from the actors, the median income for actors would fall as well. As noted earlier, median income is not a good measure, but the Tables on income show that few performing artists earn incomes comparable to those of other professional workers. The data show that most performing artists are poorly paid and have little job security and that just a few are among the highest paid people in American society. The person who made the most money from acting during 1985 and 1986 was Bill Cosby. However, the numbers of performing artists who made over $\$ 60,000$
was small $c$ impared to the number of all professionals who earned over that amount, but when the rare performing artist becomes a star, the salary plus other commercial opportunities are enorms, pointing out once more how difficult it is to consider economic conditions and opportunities for performing artists using the same data sources as used for the entire labor force. The discussion in this Report has focused also on the difficulties of trying to determine who performing artists are and where and how often they work when employed. Much could be learned about employment by studying the records and reports of organizations which have jurisdiction in their workplaces, such as Actors ${ }^{\text {Equity, Screen Actors Guild, and the Directors Guild }}$ of America, especially their pension and welfare funds. However, again, such data provide little information on the causes of unemployment, especially structural unemployment due to changes in the industrial sectors. To understand both employment and unemployment of actors, dancers, and musicians, one must understand the changes in the structure of their jobs in the industries and economic sectors in which they work. As the structure of the entertainment industries has changed, so has and will employment for actors, dancers, and musicians. Therefore to simply use Census deta on employment and unemployment figures, industrial sectors, residence and migration without thorough and concurrent analyses of economic and industrial trends in the two major industrial employers of performing artists, the movie and television industries, yields little useful information for
planning purposes. Related to structural unemployment among performing artists are cultural as well as economic conditions. For example it is well documented that more acting roles are writiten for men than for women, thus contribuing to the scarcity of work for women in the movie and television industries. This and other reasons may be why anan female performing artists, especially dancers, to continue in their occupations were found working in sectors with lower status and poorer pay. It also suggests that those working in the performing arts fall into two socio-economic groups, one small and advantaged, and the other large and disadvantaged. The group with advantages work regularly and have relatively high incomes. The, sadvantaged are more likely to be unemployed or be members of the working poor, without either sufficient work.or income to rise above the poverty level.

## NOTES

1. Actors were combined with Directors for the 1980 Census while Musicians were combined with Composers for both. The list of Artist occupations in 1970 included Actors; Architects; Art-Drami-Music Teachers (post-secondary); Athletes and kindred workerś; Authors; Dancers; Designers; Editors/ Reporters; Musicians/Composers; Painters/Sculptors; Photographers; Public Relations Specialists/Publicity Writers; Radio/Television Announcers; and Writers, Artists, and Entertainers, n.e.c. (not elsewhere classified). In 1980, the list included Actors/Directors; Announcers; Architects; Art-Drama-Music Teachers (post-secondary); Authors; Dancers; Designers; Musicians/Composers; Painters, Sculptors, Craft-Artists and Artist Printmakers; Photographers; and Artists, Performers and Related Workers, n.e.c.
2. The new occupational classification system used for the 1980 census was based on the Federal Standard Occupational Classification Manual issued in 1977 and revised in 1980. The Manual was a project of the Office of Management and Budget to assure comparability in occupational statistics throughout government agencies. When the Bureau of the Census adopted it for the 1980 census, it changed some of the classifications and occupational tities used in 1970, including Actors and Directors.
3. The survey of occupations conducted every three years for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Occupational Employment Statistics Survey, will not be discussed.
4. The specific job titles included in the Artist Occupation Codes for the 1980 census were 40 for Actors and Directors, 22 for Dance:s and 60 for Musicians and Composers (Ellis 1984, Appendix B).
5. For this reason, one must be wary of the data used in publications such as Employment and Unemployment of Artists: 1970-1975 (NEA 1976). For example, the Bureau reported 140,556 musicians and composers for the 1980 Census but the American Federation of Musicians (NY, NY) claimed 330,000 as members (World Almanac, 1983).
6. The NEA Research Division found that the total of Hriters, Artists and Entertainers grew at a compounded annual growth rate of $5.7 \%$ between 1970 and 1975 (NEA 1976, Report \#1). Using that rate to project increase, it estimated that the labor force of artists would double in 12.5 years. However, that rate would have severely underestimated the number of actors in 1980 because the 21,000 projected, as one-third of the total, defies common sense. There would have been two directors for every actor.

The membership figures provided by the Actors' Equity Association, 28,000 , and the Screen Actors Guild, 53,000, are more helpful, in spite of overlap (World Almanac 1983).
7. The data in the Tables were obtained from source tapes (Households and Persons---Artist Extract Files) provided by the NEA Research Division. It will be noted that certain findings differ slightly from other published data because of the different sized samples that could have been used (e.g. 3 or 5percent samples) and rounding.
8. There is a serious problem in using medians from different sized samples to estimate group earnings. For example, the median income for all Actors in Table 70-40 is $\$ 3500$ but the figure is far below those found for men and women in Table 1 , 1970 Subject Reports).
9. Again, this is due to under-sampling because there were black actors at the time, such as Sidney Poitier who starred in Lilies of the Field, released in 1963, Harry Bellafonte, and Bill Cosby, co-star of the IV series, I Spy), who must have earned at least that level of income.
10. The number of AM stations increased from 4,269 in 1970 to 4,558 in 1980 , by 7 percent, $F M$ stations from 2476 to 4190 , by 69 percent, and TV stations from 872 to 1013 , by 16 percent 'Broadcasting 1987, p. H-58).
11. The availability of data are another problem. For example, Place or Work data are missing for 58 percent of the male group and 60 percent of the female (Table 80-22).
12. For example, the unemployment rates for white, Black and other minority males in the Theatre/Motion Picture sector in 1980 ranged from 70 to 82 percent while for those who worked for Religious Organizations, they ranged from 2 to 6.
13. For example, Ellis (1987c) found more than twice as many dancers with Asian or Native American backgrounds, 5.4 percent, compared to 2.6 percent for the artist occupations generally and 2.2 percent for all workers (p. 8).
14. See Cantor and Peters 1980.
15. Numerous performers hold simultaneous memberships in the unions with jurisdiction in both the Radio/TV and Theatre/MP sectors. For example, 53 percent of the members of the Actors' Equity Association in 1977 belonged to the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists and 60 percent to the Screen Actors Guild (Report \#11, NEA Research Division).
16. For example, according to Ellis (19\{7b), 71 percent of the Actors and Directors who moved between 1975 and 1980 selected the Boston metropolitan area to live in (Table 15). The statistic runs counter to what is known about the structure of the TV and movie industries, who are principal employers, and their principal centers of production.

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17. Apparently, reliance on just "definitional" or subjective criteria had to deyelop because more objective criteria, typical of other occupations, were unavailable. For example, the NEA Research Division: "The distinction between az: unemployed artist and a self-employed artist without income is largely a personal self-view." (Report "1, p. 24). However, Jeffri et al., moving toward empiricism, would define artists according to three basic categories: Marketplace (making a living at it?), Education and Affiliation, as well as Self and Peer. (1987, p. 9)
18. A perennial problem. Sommers and Eck (1977) reported that just half ( 50.7 percent) of the musicians and composers surveyed in 1970 had been employed in those occupations in 1965.

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:983 The World Almanac \& Book of Facts - 1985. New York, NY: Newspaper Enterprise Association, Inc.

TRBLE 713-1
ACTOPS -- RGE BY GENLIER EY MINORITY STRTUS 1970


# 1970 TABI_ES <br> TABLE 70-1 <br> RC:TORS -- RGE bY GENDER BY MINORITY STATUS 1970 

Females
Total
Whate Minority

| AGE GROUPS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| LESS THAN 16 |  |  |  |
| Frequenc s. | 33 | 33 | 0 |
| Fercent. | . $6 \%$ | . $6 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| FPGM 16 TO 24 |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1333 | 1200 | 133 |
| Fercent. | $22.6 \%$ | 21.8\% | 37.3\% |
| FRCIM 25 TO 29 (3) |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1033 | 957 | 67 |
| Fercent. | 17.5\% | 17.6\% | 16.7\% |
| FPCIM 30 TO 34 |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 4157 | 433 | 33 |
| Fercent. | 7.9\% | 7.9\% | 8.3\% |
| FPOM 35 T0 39 (e.3\% |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 733 | 633 | 100 |
| Fercent. | 12.4\% | 11.5\% | $25.0 \%$ |
| FROM 401 TO 44 ll. |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 467 | 467 | 0 |
| F'ercent. | 7.9\% | 8.5\% | [1.0\% |
| FFOM 45 TO 49 (1).0\% |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 467 | 433 | 3.3 |
| Fercent. | 7.9\% | 7.9\% | 8. $3 \%$ |
| FPCM 501 TO 54 |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 457 | 433 | 33 |
| Fercent. | 7.9\% | $7.9 \%$ | 8. $3 \%$ |
| FPGM 55 TO 59 ( ${ }^{\text {S }}$ |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 400 | 400 | 0 |
| Frercent. | 6.8\% | 7. 3\% | 0.0\% |
| FROM 50 TO 54 |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 300 | 300 | 0 |
| Fercent.. | 5.1\% | 5. $5 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| $65+$ |  |  |  |
| Frequenrey. | 200 | 200 | 0 |
| Fercent | 3.4\% | 3.6\% | 0.0\% |
| Total |  |  |  |
| Frequenrey. . . . . . . . | 5900 | 5500 | 400 |

trble $70-2$
orncers -- rge by gencier by minority status 1970

## Males

|  | Total | White | Minority |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rge Groups <br> LESS THAN 16 |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent... | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| FROM 16 TO 24 |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 400 | 333 | 67 |
| Percent. | 35.3\% | 32.3\% | 66.7\% |
| FROM 25 TO 29 |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 267 | 233 | 33 |
| Percent...... | 23.5\% | 22.6\% | 33.3\% |
| FROH 30 T0 34 , |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 233 | 233 | 0 |
| Percent. | 20.6\% | 22.6\% | $0.0 \%$ |
| FROM 35 TO 39 0.0. |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 67 | 67 | 0 |
| Percent. | 5.9\% | 6.5\% | 0.0\% |
| FROM 40 TO 44 ( 40.50 |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| Percent. .... | 8.8\% | 9.7\% | 0.0\% |
| FROM 45 TO 49 l |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 33 | 33 | 0 |
| Percent..... | 2.9\% | 3.2\% | 0.0\% |
| FROM 50 TD 54 3. |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 33 | 33 | 0 |
| Percent. | 2. $9 \%$ | 3.2\% | 0.0\% |
| FROM 55 TD 59 2. |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent..... | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| FROM 60 T0 64 |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 65 + 0ent........ 0.0\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Frequency | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Total 0.0.e.e. 0.0. 0.0\% |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . | 1133 | 1033 | 100 |

## TRBIE 70-2 <br> orincers -- rige by gerloer rno mindrity strtus 1970

| Fenaies |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AGE GROUPS Total White Minority |  |  |  |
| LESS THPN 16 |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fercent. | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| FPOM 16 TO 24 0.0\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 3367 | 2900 | 467 |
| Fercent. | 61.6\% | 60.8\% | $66.7 \%$ |
| FRQM 25 T0 29 60.8\% 66.7\% |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1167 | 1067 | 100 |
| Fercent. | 21.3\% | 22.4\% | 14.3\% |
| FPOM 30 TO 34 22. 4 \% 14.3. |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 533 | 467 | 67 |
| Fercent...... | 9.8\% | 9.8\% | 9.5\% |
| FRLIM 35 T0 39 9.8\% 9.5\% |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 200 | 200 | 0 |
| Percent... | 3.7\% | 4.2\% | 0.0\% |
| FROM 40 T0 44 U.2\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 67 | 0 | 67 |
| Fercent... | 1.2\% | 0.0\% | 9. $5 \%$ |
| FPCIM 45 TO 49 0.0\% 9.5\% |  |  |  |
| Frerguency. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Frercent.... | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| FPGM 50 TO 54 O.0\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 67 | 67 | 0 |
| Percent.: | 1.2\% | 1. $4 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| FPOM 55 TO 59 1.4\% 0.0.0 |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 33 | 33 | 0 |
| Fercent. | . $6 \%$ | . $7 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| FPPGM 60 TO 64 O.0\% |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fercent. | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| $5.3+$ 0.0\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |
| Frequency | 33 | 33 | 0 |
| Percent. | . $6 \%$ | . $7 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| Trotal -7\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |
| Frequenry. . | 5467 | 4767 | 300 |

# Musicians and complisers, <div class="inline-tabular"><table id="tabular" data-type="subtable">
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</tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
<table-markdown style="display: none">| TRBLE |
| :---: |
| PD-3 |
| 1970 |
| 197 |</table-markdown></div> 



TRELE 70-3
MUISICIANS PND COMPOSERS -- RGE BY GENDER BY MINORITY STATUS 1970

## Female



TABLE 70 -- 4
RCTORS - RGE BY GENDER EY IHHITE, BL_RCK, ANL. ITHER 1970

Males
Total White Black Other
LESS THPN 16
Frequency......... 67 E. 0

Percent....
ROM 16 TO 24
Frequancy......... 1700
Percent............
$21.3 \%$
FROM 25 TO 29
Frequency......... 11331033
Percent. ......... $14.27 \quad 14.0 \% \quad 17.6 \% \quad 0.0 \%$
FROM 30 TO 34
Frequancy. . ....... 1267 113
Percent............. 15.8\% 15.3
1330
$23.5 \% \quad 0.0 \%$
FROM 35 TO 39
$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Frequency......... } 967 \\ \text { Percent........... } 90 & 900 & 33\end{array}$
$12.1 \%$
12.2\%
5.9\%
100. 0\%

FPOM 40 TO 44
967 . 900
$67 \quad 0$
Pency.
12.1\%

FROM 45 TO 49
12.2\%
$11.8 \%$
$0.0 \%$
Frequency. . . . . . . . 567
$500 \quad 67 \quad 0$
Percent............. $\quad 7.1 \%$
FROM 50 TO 54
Frequency. . . ....... 600
Percent............ 7.5
FROH 55 TO 59
Frequency. . . . . . . . . 133
Percent.
1.7\%

FROM 60 TO 64
Frequency- . . . . . . . . 300
Parcent................ $3.8 \%$
65
4.

0
0

Frequency. . . . . . . . . 300
300
$3.8 \%$
Total
Frequency.
8000
$6.8 \%$
11.8\%
$0.0 \%$
600
$0 \quad 0$
8.1\%
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
133
0
0
$1.8 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
300
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$

$\begin{array}{rr}0 & 0 \\ 0.0 \% & 0.0 \%\end{array}$
$4.1 \%$
7400
567 33

TABLE 70 -- 4
fCTORS -- age by gemder by black, hhite, and other 1970

Females

| Aige GroupsLESS THAN 16 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 33 | 33 | 0 |  |
| FROM 16 TO 24 .6\% 0.0\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |
| FROM 16 T0 24 Frequency. | 1333 |  |  |  |
| Percent. | 22.6\% | 21.80 | 133 | 0 |
| FROM 25 T0 29 22.6\% 21.6\% 44.4\% 0.0:\% |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1033 | 967 | 33 | 33 |
| Percent. | 17.5\% | 17.6\% | 11.1\% | 33 33 |
| FROM 30 TO 34 ( |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 467 | 433 | 33 | 0 |
| Percent..... | 7.9\% | 7.9\% | 11.1\% | 0.0\% |
| FROH 35 TO 39 ( $0.0 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Freapuency. | 733 | 693 | 33 | 67 |
| Prom 40 T0 ${ }^{\text {Prent. }}$ | 12.4\% | 11.5\% | 11.1\% | 66.7\% |
| FROM 40 TO 44 .... 12.4\% 11.5\% 11.1\% 66.7\% |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 467 | 467 | 0 | 0 |
| FROM 45 TO 49 0.0.0. 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 467 | 4.33 | 33 | 0 |
| FROM 50 TO 54 ( 7.0. 11.1\% 0.0. |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 467 | 433 |  |  |
| Percent.. | 7.9\% | 7.9\% | 11.1\% | $0.0 \%$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency | 400 | 400 |  | 0 |
| FROM 60 TO 64 ( $6.3 \%$ 0.0\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 300 | 300 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 200 | 200 | 0 |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 5900 | 5500 | 300 | 100 |

TPBLE 70 -- 5

## OFHTEERS -- AGE GY GENDER BY WHITE, BLACK, FANI OTHER 1970 <br> Malex

Total White Black Other
Rge Groups
ESS THRN 16
LESS THRN 16
Frequancy. Perrent. . . . . . . . . . . . Perrent. . . . . . . FROM 16 TO 24
Frequency. . . . .
Percent.............
FROM 25 TO 29


Fercent............
FROM 30 TO 34
Frequency.
Percent. . . .
FROM 35 TO 39
Frequency.
Percent...
FROM 40 TO 44
Frequence
Percent.
FRCIM 45 TO 49
Frequency. ......... 33
Percent
2.93

FROM 50 TO 54
Frerquency. ......... 33
Percent
2.9\%

FROM 55 TO 59
Frequency.......... 0
Percent....-....... 0.0\%
FROM 60 TO 64
Frequency.......... 0
Fercent
$0.0 \%$
$65+$
Frequency. . . . . . . .
Percent
Total
Frequency
$0.0 \%$
1133

0
0
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$

| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |

33
$50.0 \%$
33
$22.6 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$50.0 \%$
$233 \quad 0 \quad 0$
$22.6 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$67 \quad 0$
$6.5 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$100 \quad 0 \quad 0$
$9.7 \% \quad 0.0 \% \quad 0.0 \%$
$\begin{array}{lll}33 & 0 & 0\end{array}$
$3.2 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$33 \quad 0 \quad 0$
3. $2 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$

| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
0
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
,
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
0
$0.0 \%$

67

# thble $70-2$ <br> ofncers -- age by gender by black, white, rnd other 1970 

Females

| LESS THAN 16 | Total | White |  | Black |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0 |
| FROM 16 TO 24 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 3367 | 2900 | 333 | 133 |
| Percent..... | 61.6\% | 60.8\% | 76.9\% | 50.0\% |
| FROM 25 TO 29 S0.0\% |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1167 | 1067 | 67 | 33 |
| FROM 30 TO 34 (22. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 533 | 467 | 33 | 33 |
| Percent... | 9.8\% | - $8 \%$ | 7.7\% | 12.5\% |
| FROM 35 T0 39 (12.5\% |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 200 | 200 | 0 | 0 |
| Fercent.... | 3.7\% | 4.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| FROM 40 TO 44 (0.0\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 67 | 0 | 0 | 67 |
| Prorcent..... | 1.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 25.0\% |
| FROM 45 TO 49 ( 0.0\% 25.0\% |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent... | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| FROM 50 TO 54 0.0\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 67 | $6 \%$ | 0 | 0 |
| Percent..... | 1.2\% | 1.4\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| FROM 55 T0 59 ..... 1.2\% $1.0 .0 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 33 | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent..... | . $6 \%$ | . $7 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| FROM 60 TO 64 . 6 . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| $65+0.0 \%$ 0.0\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 33 | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Total . $6 \%$.7\% 0.0\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . | 5467 | 4767 | 433 | 267 |

# TRBLE 70 -- 6 <br> musicians and composers .-. age by gender by hhite black. fnd other 1970 

|  | Male |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | White | Black | Other |
| Age Groups |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1000 | 933 | 67 | 0 |
| Percent. | 1.6\% | 1.6\% | 1.2\% | $0.0 \%$ |
| FRDM 16 TO 24 ..... 1.6.\% 1.6\% 1.2\% 0.0.\% |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 24500 | 22933 | 1493 | 133 |
| Percent. | 38.3\% | 39.7\% | 25.7\% | 23.5\% |
| FROM 25 TO 25 .... |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 9567 | 7100 | 1400 | 67 |
| Percent.. | 13.4\% | 12.3\% | 25.1\% | 11.8\% |
| FRDM 30 TO 34 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 6467 | 5400 | 967 | 100 |
| Percent... | 10.1\% | 9.3\%: | 17.4\% | 17.6\% |
| FROM 35 TO 39 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 4433 | 3933 | 500 | 0 |
| Percent.... | 6.9\% | 6.8\% | 9.0\% | 0.0\% |
| FROM 40 TO 44 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 4233 | 3767 | 333 | 133 |
| Percent.... | 6.6\% | 6.5\% | 6.0\% | 23.5: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 3333 | 3100 | 3200 | 33 |
| Percent. | 5.2\% | 5.4\% | 3.6\% | 5.9\% |
| FROM 50 TO 54 \%... |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 3500 | 3167 | 300 | 33 |
| Percent.. | 5.5\% | 5.5\% | 5.4\% | 5. $9 \%$ |
| FPDM 55 TO 59 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 3133 | 2867 | 233 | 33 |
| Percent.. | 4.9\% | 5.0\% | 4.2\% | 5.9\% |
| FROM 60 TO 64 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 2133 | 2033 | 67 | 33 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 2667 | 2600 | 67 | 0 |
| Total $4.2 \%$ 4.5\% 1.2.. 0.0...... |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . | 63967 | 57833 | 5567 | 567 |



Female
Total White Black Other

| Age Groups LESS THAN 16 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency. | 800 | 733 | 6.7 | 0 |
| Percent. | 2.4\% | 2.3\% | 4.5\% | 0.0\% |
| FROM 16 TO 24 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 7900 | 7433 | 367 | 100 |
| Percent.. | 23.7\% | 23.5\% | 25.0\% | 33.3\% |
| FROM 25 TO 29 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 3333 | 3100 | 200 | 33 |
| Percent. | 10.0\% | 9.8\% | 13.6\% | 11.1\% |
| FRDM 30 TO 34 , |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 3367 | 3267 | 67 | 33 |
| Percent. | 10.1\% | 10.3\% | 4.5\% | 11.1\% |
| FRDM 35 TO 39 , |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 3367 | 3167 | 193 | 67 |
| Percent. | 10.1\% | 10.0\% | 9.1\% | 22.2\% |
| FRDM 40 TO 44 ( |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 3600 | 3367 | 200 | 33 |
| Percent.... | 10.8\% | 10.7\% | 13.6\% | 11.1\% |
| FROM 45 TO 49 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 2700 | 2667 | 33 | 0 |
| Percent... | 8.1\% | 8.4\% | 2.3\% | 0.0\% |
| FROM 50 TO 54 ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1867 | 1767 | 100 | 0 |
| Percent.. | 5.6\% | 5.6\% | 6. $8 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| FPDM 55 TO 59 . ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 2133 | 2033 | 100 | 0 |
| Percent. | 6.4\% | 6.4\% | 6.8\% | 0.0\% |
| FROM 60 TO 64 ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1700 | 1567 | 100 | 33 |
| Percent. | 5.1\% | 5.0\% | 6. $4 \%$ | 11.1\% |
| $65+$ - $6.1 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 2600 | 2500 | 100 | 0 |
| Percent. | 7.8\% | 7.9\% | 6. $8 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| Total |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . | 33367 | 31600 | 1467 | 300 |

table $70--7$
RCTORS -- EDUCATION GY GENOER GY WHITE, BL.ACK, AND OTHER

|  | Male |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | White | Elack | Other |
| Education Level <br> Graders 1 - 6 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 33 | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Fercent. | 4\% | . $5 \%$ | c. $0 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| Gradess 7-8 . ${ }^{\text {P }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 267 | 267 | 0 | 0 |
| Fercent... | 3.3\% | 3.5\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Some High School |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 533 | 533 | 0 | 0 |
| Grad. H. 5. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequencey. | 1667 | 1467 | 167 | 33 |
| Fercent... | 20.8\% | 19.8\% | 29.4\% | 100.0\% |
| Some College |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 2467 | 2200 | 267 | 0 |
| Percent. | 30.8\% | "29.7\% | 4.7.1\% | 0.0\% |
| Grad. College 4.0 .0 , |  |  |  |  |
| Frequenrey. | 1900 | 1833 | 67 | 1 |
| Persent... | 23.8\% | 24.8\% | 11.8\% | 0.0\% |
| Graduate Work |  |  |  |  |
| Frequenty. | 1133 | 1067 | 67 | 10 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Froquency. . . | 8000 | 7400 | 567 | 3:3 |


|  | Female |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | White | Black | Other |
| Grades 1-6 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. |  |  |  |  |
| Fiercent. | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ |
| Grades 7-B Frequency. | 100 |  |  |  |
| Fercent.. | 1.7 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Some High School $0.0 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 400 | 333 | 67 | 0 |
| Fercent. | 6.8\% | $6.1 \%$ | 22.2\% | $0.0 \%$ |
| fr-ad. H. S. ${ }^{\text {S }}$, 6.1\% $22.2 \%$ 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1533 | 1433 | 67 | 33 |
| Some College 26. 26.10 3.3\% |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 2200 | 2033 | 133 | 33 |
| Percent.... Grad. College | 37.3\% | 37.0\% | 44.4\% | 33.3\% |
| Frequency. | 1133 |  |  |  |
| Fercent. | 19.3 | 196 | 33 | 33 |
| Graduate Work |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 533 | 533 | 0 |  |
| Fercent. | 9.0\% | 9.7\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ |
| Total $0.0 \%$ 0.7\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . | 5900 | 5500 | 300 | 100 |


Males

| Education Level <br> Grades 1-6 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 33 | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. Grades $7-8$ | 2'.9\% | 3. $2 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| Grades 7-8 |  |  |  |  |
| Percent... | 0 | 0 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Some High Schoal 0.0. 0.0. 0.0. |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 67 | 33 | 33 | 0 |
| Percent.- | 5. 9\% | 3. $2 \%$ | 100.0\% | $0.0 \%$ |
| Grad. H. 5. 0.0.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 467 | 433 | 0 | 33 |
| Percent... | 41.2\% | 41.9\% | 0. $0 \%$ | 50.0\% |
| Some College |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 267 | 233 | 0 | 33 |
| Percent. ... | 23.5\% | 22.6\% | 0.0\% | 50.0\% |
| Grad. College 50. 0 . |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 167 | 167 | 0 | 0 |
| Forcent.... | 14.7\% | 16.1\% | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| Graduate Work 0.0.\% 0.0. |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 133 | 133 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 11.8\% | 12.9\% | 0.0\% | 0. 0\% |
| Frequency. . . | 1133 | 1033 | 33 | 67 |

# TABLE $70-8$ <br> OANCERS -- EDUCRTIOH BY GENDER BY BLPCK, WHITE, PND OTHER 

1970

Fenales
All Females White Black Other
Education Level
Grades $1-6$

Gractes 1-6
Frequency.......... $3: 3030$
Percent............ $2.9 \%$ 3.2\% 0.0\% 0.0\%
Grades 7-8
Frequency......... $133100 \quad 03$
Percent........... 2.4\% 2.1\% 0.0\% $12.5 \%$
Some High School
$\begin{array}{rrrrr}\text { Frequency. . . . . . . } & 1567 & 1467 & 67 & 33 \\ \text { Percent. ......... } & 28.7 \% & 30.8 \% & 15.4 \% & 12.5 \%\end{array}$
Grad. H. S.
25002133
$233 \quad 133$
Percent............ $45.7 \%$ 44.8\% $53.8 \%$ 50.0 $0 \%$
Some College
Frequency. . . . . . . . 9013
Percent............ $16.5 \%$
Grad. College
Frequency. . . . . . . . . . 267
7
$14.7 \%$
133
67

Percent.................. $267 \quad 257 \quad 0 \quad 0$
Gracluate Work
Frequency.......... 33 33 0
Percent.
. $6 \%$
Total
$.7 \%$ 0.0\% C. $0 \%$
Frequency
546.7

4767
433
267

TRELE $70-9$
MUSICIANS AND COMPOSERS --- EQUCATION BY GÉNDER BY WHITE, BLACK ANH
OTHER
1970
Female
Total White Elcok Other

| Education Level <br> Grades 1-6 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency. | 233 | 200 | 33 | 0 |
| Percent. | . $7 \%$ | . $6 \%$ | 2.3\% | 0. 0\% |
| Grades 7-8 2.3\% .0.0. |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 833 | 787 | 33 | 33 |
| Percent. | 2.5\% | 2.4\% | 2.3\% | $11.1 \%$ |
| Some High School 2.4\% 2.3\% 11.1\% |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency | 3733 | 3400 | 300 | 33 |
| Percent. | 11.2\% | 10.8\% | 20.5\% | 11.1\% |
| Grad. H. 5 1 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 9233 | 8633 | 567 | 33 |
| Percent. | $27.7 \%$ | 27.3\% | 38.6\% | 11.1\% |
| Some College 3 , $11.1 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 9833 | 9233 | 433 | 16.7 |
| Percent. | 23.5\% | 29.2\% | 29.5\% | 55.6\% |
| Grad. College |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 5967 | 5833 | 100 | 33 |
| Percent. | 17.9\% | 18.5\% | 6. $8 \%$ | i1.1\% |
| Graduate Work |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 3533 | 3533 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | 10.6\% | 11.2\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ |
| Total 0.0.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 33367 | 31600 | 1467 | 300 |


| MUSICIANS AND COMPOSERS | $\begin{gathered} \text { TRELE } \\ -- \text { EDU } \end{gathered}$ | - -9 <br> TION BY HER | GENDER BY | White, black, find |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1970 |  |  |  |
|  | Male |  |  |  |
|  | Tot.al | White | Black | Other |
| Education Level Grades 1-6 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1100 | 933 | 167 | 0 |
| Percent............ | 1.7\% | 1.6\% | 3.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Grades 7-8 |  |  |  | 0.0.0 |
| Frequency. | 2300 | 2033 | 233 | 33 |
| Some Hi¢. School |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency-........ | 9833 | $846 ?$ | 1233 | 133 |
| Percent........... | 15.4\% | 14.6\% | 22.2\% | 23.5\% |
| Grac. H. S. |  |  |  |  |
| Percent.. | 27.0\% | 15067 | 2133 $38.3 \%$ | 1700 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 19100 | 17867 | 1000 | 233 |
| Percent... | 29.9\% | 30.9\% | 18.0\% | 41.2\% |
| Grad. College |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 7000 | 6433 | 533 | 33 |
| Percent............ Graduate Work | 10.9\% | 11.1\% | 9.6\% | 5.9\% |
| Frequency. | 7333 | 7033 | 267 |  |
| Percent............ | 11.5\% | 12.2\% | 4.8\% | 5.9\% |
| Total ${ }_{\text {Frequency }}$. . . . . . . | 63967 | 57833 | 5567 | 567 |

## TRBLE $70-10$

ACTORS --- EMPLOYMEitt RND UHEMPLQYMENT BY GENDEF' BY WHITE, BLACK AND OTHER 1970

| Emprloyment Status Employed Civilian | Total | Male |  |  | Female |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | White |  | k Other | Total | White | Black | Other |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency.... | 5467 | 5000 | 467 | 0 | 4033 | 3667 | 300 |  |
| Percent. Uremployed | 68.3\% | 67.6\% | 82.4\% | 0.0\% | 68.4\% | 66.7\% | 100.0\% | $\begin{gathered} 67 \\ 66.7 \% \end{gathered}$ |
| Frequency. | 2533 | 2400 | 100 | 33 |  |  |  |  |
| Percent... | 31. $7 \%$ | 32.4\% | 17.6\% | 100.0\% | 31.6\% | 1833 $33.3 \%$ | 0 $0.0 \%$ | 33 $33.3 \%$ |
| Tota! |  |  |  |  |  | 33.3\% | 0.0\% | 33.3\% |
| Frequency. . . | 8000 | 7400 | 567 | 33 | 5900 | 5500 | 300 | 100 |

THBLE 70-11
GANCERS -- EMFLOYMENT RIND UNEMPLOYMENT BY GENUER BY WHITE RND BLRCK 1970

| Emploument Status Employed Civilian | Male |  |  | Females |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Iftiste | Black | Other | Total | White | Black | Others |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . | 933 | 833 | 33 | 6.7 | 4733 | 4267 | 300 | 167 |
| Percent. Uremployed | 82. 4\% | 80.6\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 86.6\% | 89.5\% | 69.2\% | 62.5\% |
| Frequency. | 200 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 733 |  |  |  |
| Fercent... | 17.6\% | 19.4\% | 0.0\% | 0. $0 \%$ | 13.4\% | $10.5 \%$ | 30.8\% | 37.5\% |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . | 1133 | 103.3 | 33 | $E .7$ | 546? | 4767 | 433 | 267 |

TABLE $7 \mathrm{CI}-12$
MUSICIFNS AND COMPOSERS -- EMPLOYMENT FND LINEMPLOVMENT BY GENDER BY WHITE, BLGCK RND OTHER 1970

| Employment Status Eaployed Civilian | Males |  |  | Females |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | White | Black | Dther | Total | White | Black | ather |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ather |
| Frequency. | 59267 | 53867 | 4867 | 533 | 31900 | 303001 | 1300 | $3 \times 10$ |
| Percent. | 92.7\% | 93.1\% | 67.4\% | 94.1\% | 95.6\% | 95.9\% | 88.6\% | 100.0\% |
| Uriemploged |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. - | 4700 | 3967 | 700 | 33 | 1467 | 1300 | 16.7 | 0 |
| Percent........ <br> Thital | 7.3\% | 6.9\% | 12.6\% | 5. $9 \%$ | 4.4\% | 4.1\% | 11.4\% | $0.01 \%$ |
| Frequency..... | 63967 | 5783.3 | 5567 | 56.7 | $3 \approx 367$ | 316001 | 1467 | 340 |

TRBLE PCI -- 13
AC:TORS -- HOURS WORKEII BY GENJIER BY WHITE, BLAC:K, AND CITHEF 19?4

Males

| HOLIRS WORIKED LAST WEEK 1 to 14 | White |  |  | Elack |  | Other |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Employed | Unemf. 1. | Employed | Unemipl. | Employed | Unempl. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 867 | 86: | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent... <br> 15 to 29 | 10.8\% | 17.3\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Frequency. | 113 A | 1133 | $\square$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | 14.2\% | 22.7\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| 30 to 34 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency | 367 | 300 | 0 | 6,7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | 4.6\% | $6.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | 14.3\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.6\% | 0.0\% |
| 35 to 39 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. Percent.. | 2.93\% | 167 | ${ }_{0}^{01}$ | ${ }_{14}^{6.7}$ | ${ }^{0}$ | 0 | 0 |
| 40 hours. |  | 3.3.. | 0.0\% | 14.3\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Frequency. | 1004 | 833 | $\square$ | 1 E.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | 12.5\% | 16.7\% | 0.0\% | 35.7\% | $\therefore .0 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| 41 to 48 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. Percent | 700 | 600 | $\square$ | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent............. <br> 49 to 59 | 8.8\% | 12.0\% | 0.0\% | 21.4\% | 0.0\%: | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Frequency. | 4001 | 367 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent.. | 5.0\% | 7.3\% | 0.0\% | 7.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| 60 or mare |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 467 | 467 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percerit. . . . . . . . . . | 5.8\% | 9.3\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Frequency. | 283き | 26? | 2400 | 33 | 100 |  |  |
| Percerit... | 35.4\% | 5. $3 \%$ | 100.0\% | $7.1 \%$ |  | 0 | 1003 |
| Total |  |  |  | $7.1 \%$ | 100. 0\% | 0.0\% | 1005.0\% |
| Frequency.......... | B00, | 5000 | 2400 | $4 E \cdot 7$ | 100 | 0 | 33 |

TABLE 70 -- 13
PCTORS -- HOLRS WORKED BY GENIJER BY WHITE; BLRCK, ANO OTHER 137 a

Females

|  | Totals | White |  | Black: |  | Other |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Employed | Urempl. | Employ | Unempl. | Employed | Unempl. |
| HOURS HORKED LAST |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1 to 14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 800 | 700 | 0 | 67 | 0 | 33 | 0 |
| Percent... | 13.6\% | 19.1\% | 0.0\% | $22.2 \%$ | 0.0\% | 50. $0 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| 15 to 29 0.0. 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 967 | 633 | 0 | 133 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent... | 16.4\% | 22.7\% | 0.0\% | 44.4\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| 30 to 34 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequericy. | 500 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent.. | 8.5\% | 13.6\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| 35 to 39 0.0. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 267 | 267 | G | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent... | 4.5\% | 7.3\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| 40 hours |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 10¢7 | 967 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent.. | 18.1\% | 26.4\% | 0.0\% | 33.3\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| 41 to 48 0.0. 03. 0 0.0. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 67 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent... | 1.1\% | 1.8\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ |
| 49 to 59 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequancy. | 16.7 | 167 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | 2.8\% | 4.5\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | D. $0 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| 60 or more 0.0. 0.0. 0.0. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 33 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent.... | .6:\% | . $9 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| N/R 0.0. 0.0. 0.0\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 2033 | 133 | 1833 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 33 |
| Percent... | 34.5\% | 3.6\% | 100.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 50.0\% | 100.0\% |
| Total Frequency |  | 3667 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . | 5900 | 3667 | 183.3 | 300 | 0 | 67 | 33 |

TABLE $70--14$
DANCERS -- HOURS WORKED BY GENDER, WHITE, BLACK, AND OTHER AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS 1970

Males


TABLE 1

## DANCEAS -- HOURS WORKED BY GENIJER BY WHITE, BLRCK RNO OTHEE RND EY EMPLOYMENT STATUS 1970



TABLE 70 -- 15
MUSICIANS RNO COMPOSERS -- HOUR'S WORKED BY GENLIER, WHITE, RLACK, RIND OTHER 1970

Males


TRBLE 70 -- 15
MUSICIRNS FINO ZOMPOSERS -- HR MSS WCRKED QY GENOER, WHITE, BLRCK RND DTHEIZ PANV EMPLOYME.TT STATLIS 1970

Females


## RABLE 70 --

## RCTORS -- INDUSTRIRL SECTOR EY HEEKS HORKED IN 1969

 1970Males<br>WEEKS HORKED

|  | Total | 13 or | Iess 14-26 | 27-39 | 40-47 | 48-49 | 50-52 | Not Pppl. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry Recode Rediof Television |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 433 | 67 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 67 | 200 | 0 |
| Percent............ | 5.4\% | 4.8\% | 2. 48 | 2. $3 \%$ | $2.9 \%$ | 12.5\% | 10.5\% | $0.0 \%$ |
| Eating Drinking P1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | ¿00 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 33 | 0 | 33 | 0 |
| Percent........... | 1.3\% | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | 2. 3\% | $2.9 \%$ | 0.0\% | 1.8\% | 0.0\% |
| Rdvertising |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . . | 100 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent............. | 1.3\% | 2.4\% | 0.06 | $0.0 \%$ | 2.9\% | 6.3\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ |
| Hotels/Motels $0.0 .30 .0 .0 \%$ 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent............. | . $4 \%$ | 0.06 | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 6.3\% | 0.0\% | 0.06 |
| Theatres/1it. Pic. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . . | 6133 | 1100 | 1200 | 1233 | 933 | 367 | 1133 | 167 |
| Percent............. | 76.7\% | 78.6\% | $85.7 \%$ | 84.1\% | 82.4\% | 68.8\% | 59.6\% | 100.0\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequmey.......... | 167 | 33 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| Percent..... | $2.1 \%$ | 2.4\% | $0.0 \%$ | 2. $3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | 5.3\% | $0.0 \%$ |
| College/lniv. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . | 233 | 67 | 33 | 67 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Porcent.. | 2.9\% | 4.8\% | 2.4\% | $4.5 \%$ | 5.9\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| Relig. Org. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency.......... | 33 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Parcent............ | . $4 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | 2.4\% | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Freruency. . . . . . . . . | 767 | 100 | 100 | 67 | 33 | 33 | 433 | 0 |
| Percent. ........... | 9.6\% | $7.1 \%$ | 7.17 | $4.5 \%$ | 2.9\% | 6.3\% | 22.8\% | 0.10 |
| Tots 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 22.8\% | 0.10. |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 8000 | 1400 | 1400 | 1467 | 1133 | 533 | 1900 | 167 |

trble 70 -- 17
DPNCERS - INDUSTRIRL SECTOR BY WEEKS WORKED IN 1969 1970

| Industry Recode | Males <br> HEEKS HORKED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | 13 or less | 14-26 | 27-39 | 40-47 | 48-49 | 50-52 | Not Appl. |
| Redio/Television |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent............ | 5.9\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.00\% | 0.0\% | $40.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| Eating/Drinking Pl. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequerny. . . . . . . . | 167 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 0 | 33 | 0 |
| Percent... | 14.7\% | 25.0\% | 33.3\% | 14.3\% | 20.0\% | 0.0\% | 7.7\% | $0.0 \%$ |
| Advertising |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent.... | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0 . \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Hotels/Hotels |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent........... | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0 |
| Theatres/Mot. Pic. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 633 | 100 | 67 | 167 | 67 | 67 | 167 | 0 |
| Percent........... . | 55.9\% | 75.0\% | 66.7\% | 71.4\% | 40.0\% | 100,0\% | 38.5\% | 0.0\% |
| Hisc. Ent. Serv. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 100 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 67 | 0 |
| Percent.... | 8.8\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 14.3\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 15.4\% | 0.0\% |
| College/Univ. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent.. | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0 | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| Relig. Org. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | D | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent............ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 167 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 167 | 0 |
| Percent. .......... . | 14.7\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0 | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 30.5\% | 0.0\% |
| Total Frequency. . . . . . . . | 1133 | 133 | 100 | 233 | 167 | 67 | 433 | 0 |

trble 70 -- 17
DPNCERS - INDUSTRIRL SECTOR BY WEEKS WORKED IN 1969 1970

| Industry Recode | Males <br> HEEKS HORKED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | 13 or less | 14-26 | 27-39 | 40-47 | 48-49 | 50-52 | Not Appl. |
| Redio/Television |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent............ | 5.9\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.00\% | 0.0\% | $40.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| Eating/Drinking Pl. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequerny. . . . . . . . | 167 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 0 | 33 | 0 |
| Percent... | 14.7\% | 25.0\% | 33.3\% | 14.3\% | 20.0\% | 0.0\% | 7.7\% | $0.0 \%$ |
| Advertising |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent.... | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0 . \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Hotels/Hotels |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent........... | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0 |
| Theatres/Mot. Pic. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 633 | 100 | 67 | 167 | 67 | 67 | 167 | 0 |
| Percent........... . | 55.9\% | 75.0\% | 66.7\% | 71.4\% | 40.0\% | 100,0\% | 38.5\% | 0.0\% |
| Hisc. Ent. Serv. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 100 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 67 | 0 |
| Percent.... | 8.8\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 14.3\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 15.4\% | 0.0\% |
| College/Univ. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent.. | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0 | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| Relig. Org. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | D | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent............ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 167 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 167 | 0 |
| Percent. .......... . | 14.7\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0 | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 30.5\% | 0.0\% |
| Total Frequency. . . . . . . . | 1133 | 133 | 100 | 233 | 167 | 67 | 433 | 0 |

TABLE $7 \mathrm{Cl}-\mathrm{-} 17$
DANCERS -- INDUSTRIRL SECTOR BY WEEKS WORKED IA 1969 1970

Females WEEKS WORKEO


TPBLE 70 -- 18
MUSICIRNS SND COPPOSERS -- INDUSTRIPL SECTOR BY HEEKS HORKED IN 1969 1970

|  | Males <br> LEEKS HDRKED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | 13 or | 1ess 14-26 | 27-39 | 40-47 | 48-49 | 50-52 | Not Pppl. |
| Industry Recode |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Radio Telewision |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fraquency...... | 400 | 67 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 33 | 267 | 0 |
| Percent... | . $6 \%$ | . $8 \%$ | 0.0\% | . $4 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | . $6 \%$ | 1.1\% | 0.07 |
| Eating Drinking Pl. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . . | 9133 | 867 | 700 | 1433 | 1300 | 1067 | 3467 | 300 |
| Percent............ | 14.3\% | 10.6\% | 10.3\% | 16.5\% | 14.3\% | 20.6\% | 14.1\% | 19.6\% |
| fodvertising |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 133 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 33 | 67 | 0 |
| Percent... | .2") | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | . $4 \%$ | . $6 \%$ | . $3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| Hotelshtotels 2000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 2133 | 100 | 300 | 400 | 267 | 100 | 967 | 0 |
| Percent. | 3.3\% | $1.2 \%$ | 4.47 | 4.6\% | 2.9i | $1.9 \%$ | 3.9\% | 0.0\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency......... | 34067 | 5133 | 3900 | 5367 | 5300 | 2600 | 11033 | 733 |
| Percent............ | 53.3\% | 62.97 | $57.6 \%$ | $61.7 \%$ | 58.2\% | 50.6\% | 44.9\% | $47.8 \%$ |
| Misc. Ent. Serw. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . . | 1733 | 300 | 300 | 167 | 233 | 167 | 467 | 100 |
| Percent............. | 2.7\% | 3.77 | 4.42 | 1.9\% | 2.6\% | 3.2\% | 1.9\% | 6.5\% |
| College Univ. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequancy. | 700 | 133 | 133 | 133 | 67 | 33 | 200 | 0 |
| Percent. | 1.1\% | 1.6\% | 2.0\% | 1.5\% | . $7 \%$ | . $6 \%$ | . $8 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| Delig. Org. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 8700 | 733 | 733 | 667 | 867 | 667 | 4833 | 200 |
| Percent.. | 13.6\% | 9.01 | 10.8X | 7.7\% | 9.5\% | 13.0\% | 19.7\% | 13.0\% |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 6967 | 833 | 700 | 500 | 1033 | 433 | 3267 | 203 |
| Percent............ | 10.9\% | 10.2\% | 10.3x | 5.7\% | 11.4\% | 8.4\% | 15.3\% | 13.0\% |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency.......... | 63967 | 8167 | 6767 | 8700 | 9100 | 5133 | 24567 | 1533 |

THBLE 70 -- 18

## MUSICIPNS. ANO COHPOSERS -- INOUSTRIAL SECTOR BY WEEKS WORKED IN 1969 1970

| Females WEEKS WORKED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | 13 or | less 14-26 | 27-39 | 40-47 | 48-49 | 50-52 | Nat Appl. |
| Industry Recode Redio/Television |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 33 | 0 |
| Percent. | . $2 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 1.0\% | 0.0\% | . $3 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| Eating/Drinking Pl. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. ........ | 1667 | 200 | 167 | 433 | 167 | 133 | 533 | 33 |
| Percent.... | 5.0\% | 3.9\% | 4.0\% | 9.1\% | 4.8\% | 6.2\% | 4.4\% | 2.3\% |
| Afvertising |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percenit... | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. ......... | 700 | 33 | 100 | 200 | 33 | 67 | $2: 7$ | 0 |
| Percent........... | 2.1\% | . $6 \%$ | 2.4\% | 4.2\% | 1.0\% | 3.1\% | 2.2\% | 0.8\% |
| Theatres/Mot. Pic. 2567170071300 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 7567 | 1700 | 1367 | 1300 | 1000 | 267 | 1567 | 367 |
| Percent............ | 22.7\% | 32.9\% | 32.8\% | 27.3\% | 28.8\% | 12.3\% | i2.8\% | 25.6\% |
| Misc. Ent. Serv. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. ........ | 933 | 133 | 200 | 233 | 133 | $\begin{array}{r}33 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 167 | 233 |
| Percent.-....:.... . | 2.8\% | 2.6\% | 4.8\% | 4.9\% | 3.8\% | 1.5\% | 1.4\% | 2.3\% |
| Collegerlniv. 16710300 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 867 | 18.7 | 133 | 267 | 167 $4.8 \%$ | 33 $1.5 \%$ | 0.0\% | $\begin{array}{r} 100 \\ 7.0 \% \end{array}$ |
| Percent. | 2.6\% | 3.2\% | 3.2\% | 5.6\% | 4.8\% | 1.5\% | 0.0\% | 7.0\% |
| Relig. ©rg. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 17667 | 2500 | 1800 | 1333 |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1200 \\ 55.4 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 8809 \\ 72.1 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 600 \\ 41.9 \% \end{array}$ |
| Percerit............ | 52.9\% | 48.4\% | 43.2\% | 28.0\% | $41.3 \%$ | 55.4\% | $72.1 \%$ | $41.9 \%$ |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 3900 | 433 | 400 | 1000 | 500 | 433 | 833 | 300 |
| Percent.......... | 11.7\% | 13.4\% | 9.6\% | 21.0\% | 14.4\% | 20.0\% | 6. $8 \%$ | 20.9\% |
| Total Frequency | 33367 | 516.7 | 4167 | 4767 | 3467 | 2167 | 12200 | 1433 |

TPBLE $70-19$
PRCTORS - INDUSTRIPL SECTDR BY GENDER BY BIPRK, \&HITE, FND OTHER fNN EMPLCYMENT STRTUS

1970

Males


TRBLE 70 -- 19

## ACTORS -- INOUSTRIFL SECTOR BY GENDER BY WHITE, BLACK, AND OTHER EMPLOYMENT STATUS. <br> 1970

Females

Industry Recode
RadiofTelvision

## Frequency.

Percent
Eating/Drinking Pl.
Frequency. . . . . . . .
Percent.
Rdvertising
Frequency.
Percent
Hotels/Motels
Frequency. .
Percent
TheatresMat. Pic.
Frequency.
Percent
Misc. Ent. Serv.
Frequency.
Percent
College/Univ.
Frequency.
Percent
Relig. Org.
Frequency.
Percent
Other
Frequency. . . . . . . . .
Percent
Total
Frequency.

White
Total Employed Unempl

8lack
Employed Unempl.

Other
Emplayed Unempil.

| 367 | 300 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6.2\% | 8. $2 \%$ | 3.6\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| 33 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| . $6 \%$ | . $9 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| 133 | 33 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.3\% | . $9 \%$ | $5.5 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| 4267 | 2367 | 1567 | 233 | 0 | 67 | 33 |
| 72.3\% | 64.5\% | 85.5\% | 77.8\% | 0.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| 67 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1.1\% | 1. $8 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| 233 | 235 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4.0\% | $6.4 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| 800 | 6.33 | 100 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13.6\% | 17.3\% | 5.5\% | 22.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| 5900 | 3667 | 1833 | 300 | 0 | 67 | 33 |

## 91

TRBLE 70 -- 3
DRNCERS -- INCUSTRIRL SECTOR GY GENDER WHITE, BLACK, AND GITHEE RND EMPLOYMENT STRTUS.

1970

All Females
Total Eniployed White Unempl. Employed Unempl. Employed Uriemp.

Industry Recode
Radio/Television
Frequency.......... 33
Percent.
Eatin=/Drinking Pl.
Frequency
Percerit
Rdvertising
Frequency.
Percent
Hotels/Motels
Frequency......... 367
Percent.
Theatres/Mot. Pic.
Frequency......... 186 ?
Percent............ 34.1\%
Misc. Ent. Serv.
Frequency.......... 433
Percent.
7.9\%

Coilege/Univ.
Frequency.......... 67
Percent............. 1.2:
Relig. Org.
Frequency. ......... 0
Percent
0.0\%

Other
Frequency......... . 33
Percent
Total
Frequency.
. $6 \%$
5467

| 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $11.1 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 2200 | 167 | 167 | 33 | 67 | 33 |
| $51.6 \%$ | $33.3 \%$ | $55.6 \%$ | $25.0 \%$ | $40.0 \%$ | $33.3 \%$ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 233 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 67 |
| $5.5 \%$ | $13.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $66.7 \%$ |
| 1433 | 233 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 0 |
| $33.6 \%$ | $46.7 \%$ | $22.2 \%$ | $50.0 \%$ | $40.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 300 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 0 |
| $7.0 \%$ | $6.7 \%$ | $11.1 \%$ | $25.0 \%$ | $20.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $1.6 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.8 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 4267 | 500 | 360 | 133 | 167 | 100 |

TRBLE 70 -- 3
DRNCERS -- INCUSTRIRL SECTOR GY GENDER WHITE, BLACK, AND GITHEE RND EMPLOYMENT STRTUS.

1970

All Females
Total Eniployed White Unempl. Employed Unempl. Employed Uriemp.

Industry Recode
Radio/Television
Frequency.......... 33
Percent.
Eatin=/Drinking Pl.
Frequency
Percerit
Rdvertising
Frequency.
Percent
Hotels/Motels
Frequency......... 367
Percent.
Theatres/Mot. Pic.
Frequency......... 186 ?
Percent............ 34.1\%
Misc. Ent. Serv.
Frequency.......... 433
Percent.
7.9\%

Coilege/Univ.
Frequency.......... 67
Percent............. 1.2:
Relig. Org.
Frequency. ......... 0
Percent
0.0\%

Other
Frequency......... . 33
Percent
Total
Frequency.
. $6 \%$
5467

| 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $11.1 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 2200 | 167 | 167 | 33 | 67 | 33 |
| $51.6 \%$ | $33.3 \%$ | $55.6 \%$ | $25.0 \%$ | $40.0 \%$ | $33.3 \%$ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 233 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 67 |
| $5.5 \%$ | $13.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $66.7 \%$ |
| 1433 | 233 | 67 | 67 | 67 | 0 |
| $33.6 \%$ | $46.7 \%$ | $22.2 \%$ | $50.0 \%$ | $40.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 300 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 0 |
| $7.0 \%$ | $6.7 \%$ | $11.1 \%$ | $25.0 \%$ | $20.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $1.6 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.8 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 4267 | 500 | 360 | 133 | 167 | 100 |

TRBIE 70 -- 21
MUSICIFINS -- INCIUSTF'IRI. SECTOR EGY GENDEF' BY WHITE, BLRCK, fIND CITHEF' RINO EMPLOYYENT S.TATUS

1970


TRELE 70 -- ご1
MUISICIFNS FIND CGMPOSERS -- INDUSTRIAL SECTTOP EY GENIJER NHITE, BLACK, GND OTHER RND EMPLOYMENT STPT:S

19, Cl

All Females


## 95

TFIBLE 70 -- 22
ACTOPS -- PLACE OF WROF BY GENCIEP. WHITE, ELACK, ANCI OTHERङ* RIUO EMPLOYMENT STRTUS

190
Males
Total Employau Uriempl. Employed U'ack

PLRCE OF MCIRK-STATE RRIZONF
F.equenc ......... 100

Fercent. ....... .. $1.3 \%$
CAL PFOKINIR
Firequency. . . . . . . . . 250
Fercent............. 32.1\%
CONNECT ICUT
Frequency. ........ . 100
Frercent. . . . . . . . . . . $1.3 \%$
IARSH, DC:
Frequency. . . . . . . . 0
Percent. . . . . . . . . . 0. $1 \%$
FLORIUF
Frequency.......... 10
Percent.

1. $31 \%$

GEORGIF
Frequency. ......... 100
Percent.
$1.3 \%$
ILLINOIS
Frequency.......... 100
Fercent. ........... $1.3 \%$
KPANSAS
Frequency......... 0
Ferceni. ........... $\quad 0.01 \%$
LOUI SIFINA
Frequency.......... 1010
Fercerit.
$1.3 \%$
MRFFYLAND
Frequericy. . . . . . . . 200
Fercent............ 2.6\%
MRESSACHUSETTS
Frequency. ......... 30 .
Fercent.
3. $\mathrm{E} \%$

MiCHIGFIN
Frequency. . . . . . . . . 100
Fercent.
$1.3 \%$
MISSOUFI

Fercent.
$1.3 \%$
N

"Fiment.

| 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $2.1 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $[.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 1000 | 1300 | 100 | 100 |
| $21.3 \%$ | $56.5 \%$ | $14.3 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ |
| 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $2.1 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |

$0.0 \%$
0
0
$0.0 \%$
100
0
0
0
$2.1 \%$
0. 0:
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
100
0
0
0
$2.1 \%$
0. 0\%
0.0\%
$0.0 \%$
0
$10 u ́$
0
0
$0.0 \%$
4. 3\%
0.0\%
$0.0 \%$
0
$0.0 \%$
0
[1
$0.0 \%$
0.0\%
$0.0 \%$
100
$2.1 \%$
$0.0 \%$
0
$[1$

| 2000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $4.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
|  |  | 0 | 0 |
| $4.3 \%$ | 100 | $0.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |

100
0
0
$0 .{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$
$2.1 \%$
0. $11:$
[1. $01 \%$

| 100 | 0 | 0 | 01 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $2.1 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.00 \%$ |
| 2.00 | 100 | 0 | 01 |
| $4.3 \%$ | $4.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |

TRBLE 70 -- 22 (Males, Corit.)
White Black
Total Enfiloyed Unempl. Emplayed Unernpl.

PL_FICE LIF WIRK-STTATE NEW JEF:SEY

| Frequency. ........ | $20 L$ | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Fiercent......... | $2.6 \%$ | $2.1 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $14.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |

NEW YOFK
Frequency.
$2400 \quad 1600$
$30.8 \% \quad 34.0 \%$
$\begin{array}{rr}6010 & 200 \\ 26.1 \% & 28.6 \%\end{array}$
0
Frercent.
$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Frequency. . . . . . . . . } \\ \text { F'ercent. . . . . . . . . } & 100 \\ \end{array}$
100
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Frequency. } \\ \text { F'ercent. . . . . . . . . . . . . } & 100 \\ 1.3 \%\end{array}$
2. $1 \%$
$\begin{array}{rr}0 & 0 \\ 0.0 \% & 0\end{array}$
0
$0.01 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
OHIO
Frequency. ......... . 100
Fercent.
1.3\%

Dis. AHDAR
Frequency. . . . ...... 100
Fercent. ........... 1.3\%
OREGON
Frequency. . . . . . . . . 100
1.3\%

0
0100
0
$0.0 \%$
$0 . .01 \%$
14. $3 \%$
$0.0 \%$

Frercsint.
100
0
0
0
$2.1 \%$
D.. $11 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$

TEXRS
Frequency. .......... 300
$3.8 \%$
LITFH
Frequency. . . . . . . . . $\quad 0$
Frercent.
$0.0 \%$
100
0
0
0
2.1\%
0.. 10
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$

Wrishingitan
Frequency. . . . . . . . .
300
Fercent............. $\quad 3.8 \%$
WISCONE:IN
Frequency. ......... . 100
300
0
$[1$
0
6. 4\%
O.. $\mathrm{C} 1 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$

Fercent.
$1.3 \%$
Total
Frequency.
7800
0
0
0
0
0
0. $0 \%$
$0 . .4 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
0
0

1510
200
0
0.0\%
$4 . .3 \%$
$28.6 \%$
$0.0 \%$
100
0
0
0
$2.1 \% 0000000$

4700
$23010 \quad 700$
100

## 97

FHCTUES -- PLFCE CIF WCIRK EY GENIEF', BY WHITE, BLFICK FND OTHEF ANIL BY EMPLOYMENT STRTLIS

1970

Females.

|  |  | Whit |  | Black** | Other*e |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PLACE OF WORK-STATE | Total | Employed | Unempl. | Employed | Employed |  |
| RRIZONA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Percent... | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ |  |
| CRLIFORNIR |  |  | 0.0\% |  | 0.0\% |  |
| Frequericy. | 1700 | 10010 | 600 | 0 | 100 |  |
| Percent... | 34.0\% | 27.0\% | 54.5\% | 0.0\% | 100.0\% |  |
| CONMECTICUT |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Percent.. | 2.0\% | 2. $7 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |  |
| HASH, DC |  |  |  |  | 0.0\% |  |
| Frequericy. - | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Percent... | 2.0\% | 2.7\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |  |
| FLORIDR |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . | 200 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Percent........ | 4.0\% | 5.4\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |  |
| GEORGIR |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequericy. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Percent... | 0.0\% | 0. $11 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |  |
| ILLINOIS |  |  |  |  | 0.0\% |  |
| Frequency. | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Percent. . | 4.0\% | 0.0\% | 18.2\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ |  |
| KRN5AS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequericy. | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Percent.. | 2.0\% | 2. $7 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |  |
| LOUISIANA |  |  |  | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |  |
| Frequency. . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Percent. | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |  |
| MRRYL RND |  |  |  |  | 0.0\% |  |
| Frequency. | 3001 | 3010 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Percent.... | 6.0\% | 8.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |  |
| MRS5ACHUSETTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fi'equericy. | 20ti | 2cio | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Percent. | 4.0\% | 5.4\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |  |
| MICHIGRIN |  |  |  | O.0\% | 0.0\% |  |
| Frequericy. | 2001 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Percent. | 4.0\% | 5.4\% | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% |  |
| MISSOURI |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | $a$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Percent.. | 0.0\% | 0. $11 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |  |
| NEUPDA |  |  |  |  | 0.0\% |  |
| quericy. |  | $0$ |  |  | $0$ |  |
| cent.... | $0.0 \%$ | 0. $01 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | (Cont.) |



TRBLE $70-23$
DRNCERS -- PLACE OF WORK GY GENDER BY WHITE, ELRCK RND OTHER*E PND EMPLOYMENT STRTUS

1970

Males
White
All Males Employed Unempl.
PLACE OF WORK-STRTE
PLRASKA
Frequency......... $0 \quad 0$

Percent............ $0.0 \%$ 0.0\% 0.0\%
CPLIFDRNIA
Frequency........... 1001000
Percent. ........... $7.7 \% 10.0 \%$ 0.0\%
COLORPDO
Frequency.......... 0 0 0
Percent............ 0.0\% 0.0\% 0.0\%
WFSH, DC
Frequency.......... 0 0 0
Percent. . . . . . . . . . 0.0\% 0.0\% 0.0\%
FLORIOR
Frequency........... $0 \quad 0$
Percent. ........... $0.0 \%$ 0.0\% 0.0\%
HANAII
Frequency......... 0 0 0
Percent. .......... $0.0 \%$ 0.0\% 0.01\%
IDFiHO
$\begin{array}{lrrrr}\text { Frequency. ......... } & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \text { Percent. ......... } & 0.0 \% & 0.0 \% & 0.0 \%\end{array}$
ILLINOIS
Frequency.......... 1001000

Percent. ........... $\quad 7.7 \%$ 10.0\% 0.00\%
KENTUCKY
Frequency.......... $0 \quad 0 \quad 0$
Percent.
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
LCNISIANR

| Frequency.......... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Percent......... | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |

MARRYLRND
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
Frequency
$\begin{array}{lll}0 & 0 & 0\end{array}$
Percent
C. $0 \%$
0.0\%
$0.0 \%$
MICHIGRN


Percent
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$

Table $70-23$ (Males Cont.)
White
Rll Males Employed Unempl.
PLACE OF HORK:-STATE
MISSIS5IPPI
Frequency.

| 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |

NEMADR
Frequency......... $0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0$

Percent.
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
NEN JERSEY


NEW MEXICO
7.7
$10.0 \%$
$0.0:$

| NeW MEXICO |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Frequency.......... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent.......... | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |  |

## NEW YORK

Frequency. ........ 600 300 300
Per
OHIO
$\begin{array}{lrrr}\text { Frequency.......... } & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \text { Percent............ } & 0 \% & 0.0 \% & 0.0 \%\end{array}$
OKLAHOMA

| Frequency. ......... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Percent.......... $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |  |

## OREGON

| Frequency.......... $\quad 0$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Pencent |  |  |  |

Percent.
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
PENNSYLUANIA

| Frequency.......... | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Percent........... | $7.7 \%$ | $10.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |

TEXRS

| Frequency. ......... | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Percent........... | $7 \%$ | $10.0 \%$ | $.0 .0 \%$ |

UIRGINIF
Frequency.......... $0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0$

Percent.
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
WASHINGTON

| Frequency.......... | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Percent........... | $7.7 \%$ | $10.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |

WISCONSIN

| Frequency_........ | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Percerit........... | $7.7 \%$ | $10.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |

Total
Frequency. ......... 1300
1000300
selata missing for Black and Other male dancers due to the sample size.

DANCERS -- PLACE OF WCRK GY GENLIER, BY WHIIE, ELRACK. FINLI OTHER FINI EMFLOYMENT STRTUS 1970

Females

| PLACE OF WORK-STATE flaska | Total | Write |  | Black |  | Other Employed | Unemployed |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Unemloy |
| Frequency. | 2001 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent... | 3.6\% | ご. 5\% | 0.0\% | 25.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| CPL IFORNIA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1800 | 1300 | 300 | 100 | 0 | 100 | (1) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $a$ |
| Percent. | 1.8\% | 2.5\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0. $01 \%$ | 0.0\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percerit. | 1.8\% | 2.5\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| FLORIDA 0.0. 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 100 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | $a$ |
| HAWAII |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 | $(1$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent... | 1.8\% | 2.5\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ |
| ILLINOIS 0.0.0.0. 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | 1.8\% | 2.5\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| KENTUCKY 0. 0.0\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | [ |
| LOUISIRNA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 200 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . | 300 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 | $a$ |
| Percerit... | 5.4\% | 2.5\% | 0.0\% | 25.0\% 5 | 50.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| MICHIGPN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $a$ |
| Percerit... | 1.8\% | 2.5\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| MISSIS5IPPI 0. 0.0\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| NEUAOR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency | 400 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 200 |
| - Percerit. | 7.1\% | 2.5\% 2 | 20.0\% | 0.0\% | 0. $0 \%$ | $0.01 \%$ | 100.0\% |
| ${ }^{\text {ERRIC }}$ |  | 102 |  |  |  |  |  |


| PLACE COF WORK-STATE Total Employed Unempl. Employed Unempl. Employed UnemplNEIS JERSEY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| İrequency. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| NEIS MEXICO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Irequency. | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Prercant. | 1.8\% | 2.5\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| NESt YORK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $y$ requency. | 300 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| prercent... | 5.4\% | 2.5\% | 20.0\% | 0.0\% | 50.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Irequency. | 400 | 400 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | 7.1\% | 10.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 200 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $\mathrm{P}^{\text {erercent. }}$ | 3.6\% | 5.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| ORIEEON 0.0. 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Firequency. | 300 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Prercent.... | 5.4\% | 7.5\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| PEPEHSYLYANIA 0.00 0.0\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Firequency. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | . $0 \%$ |
| TEXAS 0. 0.0\% 0.0\% 0.0\% -0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UIREINIR $0.0 .0 \%$ 0.0\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prequency. | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Prequericy. | 300 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. . . | 5.4\% | 7.5\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0. 0:\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| WIST:ONSIN 0 0.0. $0.0 .0 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Froquency | S60 | 4000 | 500 | 400 | 200 | 300 | 200 |

MUSICIANS RND COMPOSERS -- PLACE OF WORK BY GENDER, EY WHITE BLRCK, FND OTHER RNO BY EMFLIOYMENT STHTUS

1970

|  |  |  | Females |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | White |  | Black: | ather |
| Place of work -- state |  |  | Unempis. |  |  |
| PLAPBPMA |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 500 | 400 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| Percent............ | 1.6\% | 1.3\% | 0.0\% | 14.3\% | 0.0\% |
| PLLASKR |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | $\square$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. ........... | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| FRIZIZNR |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . | 2001 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | . $6 \%$ | . $7 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| PRKPNNSAS |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. ........ | 300 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent............ | . $9 \%$ | 1.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| CRLIFORTIR |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 2600 | 2400 | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| Percent. | 8.1\% | 8.0\% | 7.7\% | 14.3\% | 0.0\% |
| COLORADO |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 204 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | . $6 \%$ | . $7 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| COMNECTICUT |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 3001 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | . $9 \%$ | 1.0\%\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| DELPWARE |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 2001 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent.. | . $6 \%$ | . $7 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| WASH, DC |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 1001 | 100 | 0 | c | 0 |
| Percent............ | . $3 \%$ | . $3 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| FLORIOA |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 12001 | 1100 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent............ | 3.7\% | 3.7\% | $7.7 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| GEORGIR |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1000 | 1000 | $a$ | 0 | 0 |
| Percent............ | 3.1\% | 3.3\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| HAWAII |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1001 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| Percent........... | . $3 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% 100 | 00.0\% |
| IDf1to |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequericy. | 2001 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent............ | . $6 \%$ | . $7 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.10 | 0.0\% |
| ILLINOIS |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. ........ | 24001 | 2400 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $0^{5}$ cent............ | 7.5\% | E. D; | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0. $0: \%$ |
| ERIC ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 104 |  |  |  |


| PLRCE OF WORK -- STATE indiana | Total | White Employed | Unempl. | Bleck Employedxe |  | Other Employed $x *$ : |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 700 | 600 | 100 | 0 |  | 0 |
| 10WA 2.2\% 2.0\% 7.7\% 0.0\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 300 | 300 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |
| Percent... | . $9 \%$ | 1.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ |  |
| KANSAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 500 | 400 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent........... | 1.6\% | 1.3\% | 7.7\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ |  |
| KENTUCKY |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 500 | 500 | 0 | 0 | O | 0 |
| Percent............ | 1.6\% | 1.7\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |  |
| LOUISIPNR 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 200 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent.. | . $6 \%$ | . $7 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ |  |
| MPINE 0.0\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 200 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 900 | 900 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Percent.... | 2.8\% | 3.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ |  |
| MRSSACHUSETTS 2.8\% 0.0.0. 0 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1100 | 900 | 100 | 100 | 0 |  |
| Percent. | 3.4\% | 3.0\%\% | 7.7\% | 14.3\% | 0.0\% |  |
| MICHIGPN |  | : |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1300 | 1300 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Percent... | 4.0\% | 4.3\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |  |
| MINNESOTR |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 800 | 800 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Percent.. | 2.5\% | 2.7\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |  |
| MISSISSIPPI 0.0\% 0.0\% 0.0.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Percent | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |  |
| MI5SOUR1 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 900 | 700 | 100 | 100 | 0 |  |
| Percent. | 2.8\% | 2.3\% | 7.7\% | 14.3\% | 0.0\% |  |
| MONTRNA $2.3 \%$ 7.7\% 14.3\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| NEBE'RSKA |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Percent. | . $3 \%$ | . 3 \% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| NEN HRMPSHIRE . 3 . 3 . 0.0\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Percent............ | . $3 \%$ | . $3 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | (Corit.) |
|  | 105 |  |  |  |  |  |



TPGLE 70 -- 24 (Females, Cont.)

|  | Total | White Employed | Unempl. | Black Employed** | Other Enployed** |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PLACE OF HORK -- STATEHASHINGTON |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 600 | 500 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent.... | 1.9\% | 1.7\% | 7.7\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| HEST UIREINIA |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | . $3 \%$ | . $3 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| WISCONSIN |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 600 | 600 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | 1.9\% | 2.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| WYOMING |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | . $3 \%$ | . $3 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.00\% | 0.0\% |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency.......... | 32200 | 30100 | 1300 | 700 | 100 |

K*No unemployment data for blacks and others.

MUSICIANS ATHD COMPOSERS - PLACE OF WOFK BY GENDER BY WHITE, BL.RCK AND OTHER RND EIFFLOYMENT STITIUS 1970

Males


Table $70-24$ (Males, Cont.)

> White All Males Employed Unempl. Emplack Other Employed Unempl. Unempl.
PLACE OF HORK-STATE
IDRHO

Frequency. ......... 100
Percent
.2\%

## ILLiNOIS

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Frequency. . . . . . . . } & 2500 \\ \text { Percent. . . . . . . . . } & 3.8 \%\end{array}$
INDIRNR
Frequency. . ........ 1400
Parcent.............. $\quad 2.2 \%$
IOMA
Frequency.......... 300
Percent............ . . $5 \%$
KPMNSAS
Frequency. ......... 700
Percent............ . $1.1 \%$
KENTUCKY
Froquency......... 400
Piercent............ . . $6 \%$
LOUISIFNH
Frequency. . . . . . . . . 1600
Percent............ $2.5 \%$

## MAINE

Frequency. ........ 100
Percent............. . .2\%
MPRYLANDD
Frequency. ........ . 1200
Percent............. $1.8 \%$
MRSSRCHUSETTS
Frequency. ........ 2900
Percent. .. . . . . . . . . $4.5 \%$
MICHIGRN
Frequency. . . . . . . . 1900
Percent............. 2.9 .
MINESOTR
Frequency. . . . . . . . 1100
Percent.............. $1.7 \%$
MISSISSIPPI
Frequency. ........ . 600
Percent. . . . . . . . . . . . $9 \%$
MISSOURI
Frequency. . ........ 1500
Percent............. 2.3
montana
Frequency. ......... 400
Percent.............. . $6 \%$

100 $.2 \%$

$$
0
$$

$0.0 \%$
0
$0.0 \%$
0
$0.0 \%$
0
0
.2\%
200
0
0
$0.0 \%$
0
0

| 2300 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $4.2 \%$ | $4.8 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |


| 1000 | 300 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $1.8 \%$ | $7.1 \%$ | $2.1 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |

300
.5\%
0
0
0
0
0
0

| 500 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $.9 \%$ | $2.4 \%$ | $2.1 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |

400
0

0
0.0
0
0
0
.7\%
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.6 \%$
1500
2.7\%

0
100
0
$0.0 \%$
0
$0.0 \%$
i.

100
2. 1\%

0
0.6
0
$0.0 \%$
0
$.2 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.6 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
1000
100
100
0
0

1. $8 \%$
2. $1 \%$
14.3\%
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$

| 2500 | 100 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $4.6 \%$ | $2.4 \%$ | $6.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |

4.6\%
$2.4 \%$
1500
0
400
0
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
900
100
2.4\%
$0.0 \%$
100
500
0
2.1\%

1300
100
100
100
0
0
$14.3 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
. $9 \%$
$0.0 \%$
0
$0.0 \%$
0
$0.0 \%$
0
$0.0 \%$
2.4\%
2.4\%
$2.1 \%$
300
. $5 \%$
100
0
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$

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Table $70-24$ (Males, Cont.)

Whit.e
All Males Employ. Ulack Other
All Males Employeci Unempl
Black Other NEBRRSKKA

> PLACE OF WORK-STATE

Frequency.......... 300
300
Percent. ........... . . $5 \%$
NEIMDR
Frequency. .......... 600
Percent............ . . $9 \%$
NEW HPMPSHIRE
Frequency. . . . . . . . . 100
Percent............. . $2 \%$
NEW JERSEY
Frequency. . . ....... 1700
Percent............. 2.6\%
NEW MEXICO
Frequency.......... 800
Percent. ............ $1.2 \%$
NEW YORK
Frequency. . . . . . . . . 8000
Pereent. ............ $12.3 \%$
NORTH CAROLINA
Frequency.......... 700
Percent............. $1.1 \%$
NORTH DAKOTA
Frequency........... 100
Percent............. . $2 \%$
OHIO
Frequency. . . ....... 3000
Percent............ 4.6\%
OKLFHOMR
Frequency. . . . . . . . . 500
Percent. ........... . $8 \%$
OREGON
Frequency. ...... . . . 1200
Percent. ............ $1.8 \%$
PENNSYLUANIR
Fra fuency. . . . . . . . 3000
Percent. ........... $4.6 \%$
RHODE ISLPND
Frequency.......... 300
Percent. ........... . . . $5 \%$
SOUTH CRROL INA
Frequency.......... 400
Percent. ........... . . $6 \%$
TETHESSEE
F- -equency. . . . . . . . . 2010
Percerit. ............ $3.1 \%$

$$
.5 \%
$$

0
0
0
0
0

$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
600
1.1\%

0
$0.0 \%$
0
$0.0 \%$
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
0
$0.0 \%$
100
$0.0 \%$
0.0
$0.0 \% 0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
i6.7\%
$0.0 \%$
1500
2.7\%

100
100
0
0
500
2.4\%
$0.0 \%$
14.3\%
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
300
0
0
0
0
. 9\%
7.1\%
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
0.0\%
$0.0 \%$
6600
300
1000
100
0
0
12.1:
$20.8 \%$
14.3\%
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
700
0
0
0
0
1.3\%
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
100

$$
0
$$

0
0
$0.0 \%$
0
.2\%
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
2500
300
4.6\%
4.8\%
6.3\%

0
$0.0 \%$
0
$0.0 \%$
0
$0.0 \%$
500
0
0
0
0
0
.9\%
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
0.0\%
$0.0 \%$

| 1100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $2.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $2.1 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 2700 | 100 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $4.9 \%$ | $2.4 \%$ | $4.2 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.5 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.4 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $4.2 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 1500 | 200 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Z.7\% | $4.8 \%$ | $6.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |

Table $70-24$ (Males, Cont.)

White
Ellack Dther
All Males Employed Unempl. Emplloyed Unempl. Enployed Unempl.

TEXRS

| Frequency. $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ | 3200 | 3000 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Percerit. $\ldots \ldots \ldots$ | $4.9 \%$ | $5.5 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $4.2 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |

UTPH
Frequency.......... 100
Percent............ . .2\%
VERTMONT
Frequency. .......... 0
Percent.
$0.0 \%$
UIRGINIA
Frequency. ........ 900
1.4\%

URSHINGTON
Frequency.......... 1600
Percent............. $2.5 \%$
WEST UIRGINIA
Frequency. ......... 400
Percent. . . . . . . . . . . .6\%
HISCONSIN
Frequency......... 1600
Percse:t............ 2.5\%
WYOMING
Frequency.......... 0
Percent............ 0.0\%
Total
Frequency.
65100
5.5\%
$0.0 \%$
0
0
0
0
100
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.8 \%$
$0.0 \%$
0
$0 \quad 0$
0
0
0
0
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
0. 0\%

900
0
0
0
0
0
1.6;
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
1100
$400 \quad 0$
0100
0
2.0\%
9.5\%
$0.0 \%$
0.0\%
$16.7 \%$
0.0\%

$$
400
$$

D
0
0
0
0
.7:\%
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
0.0\%
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$1400 \quad 100 \quad 100$
0
0
0. $0 \%$
2.6
2.
2. $1 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$

Frequency.
.......
0
$0.0 \%$

| $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |  |  |

$\qquad$
 $\square_{0}$

ACTORS -- WEEKS WORIKED IN 19 E .9 BY GENDER, BY WHITE, BLACK ANCI OTHER 1970

Males


TRELE 70 -- 25
ACTORS -- WEEKS WORTED IN $19 E .9$ BY GENDER BY WHITE, BLACK, PHII OTHER 1970


TRELE 70 --- 26
UF'ILERE EY WEEKS WORKED IN 1969 BY BLREK, WHITE, RNT OTHER 1970

Males

| HEEKS WORTKED IN 6913 WEEKS OR LESS | White |  |  | Black |  | Other |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Employed | Unempl. | Employed | Unempl. | Emp.loyed | Unempl. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1000 | 33 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 6.7 | 0 |
| Percent. | 15.2\% | 4.0\% | 0.0\% | 100.0\% | 0.0\% 1 | 100.0\% | 0.0\% |
| 14 TO 26 HEEKS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 833 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percarrit..... | 12.6\% | 12.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| 27 TO 39 WEEKS |  |  |  |  |  | 0.0\% |  |
| Frequency. | 1267 | 133 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | 19.2\% | 16.0\% | 50.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0. 0\% |
| 40 TO 47 HEESS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 800 | 100 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. -... | 12.1\% | - $12.0 \%$ | $33.3 \%$ | 0. $0 \%$ | 0.6\% | 6. $0 \%$ | 6.0\% |
| 48 TO 49 WEEKS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 400 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | 6. $1 \%$ | 8.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0. 0\% | 0.0\% |
| 50 TO 52 HEEKS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1800 | 400 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Percent. . . . | 27.3\% | 48.0\% | 16.7\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| NOT APPLICABLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percmit. . . . . | 7.6\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | \% 0.0\% | 0.0\% |

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TABLE $70-2 E$.

## GIANCERS -. WEEKS WIJFKED IN 1969 BY WHITE, BLACK RND OTHER

 1970
## Females

White Black Other Total Employed Unempl. Emfloyed Unemil. Employed Unemfl.

WEEKS WORTED IN 69
13 WEEKS OR LESS
Frequency.......... 867 600
100
33
67
0

Percent.
15.9\% 14.1\%

13
25.0\%

14 TO 26 HEEKS
Frequency.......... 733
Percent.
27 TO 39 WEEKS
Frequency.
Percent...........
$1033 \quad 733133$
18.9\% 17.2\%
$26.7 \%$
$11.1 \%$
$25.0 \%$
330
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
Frequency......... 633
Percent
11.6\%
13.3\%
$6.7 \%$
$11.1 \%$
67
0
33
0
Frequency.......... 333
$6.1 \%$
$4.7 \%$
$6.7 \%$
22.2\%
$0.0 \%$
20.0\%
$0.0 \%$
501052 WEEKS
Frequency
1367 iī7
$25.0 \%$ 27.3\%
$13.3 \%$
35
$11.1 \%$
$250 \%$

0
0
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
300
5010
$5467 \quad 4267$
$10.9 \%$
$6.7 \%$
133
40. $0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
133
33
$11.1 \%$ 25.0\%
0.0::
$\pi$
$0.0 \%$
33
67
20.0\%
$66.7 \%$

OT RPPLICPRLLE
Frequency. ......... .
Percent.
500467
9.1\%

33
33
20.0\%
33.3\%
otal
Frequency.

33

$\begin{array}{rr}0 & 0 \\ 0.0 \% & 0.0 \%\end{array}$
167
100

TFIBLE $70-27$
MUSIC:IRNS RHD COMPDSERS -- WEEKS WORYED IN 1969 EY GENDIE', NHITE, BLACK GND OTHEF 1970

Males

Total Employed Uriempl. Employed

81ack Uriempl. Employed

Other Unempl.

WEEKS WURIED IN 69
13 WEEKS OR LESS


48 TO 49 HEEKS
Frequency.......... $5133 \quad 4300$
133
6330
67
0
Percant............. $8.0 \%$
8.0\%
3.4\% 13.0\%
$0.0 \%$
$12.5 \%$
$0.0 \%$
50 TU 52 WEEKS
Frequency.......... 24567
21700
40. 3\%
38. 4\%

1173
2.1\%

Total
Frequency.
. . ........ . 63967
63967 5386.7
3967
6.671833
$16.8 \%$ 37.7\%
133
233
0
Percerit. .....
Frequency.......... 1533
Perc
Fre
2.4\%

200
133
2.7\%

4867
$19.0 \%$
43.8\%
$0.0 \%$
67
0
0
9.5\%
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$

| $5.0 \%$ | $2.7 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3967 | 4867 |

700
533
33

TRELE $70-27$
MUSICIANS RND COMPOSERS -- WEEKS WORKED IN 1969 BY GENDER, HHITE, BLACK, PND OTHER 1970

|  |  |  | Femal |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Whi |  |  | ack |  | rer |
| HEEKS WORİED IN 69 | Total | Employed | Unempl. | Employed | Unempl. | Emplayed | Unempl. |
| 13 HEEKS OR LESS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 5167 | 4633 | 367 | 100 | 0 | 67 | 0 |
| Percent....... | 15.5\% | 15.3\% | 28.2\% | 7.7\% | 0.0\% | 2ご. $2 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| 14 TO 26 WEEKS |  |  |  |  | 33 | 22.20 | 0.0\% |
| Percent... | 4167 $12.5 \%$ | 3500 $11.6 \%$ | 4333 | 167 128 | 39 $20 \%$ | 33 | 0 |
| 27 TO 39 WEEKS |  |  | 33.3\% | 12.8\% | 20.0\% | 11.1\% | 0.0\% |
| Frequercy. | 4767 | 4300 | 200 | 200 | 67 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent..... | 14.3\% | 14.2\% | 15.4\% | 15.4\% | 40.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| 40 TD 47 WEEKS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 3467 | 3133 | 33 | 200 | 0 | 100 | 0 |
| 48 Percent. 49 HEEKS | 10.4\% | 10.3\% | 2.6\% | 15.4\% | 0.0\% | 33.3\% | 0.0\% |
| Frequency. | 2167 | 2100 | 0 | 67 | 0 | 0* | 0 |
| Percent. | 6.5\% | 6.9\% | 0.0\% | 5.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ |
| 50 TO 52 HEEKS |  |  |  | S. |  | 0.0. | 0.0\% |
| Frequency... | 12200 | $11433{ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 133 | 500 | 33 | 100 | 0 |
| Percent. . . . . | 36.5\% | 37.7\% | 10.3\% | 38.5\% | 20.0\% | 33. $3 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| NOT PPPLIICRBLE |  |  |  |  |  | 33.3. | 0.0. |
| Fraquency. | 1433 | 1200 | 133 | 67 | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | 4.3\% | 4.0\% | $10.3 \%$ | 5.1\% | 20.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . | 33367 | 30300 | 1300 | 1300 | 167 | 300 | 0 |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Males RGE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| INCOME FROM RLLL SOUPRCES 19E.9 LESS. THAN ZERCI |  |  |  |  |  |  | 41-49 | 4-49 | $501-54$ | 55-59 | 60-59 | 63 |
| Frapuericy.......... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Porcent............ | 0.0\%: | 0.0\% | 0.0: | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.13 \%$ | [1.13: |
| FROH ZERCI TO 939 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fraquency..... | 500 | 33 | 33.3 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 33 | $6 ?$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Parcent........... | 6.3\% | 50.0\% | 19.6: | 2.93\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 3.4\% | 11.8\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.13 \%$ | [1.1) |
| FROH 1000 104939 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequericy......... | 2067 | 0 | 767 | 533 | 200 | $16 ?$ | 167 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 33 | 0 |
| P6arcent........... | 25.8\% | $0.0 \%$ | 45. 1: | 47.1\% | 15.8\% | 17.2\% | 17.2\% | 17.6\% | 16.72 | 0.0\% | 11.1\% | [6.13\% |
| FROH 500त1 TO 99 . 9 Fr equericig. .......... | 2400 | 33 | 433 | 333 | 400 | 167 | 300 | 133 |  |  |  |  |
| Parcent............ | 30.0\% | 50.0\% | 25.5: | 29.4\% | 31.6\% | 17.2\% | 31.0\% | 23.5\% | 27.8: | 25.0\% | 55.5\% | 77.13\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequericy. . . . . . . . | 1867 | 0 | 67 | 133 | 567 | 400 | 233 | 100 | 133 | 67 | 110 | 137 |
| Percent........... | 23.3\% | $0.0 \%$ | 3.9:3 | 11.8\% | $44.7 \%$ | 41.4\% | 24.1\% | 17.6\% | 22.2\% | 50.0\% | 33.3\% | 2\%..e\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequericy. . . . . . . . | 533 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 33 | 133 | 67 | 100 | 67 | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Porcent........... | $6.7 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0:3 | 8.8\% | 2.6\% | $13.8 \%$ | $6.9 \%$ | 17.6\% | 11.1\% | 25.0\% | $0.13 \%$ | $0.13 \%$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequericy. . . . . . . . | 167 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 0 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequerisy......... | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 33 | 100 | 67 | $6 ?$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequericif. ......... . Parcent. | 133 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Purcent <br> Totel | 1.7\% | 0.0\% | 5.9:3 | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | 3.4\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | (1.1) | (1.1) |
| Frequency.......... | 0000 | 67 | 1700 | 1133 | 1267 | 937 | 967 | 567 | 608 | 133 | 330 | 3130 |



| $\begin{gathered} \text { TAELE } 701--29 \\ \text { DANCERS }-- \text { INCOME Bi' HGE } \\ 1970 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | - 16 | 15-24 | 25-29 | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mole: } \\ \text { RibE } \\ 30-34 \end{gathered}$ | 35-37 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| IMCIJHE FNOM RLLL <br> STURCES 1969 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LESS THRN ZERO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency........ . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Porcent........... | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 1.0.\% | 0.0:\% | 0.0:\% | C1.0) | 0.00 | 0.0\% | 0 | 0 | $0{ }^{0}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency......... | ${ }^{133}$ | 0 | 57 | 33 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | D |
|  | ii. 1 \% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency......... | 367 | 0 | 2100 | 1100 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency........ | 333 | 0 | 100 | 1100 | 67 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Porcant............ | 29.4\% | 0.0\% | 25.0\% | 3i'.5\% | 28.6\% | 50.0\% | 3\%i.3\% |  | - 0 | ${ }^{0}$ | 0 | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency......... | $16 ?$ | 0 | 0 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 0 | 33 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency.......... | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | D |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Percont.......... | 8.8\% | 0.0:3 | 0.07 | 0.0\% | 14.3\% | 0.0:? | 6E. 78 | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.010 | 0.0\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency.......... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $1)$ | 0 | D | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency.......... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | D | 0 |  |  | 0 | 0 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency......... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $1]$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency......... | 33 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |
| Percont........... | 2.9\% | 0.0\% | 0.3! | 4.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.00:$ |  |  |  |  | 0 | 0 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.0.0 | 0.0.0 | 0.0\% | 0.08 | $0.13 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| Frequency.......... | 11.33 | 0 | 400 | 267 | 233 | 67 | 100 | 33 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



hUSICIGNS AMD COMPIJSERS TABLE ROE GENDER BY IMCOME 1970


$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { TABLE } 70-31 \\
\text { ALIOR:S -- INCOHE BY HEEKS HORK:ED IN } 1969 \\
1970
\end{gathered}
$$



TRELE 70 -- 31
PCTCIRS -- INCOHE BY HEEF:S HORKED IN 196.9 1970

MEEKS HORF:ED (Conti rued)

48-49
Molez.

Fenalos R11

51-52 Holos fomales All

Nat Applicetile Hales females

IMCOME FROM PLL SOURCES 19E9

## 2EDO

| Frequency.......... . . <br> Porcent............ | 0 | 0.10 | 0 $0.13 \%$ | 0.0:80 | 0.003 | 0.0\% | 0.08 | 0 $0.0 \%$ | 0 0.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| F00\% 601 To 999 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.02 | 0.02 | $0.0 \%$ |
| Frequency. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 33 |
| Porcent.......... | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0,0\% | 0.00 | 0.0\% | 6.38 | 0.0\% | $9.1 \%$ |
| Frour 1000 TO 4999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. ......... | 100 | 100 | 0 | 267 | 167 | 100 | 100 | 33 | 67 |
| Porcent ........... | 19.32 | 18.82 | 0.132 | 9, 276 | 8.87 | $10.10 \%$ | 18.82 | 20.0\% | 18.2\% |
| FROH 5030 TO 9999 <br> Frequency.......... | 300 | 200 | 100 | 1133 | 600 | 533 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Porcent........... | 42.9\% | 37.5\% | 60.102 | 39.1\% | 31.6\% | 53.3\% | 0.020 | 0.02 | 0.08 |
| FEMH 10000 TO 19998 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequoncy......... | 300 | 233 | 57 | 967 | 767 | 210 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Porcent. FROM 200007029999 | 42.92 | 43.8x | 40.132 | 33.3\% | 40.45 | 20.0\% | 0.0\%: | 0.0\% | $0.10 \%$ |
| Frequency.......... | 0 | 2 | 0 | 300 | 233 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Porcent............ | 0.02 | $0.0 \%$ | 0.122 | 10.3\% | 12.3\% | 6.73 | 0.02 | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ |
| FROM 30000 1039999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency.......... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 133 | 67 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Porcent .-......... | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.135 | 4.6\% | 3.5\% | 6.72 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.075 |
| FROH 40000 10 49995 <br> Frequency. ......... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 3.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Porcent........... | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.13\% | 1.1\% | 1.8: | 0.0\% | 0.02 | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| FeOH 50000 T0 59939 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency......... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 3.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Porcent............. | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.13 \%$ | 1.1\% | 1.8:: | 0.0\% | 0.0\%: | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| 60000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. ......... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 33 | 400 | 133 | 267 |
| Percent............. rotal | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.138 | 1.1\% | 6.0:\% | 3.312 | 75.0\% | 80.0\% | 72.7\% |
| Frequancy....-..... | 200 | 533 | 157 | 2900 | 1901 | 1000 | 533 | 167 | 367 |

132
dAnCERS -- InCOHE BY' gEMLIER By' heeks hofked In 1969 1970


#  <br> 1970 





## TRBLE 70 -- 34 <br> AC:TORS -- INCCIME BY GENOEF BY BLACK, WHITE, FNO OTHER find emplayment siatus 1970



139

TABLE 70 -- 34
RC:TORS -- INCOME BY GENDEF! BY WHIIE, ELRCK, BND OTHER PMU BY EMPLOYMENT STRTI'S

1970

Females

|  | Hhite | Elack |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | Othier |  |
| Employed |  |  |

INCOME FROM RLL SOURCES 1969
FROM DNE TO 999
Frequency. . . . . . . .
Fercent...........
FRCM 1 C100 TO 4999 Frequency. ........
Percent............
FRCM 50100 TO 9999
Frequency......... Percent.
FRCM 10000 TO 19999 Frequency. . . . . . . . . Percent............
FROM 201000 TO 29999
Frequency. . . . . . . . .
Fercent. . . . . ........
FRCM 30000 TO 39999
Frequency. ........ 133
F'ercent. . . . . . . . . . . 2.3\%
FROM 4C1000 TO 49999
Frequency. . . . . . . . .
Fiercent. . . . . . . . . . .
FRCIM 501000 TO 59999
Frequency. . . . . . . . .
Fercent
604100 +
Frequency......... . 300
Fiercent.
Total
Frequency......... 5900
633
$10.7 \%$
400
167
10.9\%
9.1\%

33
$11.1 \%$
33
0

2033
$34.5 \%$
1300
633
35.5\%
$34.5 \%$
1100
433
23.6\%
18.7
$55.6 \%$
$0.0 \%$
0

| 1700 | 1100 | 433 | 16.7 | 0 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $28.8 \%$ | $30.0 \%$ | $2.3 .6 \%$ | $55.6 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |


| 800 | 467 | 300 | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $13.6 \%$ | $12.7 \%$ | $16.4 \%$ | $11.1 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 300 | 200 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $5.1 \%$ | $5.5 \%$ | $5.5 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |

TRBLE 70 -- 35
CIRNCERS -- INCOME BY GENDER BY BLRCK, WHITE, RND OTHER AND EMPLOYIUENT STATUS 1970

Males
White Black Other Total Employed Unempl. Employed Employed**
INCOME FROM RLL SOLRCES 1969
FRRM ZERE TO 999
Frequency......... 133 33 33 33
Percerit. .......... $11.8 \%$ 4. $0 \%$ 16.7\% $100.0 \%$ 50.0\%
FRDM 1000 TO 4999
Frequency......... 367 300 30 07 0

Percert............ 32.4\% 36.0\% 33.3\% 0.0\% 0.0\%
FRDM SOCH TO 9999
Frequency.......... 33ミ 3010
Percerit.............
29.4\%
$36.0 \%$
33 0 a
FROM 10000 TO 19999
Frequency.......... 167 ir
133
33
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$

Percert.............
$14.7 \%$
$16.0 \%$
$16.7 \%$
$0 \quad 0$
FROM 20C100 TO 29999
Frequency. $100 . \ldots$..... $10.7 \quad 33 \quad 0 \quad 1$
Percerit
$8.8 \%$
$8.0 \%$
$16.7 \%$
1.0\%
$0.0 \%$
$60000+$
Frequency. ......... 33
$33-0$
$\begin{array}{llll}0 & 0 & 0 & 3 \ni\end{array}$
Percerit.
2.9\%
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
5.

Total
Frequency.......... $113 \Xi$
833
200
33
67

TRBLE 70 -- 35
DANCERS -- INCOME BY GENDER BY WHITE, BLRCK, RNNJ OTHER fiND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

1970


MUSICIANS AND COMPOSERS -- INCOILE BY GENDER EY UHITE, BLACK, AND OTHER RNID EMPLOYMENT STATUS 1970

Males


# TRELLE 70 - 3E <br> MUISICIRNS RND COMPOSERS -- INCOME GY GENDER BY WHITE, BLACK, RND OTHER FIUD EMPLOYMENT STATUS <br> 1970 

Females


ACTORS --- INCOIGE BY GENDER EYY WHITE/MINORITY STATUE. 1970

|  |  |  | Male | Femia |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INC:OME FRDM RLL SOURCES 1969 | Total | Whate | Minority | Total | White | Minority |
| ZERO |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent... | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| FRCH 001 TO 999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 500 | 500 | 0 | 633 | 567 | 67 |
| Fercent. . . . . . . . . | $6.3 \%$ | 6.8\% | 0.0\% | 10.7\% | 10.3\% | 16. $7 \%$ |
| FRGIM 1000 T0 4999 , |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . | 206.7 | 1833 | 233 | 2033 | 1933 | 100 |
| Fercent. | 25.8\% | 24.8\% | 38. $5 \%$ | 34.5\% | 35.2\% | 25.0\% |
| FROM 5000 T0 9999 2. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . | 24010 | 2200 | 200 | 1700 | 15.33 | 167 |
| Percent. | 30.0\% | 29.7\% | 33. $3 \%$ | 28.8\% | 27.9\% | 41.7\% |
| FRCIM 10000 to 19999 28. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | $18 E .7$ | 1733 | 133 | 800 | 767 | 33 |
| Fercent. . . . . . . . . | $23.3 \%$ | 23.4\% | 22.2\% | 13.6\% | 13.9\% | 6.3\% |
| FRCM 20000 TO 29999 ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. ........ | 533 | 500 | 33 | 300 | 300 | 0 |
| F'ercent. . . . . . . . . | $6.7 \%$ | 6. $8 \%$ | 5.6\% | 5.1\% | 5.5\% | 0.0\% |
| FRAM 30000 T0 39999 ( |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 16.7 | 167 | 0 | 133 | 133 | 0 |
| Fercent. . . . . . . . . | 2.1\% | 2.3\% | 0.0\% | 2.3\% | 2.4\% | 0.0\% |
| FRCIM 40000 TO 49999 (1).0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | $\pm 3$ | 33 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Frercent. | -4\% | . $5 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| FRCIM 50000 TO 59999 O 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 3010 | 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fercent. . . . . . . . . | 3. $8 \%$ | 4.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0. $0 \%$ |
| $60100+$ 0.0. 0.0\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | $1 \equiv 3$ | 133 | 0 | 300 | E'E? | 33 |
| Frercent. | 1.7\% | 1.8\% | 0.0\% | 5.1\% | 4.8\% | Ei. $3:$ |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 8!3cio | 7400 | 600 | 5900 | 5500 | 400 |

145

ORNCERS --- INCOHE BY GENOER EY NHITEMINORITY STRTUS 1970

Male Femãle

INCOME FROM AILL SOUPCES 1969
ZERO
Frequency.
Percent
$0.0 \%$
0
0
$a$
0
0

Total Hhite Minority Tatal White Minority

FRCM 001 TO 999
Frequency. ......... 133
Fercent............ . 11.8\%

| 67 | 67 |
| ---: | ---: |
| $6.5 \%$ | $66.7!$ |

833
667
167
FRCM 1000 TO 4999
Frequency. ......... $\quad \exists 67$
$367 \quad 0$
23001
2100
200
Percent
32. 4\%
$35.5 \%$
$0.0 \%$
42.1\%
44.1\%
$28.6 \%$
FRCH 5000 TO 9999
Frequency.
$\exists 33$
Percent.............
FROM 10000 TO 19999
Frequency.......... 167
F'ercent............. 14.7\%
FRLM 20000 TO 29999
Frequency. . . . . . . .
100
f'ercent.
B. $8 \%$
$333 \quad 0$
1467 116.7
300
32.3\% 0.0
$2 \mathrm{Z} 6 . \mathrm{B} \mathrm{\%}$
$24.5 \%$
42.9\%

FRCM 30000 TO 39999
Frequency. . . . . . . .
Frercent.
0
167 0
400
36.7

33
16.1\%
$0.0 \%$
7.3\%
7.7\%
4.8\%

Frercent. ...........
Frequency.......... 0
100
0
0.0
0
0
0
$9.7 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$

F'ercent. . . . . ......
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
FPCMM 50000 TO 59999
Frequency. ......... 0
0
0
0
0
0
F'ercent
$0.0 \%$
0. 0\%
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
600100
Frequency. . . . . . . . . 33
$\begin{array}{rr}0 & 33 \\ 0.0 \% & 33.3 \% \\ 10133 & 100 \\ & \\ & 146\end{array}$

## Total

Frequencu.......... . 1133
467
$4 E .7$
0
Fiercent.
$2.9 \%$

TRBLE $70-$-39
MUSICIPNS PANI COMPOSERS --- INCOME BY GENDER BY WHITEMMINORITY STRTUS 1970

Male Fenale

|  | Total | White | Minority | Total | White | Minor |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| INCOME FROM RLL SOURCES 1969 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ZERO |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 16.7 | 167 | 0 | 33 | 33 | 0 |
| Percent. | . $3 \%$ | . $3 \%$ | 0.0\% | . $1 \%$ | . $1 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| FROM 001 T0 999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 9133 | 8467 | 667 | 11733 | 11100 | 633 |
| Percent... | 14.3\% | 14.6\% | 10.9\% | 35.2\% | 35.1\% | 35.8\% |
| FROM 1000 TO 4999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency | 21467 | 18933 | 2533 | 14567 | 13933 | 635 |
| Percent. | 33.6\% | 32.7\% | 41.3\% | 43.7\% | 44.1\% | 35.8\% |
| FROH 5000 to 9999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 17233 | 15567 | 1667 | 4333 | 406? | 267 |
| Percent...... | 26.9\% | 26.9\% | 27.2\% | 13.0\% | 12.9\% | 15.1\% |
| FROM 10000 TO 19999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . | 9967 | 92.33 | 733 | 1200 | 1067 | 133 |
| Percent... | 15.6\% | 16.0\% | 12.0\% | 3.6\% | 3.4\% | 7.5\% |
| FROM 200001029999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 2233 | 2067 | 167 | 67 | 67 | 0 |
| Percent........... | 3.5\% | 3.6\% | $2.7 \%$ | . $2 \%$ | . $2 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| FROM 30000 1039999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 900 | 800 | 100 | 67 | 67 | 0 |
| Percent... | 1.4\% | 1.4\% | 1.6\% | . $2 \%$ | . $2 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| FROM 40000 to 49999 - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 433 | 433 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\square$ |
| Percent... | . $7 \%$ | . $7 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| FROM 50000 T0 59999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . | 600 | 533 | 67 | 33 | 33 | 0 |
| Percent... | . $9 \%$ | . $\%$ | 1.1\% | . $1 \%$ | . $1 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| 60000 + |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1833 | 16.33 | 200 | 1333 | 1233 | 100 |
| Percent. | 2.9\% | 2.8\% | 3. $3 \%$ | 4.0\% | 3.9\% | 5.7\% |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 6396.7 | 57833 | 6133 | 33367 | 31600 | 1767 |

70-40
RCTORS, DANCERS, PND MUSICIAN/COMPOSERS -- INCOME FROM PLL SOURCES 1969
INCOHE

MEPN
PCTORS. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8684.25
DFACERS. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 11784.20 MUSICIANS,COHPDSERS. . . . . . 11879.80

STPNDRRD DEUIATION MEDIPN
18210.3
18434.6
25550.0
3500.0
6100.6
4000.0

TRGLE 80-1
ACTORS PND DIRECTORS -- RGE BY GENDER AND MINORITY STATUS 1980

|  | Male |  |  |  | Female |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | White | Minority | Total | White | Minority |
| FROM 16 TO 24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 6220 | 5540 | 680 | 4160 | 3580 | 580 |
| Percent. | 13.8\% | 13.4\% | - 18.2\% | 18.4\% | 17.5\% | 27.1\% |
| FROH 25 T0 29 18.2\% 18.42 17.5\% 27.1\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 9360 | 8440 | 920 | 5360 | 4760 | 600 |
| Percent. . | 20.8\% | 20.4\% | - $24.6 \%$ | 23.7\% | 23.2\% | 28.0\% |
| FROM 30 to 34 23 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 9340 | 8400 | 940 | 4540 | 4040 | 500 |
| Percent. | 20.7\% | 20.3\% | - 25.1\% | 20.1\% | 19.7\% | 23.4\% |
| FROM 35 to 39 23.4\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequersy. | 6000 | 5560 | 440 | 2340 | 2180 | 160 |
| Percent... | 13.3\% | 13.5\% | 11.8\% | 10.3\% | 10.6\% | 7.5\% |
| FROM 40 T0 44 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 3540 | 3260 | 280 | 2000 | 1940 | 60 |
| Percent... | 7.9\% | 7.9\% | - 7.5\% | 8.8\% | 9.5\% | 2.8\% |
| FRDM 45 T0 49 2.8\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 3260 | 3080 | 180 | 1260 | 1180 | 80 |
| Percent..... | 7.2\% | 7.5\% | 4.8\% | 5.6\% | 5.8\% | 3.7\% |
| FROM 50 TO 54 S. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 2960 | 2820 | 140 | 1120 | 1040 | 80 |
| Percent. | 6.6\% | 6. $8 \%$ | 3.7\% | 4.9\% | 5.1\% | 3.7\% |
| FROM 55 TO 59 3. $3.7 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 2020 | 1960 | 60 | 1000 | 940 | 60 |
| Percent... | 4.5\% | 4.7\% | 1.6\% | 4.4\% | 4. $6 \%$ | 2.8\% |
| FROM 60 TO 64 2. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1140 | 1140 | 0 | 460 | 460 | 0 |
| Percent.. | 2.5\% | 2. $8 \%$ | 0.0\% | 2.0\% | 2.2\% | 0.0\% |
| $65+$ 2. $6.0 \%$ 2.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1180 | 1080 | 100 | 400 | 380 | 20 |
| Percent.. | 2.6\% | 2. $6 \%$ | 2.7\% | 1.8\% | 1.9\% | . $9 \%$ |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . | 45020 | 41280 | 3740 | 22640 | 20500 | 2140 |

TRELLE 80-2
DANCEF! BY RGE RND MINGRITY STRTUS 1980



TRBLE 80 -- 4
ACTORS AND DIFCTOF'S -- AGE BY GENHIER BY BLACK, WHITE, AND CTHER 1980


TABLE BO -- 4
ACTORS RND DIREC:TORS -- RGE BY GENDER BY WHITE, BLACK, RNLI OTHER 1980

Feniales

|  | Total | Write | Black | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rige Groups Total White Black Other |  |  |  |  |
| FROM 16 TO 24 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . | 4160 | 3580 | 340 | 240 |
| Percent. | 18.4\% | 17.5\% | 23.6\% | 34.3\% |
| FROM 25 TO 29 ..... 18.4\% 13.6\% |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 5360 | 4760 | 420 | 180 |
| Percent. | 23.7\% | 23. $2 \%$ | 29.2\% | 25.7\% |
| FROM 30 TO 34 ( |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 4540 | 4040 | 380 | 120 |
| Percent. | 20.1\% | 19.7\% | 2E. 4\% | 17.1\% |
| FROM 35 TO 39 le |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 2340 | 2180 | 120 | 40 |
| Percent.. | 10.3\% | 10.6\% | 8.3\% | 5.7\% |
| FROM 40 TO 44 ( ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 20100 | 1940 | 60 | 0 |
| Percent.. | 8.8\% | 9.5\% | 4.2\% | 0.0\% |
| FROM 45 TO 49 : |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1260 | 1180 | 40 | 40 |
| Percent. | 5.6\% | 5.8\% | 2.8\% | 5.7\% |
| FROM 50 TO 54 ..... $5.6 \%$ 2.8\% $5.7 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . | 1120 | 1040 | 40 | 40 |
| Percent. | 4.9\% | $5.1 \%$ | 2.8\% | 5.7\% |
| FROM 55 TO 59 2.8\% 5.7\% |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1000 | 940 | 20 | 40 |
| Percent. | 4.4\% | 4.6\% | 1. $4 \%$ | 5.7\% |
| FROM 60 TO 64 S. |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 460 | 460 | 0 | 3 |
| Percent. | 2.0\% | 2.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| $65+$ 2.2\% 0.0\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 400 | 380 | 20 | 0 |
| Fercent. | 1.8\% | 1.9\% | 1. $4 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| Totill 1.80 1.4\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . | 22.40 | 201500 | 1440 | POO |

TRKBLE BO -- 5
DRNCERS -- FGE BY GENDER EY WhITE, BLACK, RNID OTHER 1980

M13les

|  | Tot al | Whiste | Black | Gither |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alge Groups |  |  |  |  |
| FROM 16 TO 24 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1020 | 760 | 60 | 200 |
| Percent. | 31.9\% | 29.2\% | 21.4\% | 62.5\% |
| FIROM 25 TO 29 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 980 | 780 | 140 | 60 |
| Percent. | 30.6\% | 30.0\% | $50.0 \%$ | 18.8\% |
| FROM 30 TO 34 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | E.00 | 520 | 40 | 40 |
| Percent. | 18.8\% | 20.0\% | 14.3\% | 12.5\% |
| FROM 35 T0 39 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 160 | 120 | 20 | 20 |
| Percent. | 5.0\% | 4.6\% | 7.1\% | 6.3\% |
| FROM 40 TO 44 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 80 | 60 | 20 | 0 |
| Percent... | 2.5\% | 2. $3 \%$ | 7.1\% | 0.0\% |
| FROM 45 TD 49 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequensy. | 60 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent... | 1.9\% | 2. $3 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| FROM 501 TO 54 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 120 | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | $3.8 \%$ | 4.6\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| FROM 55 T0 59 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 60 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | 1.9\% | 2.3\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| From 60 T0 64 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 40 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | 1.3\% | 1. 5\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| $655+$ |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency | 80 | 80. | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | 2.5\% | 3.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Total |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . | 3'00 | 2600 | 2801 | 320 |

TPREE 80 -- 5
DPNCERS -- RGE BY GENDER EY BLACKí, WHITE, AND DTHER 1980

## Females

|  | Total | White | Elack | Other- |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rge Groups |  |  |  |  |
| FROM 16 TO 24 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 4900 | 3980 | 400 | 520 |
| Percent. | 49.7\% | 47.5\% | 5.4.1\% | 70.3\% |
| FROM 25 TD 29 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 2700 | 2340 | 280 | 80 |
| Percent. | 27.4\% | 27.9\% | 37.8\% | 10.8\% |
| FROM 30 TD 34 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency | 1100 | 960 | 20 | 120 |
| Percent. | 11.2\% | 11.5\% | 2.7\% | 16.2\% |
| FROM 35 TO 39 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 400 | 380 | 0 | 20 |
| Percent. | 4.1\% | 4.5\% | 0.0\% | 2.7\% |
| FROM 40 TO 44 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 400 | 360 | 40 | 0 |
| Fercent. | 4.1\% | 4.3\% | 5.4\% | 0.0\% |
| FROM 45 T0 49 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 120 | 120 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | 1.2\% | 1.4\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| FROM 50 TO 54 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | 1.0\% | 1.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| FROM 55 TD 5S, |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 80 | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Percerit. | . $8 \%$ | 1.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.6\% |
| FROM 60 T0 64 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 20 | 20 | a | 0 |
| Percent. | . $2 \%$ | . $2 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| $65+$ |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency | 40 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | . $4 \%$ | . $5 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Total . ${ }^{\text {Pa }}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 98:60 | E13E0 | 740 | $7 \div 0$ |

TRBLE 80 -- 6
MUSICIANS AND COMPOSERS --- AGE BY GENDER EY WHITE 8LACK, OTHER 1980

Male

|  | Total | White | Black | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rge Groups |  |  |  |  |
| FROM 16 TO 24 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 21820 | 19600 | 1600 | 620 |
| Percent. | 22.6\% | 22.9\% | 23.2\% | 15.0\% |
| FROM 25 T0 29 23.2\% |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 28480 | 25740 | 1540 | 1200 |
| Percent. | 29.5\% | 30.1\% | 22.3\% | 29.1\% |
| FROM 30 TO 34 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 15840 | 13880 | 1100 | 860 |
| Percent. | 16.4; | 1E. $2 \%$ | 15.9\% | 20.9:! |
| FROM 35 TO 39 20.9\% |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 8040 | 6860 | 700 | 480 |
| FROM 40 10 44 ...... $0.3 \%$ 10.1\% $11.7 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 4780 | 4120 | 440 | 220 |
| Percent. | 5.0\% | 4.8\% | 6.4\% | 5.3\% |
| FROA 45 TO 49 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 4120 | 3500 | 320 | 300 |
| Percent. | 4.3\% | 4.1\% | 4.6\% | 7.3\% |
| FROM 50 to 54 4.3. 4.6\% 7.3.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 3660 | 3100 | 400 | 160 |
| Percent.. | 3.8\% | 3.6\% | 5.8\% | 3.9\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 3240 | 2700 | 380 | 160 |
| Percent. | 3.4\% | 3.2\% | 5.5\% | 3. $9 \%$ |
| FROM 60 to $\mathrm{E}_{4} 4$...... $3.4 \%$ \%. |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 2460 | 2280 | 160 | 20 |
| Percent. | 2.5\% | 2.7\% | 2.3\% | . $5 \%$ |
| $65+$ 2.5\% 2.7\% -5\%... |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 4040 | 3680 | 260 | 100 |
| Percent. | 4.2\% | 4.3\% | 3. $6 \%$ | 2.4\% |
| Total $2.4 \%$ |  |  |  |  |
| Frequericy. . | 96.480 | 8546.1 | 69010 | 4120 |

```
    TABLE 80 -- 6
MUSICIPNS PND COMPOSERS -- PGE BY EENOER BY WHITE, BLPCK, OTHER
    1900
```

Female

Total
White Black
Other
Pge Groups
FRDM 16 T0 24

Frequency. ......... 8680
Percent............. $21.2 \%$
FRDM 25 TO 29
Frequency. ........ 7360
Percent............ $18.0 \%$
FRDM 30 TO 34
Frequmcy.......... 5320
Percent.
13.0\%

FROM 35 TO 39
Frequency.......... 4080
$10.0 \%$
FROM 40 T0 44
Frequency.
Percent.
3000
7.3\%

FROM 451049
Frequency. ......... 2360
Percent.
5.8\%

FROH 50 TO 54
Frequency. ........ . 2800
6. $8 \%$

FROM 55 TO 59
Frequency. ......... 1800
Percent.
4.4\%

FROM 60 TO 64
Frequency.
Percent.
1900
65
Frequency.......... $\quad 3640$
Percent.
8.9\%

40940
Frequency.
Total

| 7920 | 580 | 180 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $20.7 \%$ | $30.9 \%$ | $23.1 \%$ |
| 6760 | 380 | 220 |
| $17.7 \%$ | $20.2 \%$ | $28.2 \%$ |
| 4920 | 240 | 160 |
| $12.9 \%$ | $12.8 \%$ | $20.5 \%$ |
| 3900 | 160 | 20 |

10.2\% $8.5 \% \quad 2.6 \%$
$2840 \quad 100 \quad 60$
7.4\% 5.3\% 7.7\%
$2220 \quad 100 \quad 40$
5.8\% 5.3\% 5.1\%
$2600 \quad 140 \quad 60$
$6.8 \% \quad 7.4 \% \quad 7.7 \%$

| 1700 | 100 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $4.4 \%$ | $5.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |

$1890 \quad 0 \quad 20$
4.9\% 0.0\% 2.6\%
$3540 \quad 80 \quad 20$
9.2\%
4. 3\%
2.6\%

38280
1880
780

## ACTORS PND DIRECTORS - EDUCRTION BY HHITE, BLACK, PNG OTHER 1980

| Efucation Level | Total | Males |  |  | Femeles |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hrite | Black | Other | Total | White | Black | Other |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 320 | 260 | 40 | 20 | 120 | 100 | 0 | 20 |
| Percent. | . $7 \%$ | . $6 \%$ | 1.5\% | 1.8\% | . $5 \%$ | . $5 \%$ | 0.08 | 2.9\% |
| Grades 7-8 $2.9 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequericy. | 300 | 280 | 20 | 0 | 40 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent.... | . $7 \%$ | . 76 | .8\% | $0.0 \%$ | . $2 \%$ | . $2 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| Some High School |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Froquency. . . . | 860 | 600 | 200 | 60 | 620 | 540 | 10 | 40 |
| Percent.. | 1.9\% | 1.5\% | 7.6\% | 5.4\% | 2.7\% | 2.6\% | $2.8 \%$ | 5.7\% |
| Grad. H. 5. 2.81 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 5260 | 4520 | 560 | 180 | 3400 | 3120 | 140 | 140 |
| Percent.. | 11.7\% | 10.9\% | 21.4\% | 16.1\% | 15.0\% | 15.2\% | 9.72 | 20.0\% |
| Some College 11000 20.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 11800 | 10640 | 820 | 340 | 6080 | 5540 | 400 | 140 |
| Percent.... | 26.2\% | $25.8 \%$ | 31.3\% | 30.4\% | 26.9\% | 27.0\% | $27.8 \%$ | 20.0\% |
| Erad. College |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 14860 | 14160 | 500 | 200 | 8480 | 7620 | 540 | 320 |
| Percent. | 33.0\% | 34.3\% | 19.1\% | 17.9\% | 37.5\% | $37.2 \%$ | 37.5\% | 45.7\% |
| Graduate Hork 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 11620 | 10820 | 480 | 320 | 3900 | 3540 | 320 | 40 |
| Percent. | 25.8\% | 26.2\% | 18.3\% | 28.6\% | 1\%.2\% | 17.3\% | 22.28 | 5.7\% |
| Total Frequency. | 45020 | 41280 | 2620 | 1120 | 22640 | 20500 | 1440 | 700 |

## TRBLE EO -- 8 <br> DPNCERS -- EOUCRTION BY BLRCK, WHITE, RHNI OTHER 1980



TABLE $80-9$
MUSICIANS AND COMPOSERS -- EDUCATIONAL LEVEL EY BLACK, WHITE, PND DTHEE! 1980

Education Level Grades 1-6

Grad. H. 5.
Frequency. ......... 23880
Percent.............
Some College
Frequency. ......... 29560
Percent............ $\quad 30.6 \%$
Grad. Collese
Frequency.......... 16160
Percent............. $16.7 \%$
Graduate Hork
Frequency. ......... 15660
Percent. ............ 1 . $2 \%$
Total

Males
Total White Black Other Total


Frequency......... $96.480 \quad 85460 \quad 6900 \quad 4120 \quad 40940 \quad 38280 \quad 1680 \quad 780$
Females
White Black: Other

| 20580 | 2160 | 1140 | 7700 | 6900 | 700 | 100 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$24.1 \% \quad 31.3 \% \quad 27.7 \% \quad 18.8 \% \quad 18.0 \%$ 37.2\% $12.8 \%$
$26500 \quad 2040 \quad 1020 \quad 11540 \quad 10720 \quad 500 \quad 320$

| 14740 | 780 | 640 | 10300 | 9820 | 300 | 180 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$25.7 \% \quad 16.0 \% \quad 23.1 \%$

| 14860 | 500 | 300 | 8980 | 8680 | 200 | 100 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

$17.4 \% \quad 7.2 \% \quad 7.3 \% \quad 21.9 \% \quad 22.7 \% \quad 10.6 \% \quad 12.8 \%$

TRBLE 80 -- 10
fictors and directors ---- erployment mad unemployment by genoer by white, black pan other 1980

| Employment Status | Total | Male |  |  | Female |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | White | Black. | Other | Total | Whate | Black | Other |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Whate | Black | Other |
| Frequency. | 39220 | 36180 | 2180 | 860 | 18200 | 16540 | 1120 | 540 |
| Percerit.. | 87.1\% | 87.6\% | 83.2\% | 76.8\% | 80.4\% | 80.7\% | 77.8\% | $77.1 \%$ |
| Uramployed |  |  |  | 76.8 | 80.4. | 80.7\% | 77.8\% | $77.1 \%$ |
| Frequency. Percent | 5800 | 5100 | 440 | 260 | 4440 | 3960 | 320 | 160 |
| Total | 12.9\% | 12.4\% | 16.8\% | 23.2\% | 19.6\% | 19.3\% | 22.2\% | 22.9\% |
| Frequency. . . . | 45020 | 41280 | 2620 | 1120 | 22640 | 20500 | 1440 | 700 |

trible 80-11<br>DANCERS -- EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY BLACK, WHITE AND OTHER 1980

|  |  |  | Male |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | White | Black | Other | Total | Hhite | Black | Other |
| Employment Status <br> Employed Civilian |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 2620 | 2180 | 180 | 260 | 9040 | 7840 | 580 | 620 |
| Percent. | 81.9\% | 83.8\% | 64.3\% | 81.3\% | 91.7\% | 93.6\% | 78.4\% | 83.8\% |
| Unemployed ........ 81.9\% 83.8\% 64.3\% 81.3\% 91.7\% 93.6\% 78.4\% 83.8\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 580 | 420 | 100 | 60 | 320 | 540 | 160 | 120 |
| Percent. | 18.1\% | 16.2\% | 35.7\% | 18.8\% | 8.3\% | 6.4\% | 21.6\% | 16.2\% |
| Total Frequency. | 3200 | 2600 | 280 | 320 | 9860 | 8380 | 740 | 740 |

THBLE 80-12
MUSICIANS RNO COMPOSERS -- EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY GENOER BY WHITE, BLRCK AND OTHER 1980

|  |  |  | Male |  |  | Femal |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | White | Black | Other | Total | White | Elack: | Other |
| Employment Status <br> Employed Civilian |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency.... | 87540 | 77940 | 5820 | 3780 | 38520 | 36280 | 1520 | 720 |
| Percent.. | 90.7\% | 91.2\% | 84.3\% | 91.7\% | 94.1\% | 94.8\% | 80.9\% | 92.3\% |
| Unemployed |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 8940 | 7520 | 1080 | 340 | 2420 | 2000 | 360 | 60 |
| Percent. | 9.3\% | 8.8\% | 15.7\% | 8.3\% | 5.9\% | 5.2\% | 19.1\% | $7.7 \%$ |
| Total Frequency. | 96480 | 85460 | 6900 | 4120 | 40940 | 38280 | 1880 | 780 |

trble 80 -- 13
fCTORS RND CIIRECTORS -- HGURS WORKED BY GENDER BY WHITE, BLACK AND OTHER 1580


TPELE 80 -- :3
ACTORS AND DIRECTORS - HOURS WZRKED BY GENDER, WHITE, BLPiKK: PAND OTHER 1900

Females

| HOURS HORKED LAST HEEK | Total | White |  | BlackE.aployed |  | 0+iser |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Employed | Unempl. |  | Uneapl. | Employo | Unempl. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 2420 | 2240 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 60 | 0 |
| Percent. | 10.7\% | 13.5\% | 0.0\% | 10.7\% | 0.0\% | 11.1\% | 0.0\% |
| 30 to 34 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1060 | 1040 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent.. | 4.7\% | 6.3\% | 0.0\% | 1.8\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| 35 to 39 Frequency. | 840 | 800 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | 3.7\% | 4.8\% | 0.0\% | 3.6\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| 40 hours |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 6080 | 5340 | 0 | 480 | 0 | 260 | 0 |
| Percent. | 26.9\% | 32.3\% | 0.0\% | 42.9\% | 0.0\% | 48.1\% | 0.0\% |
| 41 to 48 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 2060 | 1920 | : 0 | 60 | 0 | 80 | 0 |
| Percent. | 9.1\% | 11.6\% | r $0 \%$ | 5.4\% | 0.0\% | 14.8\% | 0.0\% |
| 49 to 59 0.0\% 14.80 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 2060 | 1860 | 0 | 180 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Percent. | 9.1\% | 11.2\% | 0.0\% | 16.1\% | 0.0\% | 3.7\% | 0.0\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1460 | 1350 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Percent. | 6.4\% | 8. $2 \%$ | 0.0\% | 7.1\% | . $20 \%$ | 3. $7 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| N/R |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | E660 | 1980 | 3950 | 140 | 320 | 100 | 160 |
| Pe-cent. . | 29.4\% | 12.0\% | 100.0\% | 12.5\% | 100.0\% | 18.5\% | 100.0\% |
| Totel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency.... | 22640 | 16540 | 3960 | 1120 | 320 | 540 | 160 |

TRBLE 80 -- 14<br>DANCERS -- HOURS WORKED BY GENDER BY WHITE, BLACK, AND OTHER 1980

Males


## TABLE EO -- 14

DRNCERS -- GENDER BY WHITE, BLPCK PNO OTHER RND BY EMPLOYMENT STRTUS 1980

|  |  |  | Ferales |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Whit |  |  | ack |  | Other |  |
|  | Total | Employed | Unempl. | Eraployed | Unempl |  | Employed | Uneapl. |
| HOURS WORKED LAST HEEK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 to 29 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1580 | 1340 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 200 | 0 |  |
| Percent. | 16.0\% | 17.1\% | 0.0\% | 6.9\% | 0.0\% | 32.3\% | \% 0.0\% |  |
| 30 to 34 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1140 | 980 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 60 | 00 |  |
| Percent. . | 11.6\% | 12.5\% | 0.0\% | 17.2\% | 0.0\% | 9.7\% | \% 0.0\% |  |
| 35 to 39 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 700 | 620 | 0 | 80 | 0 |  | $0 \quad 0$ |  |
| Percent. . | 7.1\% | 7.9\% | 0.0\% | 13.8\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | \% 0.0\% |  |
| 40 hours |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 2340 | 2060 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 40 | $0 \quad 0$ |  |
| Percent. | 23.7\% | 26.3\% | 0.0\% | 41.4\% | 0.0\% | 6.5\% | \% 0.0\% |  |
| 41 to 48 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 620 | 580 | 0 | 40 | 0 |  | $0 \quad 0$ |  |
| Percent. | 6.3\% | 7.4\% | 0.0\% | E. 9\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | \% 0.0\% |  |
| 49 to 59 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 280 | 240 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 00 |  |
| Percent.. | 2.8\% | 3.1\% | 0.0\% | 3.4\% | 0.0\% | 3.2\% | \% 0.0\% |  |
| 60 or more |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 360 | 320 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 413 | 70 |  |
| Percent. | 3.7\% | 4.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 6.5\% | \% 0.0\% |  |
| N/R |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 2840 | 1700 | 540 | 60 | 160 | 260 | 120 |  |
| Percent... | 28.8\% | 21.7\% | 100.0\% | 10.3\% | 100.0\% | 41.9\% | 100.0\% |  |
| Total Frequencu. . . . | 9860 | 7840 | 540 | 580 | 160 | 6201 | 120 |  |

TRBLE BO -- 15
MUSICIANS PND COMPOSERS -- HOURS WORKEO BY GENDER WHITE, BLACK, AND OTHER 1980


TRELE 30 -- 15
MUSICIRNS PMO COMPOSERS -- HOURG HCRKED BY GENOER BY HHITE, BLRCK, PND OTHER 1980

Females
White Black Other
Total Employed Urempl. Employed Unempl. Employed Unempl.

HOLRS HORKED LAST HEEK
15 to 29
Frequency.......... B220
Percent
30 to 34
Frequency. ........ . $\quad 2540$
Percent
35 to 39
Frequency.
Percent
40 hours
Frequency
Percent
41 to 48
Frequency. . ....... 940
Percent.
2.3\%

49 to 59
Frequency. . ........ 880
Percent............ $2.1 \%$
6 C or more
Frequency. ......... $\quad 760$
Frequency
Percent.
N/R
Frequ:incy.......... 23020
Percent
Total
Frequency. ........ 40940
20.1\%

2540
2. $6 \%$

3520
56.2\%

7840
0
180
0
$0.0 \%$
200
0
$21.6 \%$
0.0\%

1. 8\%
27.8\%
$0.0 \%$
2420
${ }_{0}^{0}$
120
0
0
0
$6.7 \%$
0.0\%
7.9\%
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
$0.0 \%$
960
2.6\%
0.0

40
0
60
0

3100
0
$0.0 \%$
340
$22.4 \%$
0
80
0
8.5\%

840
0
2. $3 \%$
$0.0 \%$
60
0
$0.0 \%$
800
0
$2.2 \%$
$0.0 \%$
40
0
40
0

TABLE 80 -- 16
ACTORS AMD OIRECTORS -- IMBUSTRIAL SECTOR QY OEMDER BY WEEKS HORKEU IM 1979 1980


TROLE 80 -- 16
MCTORS AMD DIRECTORS -- IMOUSTRIAL SECTCUR BY GENDER 8Y HEEKS HORKEN IN 1979 1980.

|  | Females EKS HOAKEO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Totel | 13 or 1 | 19-26 | 27-39 | 40-47 | 48-49 | 50-32 | Mot Appl. |
| Industry Recode Rediortelevision |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequrncy.......... | 6160 | 420 | 520 | 380 | 580 | 240 | 3880 | 140 |
| Percent............ | 27.27 | 15.72 | 14.9\% | 14.3\% | 21.07 | 23.5\% | 42.9\% | 14.36 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Froquancy.......... | 200 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 140 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent............ | . 97 | . 72 | . $6 \%$ | .8\% | 5.12 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.0\% |
| Rdvertising |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Froquercy.......... | 940 | 80 | 160 | 8 Cl | 60 | 0 | 460 | 100 |
| Percent............ | 4.22 | 3.02 | 4.6\% | 3.02 | 2.2\% | 0.08 | 5.1\% | 10.28 |
| Buz Serv. M.E.C. ${ }^{\text {Pr }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency.......... | 108 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0 |
| Percent............ | . $4 \%$ | 1.52' | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.06 | 0.02 | . 72 | $0.0 \%$ |
| Hotelsttiotels 0.0 .060 .06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Froquency.......... | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Percent........... | . 12 | 0.02' | 0.0\% | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | . 38 | 0.08 |
| Thestres/hot. Pic. 0.0. 0.02 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Froquency.......... | 12900 | 1924 | 2540 | 1980 | 1640 | 640 | 3440 | 340 |
| Percent............ | $53.0 \%$ | 71.6\%: | 72.6\% | 74.4\% | 59.42 | 62.72 | 38.14 | $75.5 \%$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Froquency.......... | 160 | 20 | 40 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 60 | 0 |
| Percent............ | . 37 | . 74 | 1.12 | $0.0 \%$ | 1.48 | 0.0\% | . $7 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| Collegethiv. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency.......... | 280 | 80 | 20 | 40 | 80 | 20 | 40 | 0 |
| Percent............. | $1.2 \%$ | 3.0: | . 62 | 1.5\% | $2.9 \%$ | 2.0\% | .4\% | $0.0 \%$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency.....:.... | 200 | 41 | 0 | 40 | 40 | 0 | 80 | 0 |
| Percent............ | .9\% | 1.5\% | $0.0 \%$ | 1.5\% | 1.48 | $0.0 \%$ | .9\% | 0.0\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency.......... | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 |
| Porcent............ | .25 | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | . 46 | 0.0\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 1840 | 60 | 200 | 120 | 180 | 120 | 960 | 0 |
| Porcent............ | 7.2\% | 2.2i: | 5.72 | 4.5x | 6.52 | $11.8 \%$ | 10.62 | $0.0 \%$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Froquency.......... | 22640 | 2680 | 3500 | 2660 | 2750 | 1020 | 9040 | 980 |

TrBLE 80 -- 17
DANCERS -- IMEUUSTRIPL SECTOR BY GENDER AY HEEKS HORKED IN 1979 1980

Hal es
HEEKS HORKEU


TABLE 10 -- 17
DANCERS -- INDUSTRIPL SECTOR BY GENDER BY HEEKS HORKED IN 1979 1980


TRBLE 80 -- 18
HUSICIRALS NUD COMPDSERS -- INDUSTRIRL SECTOR BY' GENDER EY MEEKS HORKED IN 1979 1980

|  |  |  | MEEKS | HORKEO |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | 23 or 1 | 3 14-26 | 27-39 | 40-4? | 48-49 | 50-52 | Hat Apple |
| Industry Recode Redio/Tolevision |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency......... | 700 | 40 | 100 | 20 | 80 | 0 | 460 | 0 |
| Percent........... | . 76 | . 62 | . $7 \%$ | . 22 | .5\% | 0.07 | 1.2\% | 0.0\% |
| Eatingrorinking Pl. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Froquency.......... | 10440 | 940 | 1220 | 1520 | 1900 | 680 | 3700 | 480 |
| Percent............ | 10.8\% | 13.42 | $9.1 \%$ | 12.74 | 12.3\% | $11.5 \%$ | 9.6\% | 11.3\% |
| Pidvertising |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency.......... | 120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 0 |
| Percenk........... | .1\% | 0.02 | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | . 12 | . 72 | . $2 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| Bus Serv. H.E.C. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequancy.......... | 1320 | 60 | 200 | 100 | 260 | 80 | 560 | 60 |
| Porcent............. | 1.4\% | . 98 | 1.52 | .8\% | $1.7 \%$ | $1.4 \%$ | 1.5\% | 1.4\% |
| Hotels/tiotels |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequancy......... | 2380 | 140 | 340 | 280 | 520 | 280 | 800 | 20 |
| Porcent.... | 2.5\% | $2.0 \%$ | 2.5\% | 2.32 | 3.4\% | $4.7 \%$ | $2.1 \%$ | .5\% |
| Theatres/Hot. Pic. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency.......... | 60860 | 4500 | 9640 | 81-40 | 10560 | 3920 | 21420 | 2680 |
| Percent............ | 63.1\% | 64.3\% | 71.5\% | 67.94 | 68.4\% | 66.4\% | $55.7 \%$ | 63.2\% |
| Hisc. Ent. Serv. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Froquency.......... | 2520 | 140 | 360 | 380 | 360 | 100 | 1000 | 180 |
| Percent..... | 2.6\% | 2.0\% | 2.72 | 3.2\% | 2.3\% | 1.78 | 2.6\% | 4.24 |
| Colleguhiniv. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency.......... | 880 | 120 | 220 | 60 | 220 | 40 | 220 | 0 |
| Percent............ | . $9 \%$ | 1.76 | 1.6\% | .5\% | 1.48 | . 72 | .6\% | 0.0\% |
| Relig. Org. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency.......... | 10160 | 640 | 600 | 640 | 8.J | 480 | 6720 | 260 |
| Percent............ | 10.5\% | $9.1 \%$ | 4.5\% | 5.3\% | 5.3\% | 8.1\% | 17.5\% | $6.1 \%$ |
| Misc. Prof. Serv. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 1980 | 80 | 180 | 160 | 240 | 60 | 1020 | 240 |
| Por-ent. | 2.1\% | 1.1\% | 1.3\% | 1.3\% | 1.6\% | 1.0\% | $2.7 \%$ | $5.7 \%$ |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. ........ | 5120 | 340 | 620 | 680 | 460 | 220 | 2480 | 320 |
| Percent............ | $5.3 \%$ | 4.92 | 4.6\% | 5.7\% | 3.0\% | $3.7 x$ | 6.5\% | 7.5\% |
| Totel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency.......... | 96480 | 7000 | 13480 | 11990 | 15440 | 5900 | 38440 | 4240 |

TfBLE $80--18$
WUSICIANS AMO COMPOSERS -- IMDUSTRIAL SECTOR BY GENDER BY HEEKS HORKED IH 1979 1980

| Females HEEKS HORKED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | 13 or | 1035 1 | 14-26 | 27-39 | 40-4? | 48-49 | 50-52 | Not Appl. |
| Industry Recode Redi ortolevision |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 100 | 0 |  | 0 | 40 | 20 | ${ }^{0}$ | 40 | 0 |
| Percent... | . 22 | 0.0\% | 0.08 |  | . 73 | . $3 \%$ | 0.0\% | . 23 | 0.0\% |
| Eotingh/rinking Fl. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency,........ | 1620 | 220 | 200 |  | 220 | 340 | 180 | 300 | 160 |
| Percent............ | 4.02 | 5.72 | 4.45 |  | 4.17 | 5.6\% | 6.6\% | 1.87 | 8.8\% |
| fidvertising |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. ......... | 41 | 0 |  | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Porcent.... | .1\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ |  | -4\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | . 28 | $0.0 \%$ |
| Qus Serv. M.E.C. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency.......... | 340 | 20 | 120 |  | 40 | 40 | 0 | 80 | 40 |
| Percent............ | .8: | .58 | 2.6\% |  | . $7 \%$ | .7\% | 0.0\% | .5\% | 2.2\% |
| Hotels/tiotel: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency.......... | 420 | 40 | 60 | 0 | 60 | 100 | 60 | 00 | 20 |
| Percent............ | 1.08 | 1.0\% | 1.3\% |  | 1.12 | $1.7 \%$ | 2.23 | . $5 \%$ | 1.12 |
| Theatres/hat. Pic. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Froquoncy. ......... | 1.4780 | 1720 | 1950 |  | 2600 | 2760 | 1080 | 4060 | 600 |
| Percent............ | 36.12 | 44.6\% | 42.8is |  | 48.0\% | 45.7\% | 39.72 | 24.6\% | 33.0\% |
| Misc. Ent. Serv. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency.......... | 800 | 180 | 120 |  | 140 | 80 | 60 | 160 | 60 |
| Percont.... | 2.08 | 4.74 | 2.6\% |  | 2.6\% | $1.3 \%$ | 2.2\% | 1.0\% | 3.3\% |
| Coll ege/Univ. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency.......... | 1120 | 160 | 200 |  | 200 | 180 | 120 | 160 | 100 |
| Percent... | 2.7\% | 4.12 | 4.4\% |  | $3.7 \%$ | 3.0\% | 4.4\% | 1.00 | 5.5\% |
| Fiolig. Org. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency.......... | 17760 | 1120 | 1540 |  | 1540 | 1840 | 980 | 10120 | 620 |
| Percent............ | 43.4\% | 29.0\% | 33.6\% |  | 28.4\% | $30.5 \%$ | 36.0\% | $61.3 \%$ | 34.12 |
| Hisc. Prof. Serv. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency......... | 300 | 20 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 180 | 20 |
| Percent. | . $3 \%$ | . $5 \%$ | $1.3 \%$ |  | 0.0\% | . 38 | 0.0\% | 1.15 | 1.1\% |
| Other 360 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 3660 | 380 | 3.20 |  | 560 | 660 | 240 | 1300 | 200 |
| Percent............ | 8.9\%: | 9.8\% | 7.08 |  | 10.3\% | 10.9\% | 8.A\% | 7.97 | 11.0\% |
| Jotel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. ......... | 40940 | 3960 | 4580 |  | 5420 | 6040 | 2720 | 16500 | 1820 |

TRBLE 80 -- 19
RCTORS RND DIRECTORS -- INDUSTRIAL SECTOR BY GENDER BY WHITE, BLACK, RNII OTHER AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS 1980


PRCTORS ANU DIRECTORS -- INDUSTRIAL SECTCR BY GENDER BY BLACK, WHITE, RINU OTHER EMPLOYMENT STATUS 1980

|  | Fenales. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Whate |  | Black |  | Other |  |
|  |  | Empluy. | Unempl. | Employ. | U.vempl. | Emplay. | Unempl. |
| Industry Recode <br> Radio/Television |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 6160 | 4760 | 600 | 620 | 40 | 140 | 0 |
| Percent... | 27.2\% | 2E.8\% | 15.2\% | 55.4\% | 12.5\% | 25.9\% | 0.0\% |
| Eating/Drinking Pl. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequencis. . . . . . . . | 200 | 160 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | . $9 \%$ | 1.0\% | 1.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ |
| Pdvertising |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 940 | 680 | 180 | 40 | 20 | 20 | 0 |
| Percent. | 4.2\% | 4.1\% | 4.5\% | 3.6\% | 5.3\% | 3.7\% | 0.0\% |
| Bus Serv. N.E.C. ${ }^{\text {S. }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequen-1. | 100 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| Percent............ | . $4 \%$ | . $5 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.01 \%$ | 12.5\% |
| Hotels/Motels |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | . 0 |
| Percent... | . $1 \%$ | . $1 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Theatres/Mot. Pic. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 12900 | 81900 | 2980 | 320 | 260 | 300 | 140 |
| Percent.. | 57.0\% | 53.8\% | 75.3\% | 28.6\% | 81. $3 \%$ | $55.6 \%$ | 87.5\% |
| Misc. Ent. Serv. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 160 | 140 | 201 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fe-cent.... | . $7 \%$ | . $8 \%$ | . $5 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| College/Univ. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 2PJ | 240 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent.. | 1. $\%$ | 1.5\% | 1.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Relig. Org. 000 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 200 | 140 | 401 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | . $5 \%$ | . $8 \%$ | 1.0\% | 1. $8 \%$ | 0.0\% | $0.01 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| Misc. Prof. Serv. 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 40 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | . $2 \%$ | . $2 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0. $01 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| Other 0 . $0.0 \%$ 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 16.40 | 1380 | ELI | 120 | 0 | 80 | 0 |
| F'ercent. | 7.20 | E. $3 \%$ | 1.5\% | 10.7\% | $0.0 \%$ | 14. $8 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequericu. . . . . . . . | 23640 | 16.540 | 3964 | 1120 | $\therefore 20$ | 540 | 1ES |

177

# DANCERS. -- IMOUSTSIIRL SECTOR GY GENDER BY WHITE, BLACK. FIND OTHER FiNI EMPLOVMENT STATLIS 

196u

Males


TABLE EA -- 20

## DPNCERS -- INOUSTRIRL SECTOR BY GENDER BY WHITE, BLACK, AND OTHER PND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

|  | All Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | White <br> Employed Unempl. |  | Black |  | Other |  |
| Industry Recode |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Radio/Television | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent............... | . $2 \%$ | . $3 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| Eating/Drinking Pl. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 2380 | 1900 | 160 | 160 | 40 | 80 | 40 |
| Percent............ | 24.1\% | 24.2\% | 29.6\% | 27.6\% | 25.0\% | 12.9\% | 33.3\% |
| Advertising |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. . | . $2 \%$ | . $3 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Buss Serv. N.E.C. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent. | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Hotels/Motels |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 400 | 340 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 |
| Percent. | 4.1\% | 4.3\% | 3.7\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 6.5\% | 0.0\% |
| Theatres/Mot. Pic. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 4360 | 3460 | 300 | 200 | 100 | 260 | 40 |
| Percent............ | 44.2\% | 44.1\% | 55.6\% | 34.5\% | 62.5\% | 41.9\% | 33.3\% |
| Misc. Ent. Serv. 2100 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 22100 | 1660 | 740 | 160 $27.6 \%$ | 0 $0.0 \%$ | 3200 | 33. $3 \%$ |
| Percent............ | 21.3\% | 21.2\% | 7.4\% | 27.6\% | 0.0\% | 32.3\% | 33.3\% |
| College/Lniv. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent........... | . $2 \%$ | . $3 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Reiig. Org. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Misc. Prof. Serv. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . | 60 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. .......... | .6\% | . $8 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 5 m | 3601 | 20 | 60 | 20 | 40 | 0 |
| Percent............ | 5.1\% | 4.6\% | 3.7\% | 10.3\% | 12.5\% | 6.5\% | 0.0\% |
| Total ${ }_{\text {Frequency }}$ | 986,0 | 7840 | 540 | 580 | 160 | 620 | 120 |

TFBLLE 80 -- 21

## MUSICIANS FND COMPOSERS -- INDUSTRIAL SECTOR BY GENDER BY WHITE, BLACK AND OTHER and employment status

Males.


TRBLE $80--21$
MUSICIRNS AND COMPOSERS -- INDUSTRIRL SECTOR BY GENDER BLACK, HHIITE, RND OTHER and employment status 1980

## Femaless

|  | Total | Employed | White Uneapl. | Employed | Black Unempl. | Employed | Other Uremp. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry Recode <br> Radio/Television |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 100 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Percent.. | . $2 \%$ | . $2 \%$ | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | 2.8\% | 0.0\% |
| Eating/Drinking Pl. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1620 | 1360 | 60 | 100 | 0 | 60 | 40 |
| Percent. | $4.0 \%$ | 3.7\% | 3.0\% | 6.6\% | $0.0 \%$ | 8. $3 \%$ | $66.7 \%$ |
| Pdvertising B. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequencil. | 40 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent... | . $1 \%$ | 0.0\% | 1.0\% | 1.3\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Bus Serv. N.E.C. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 340 | 240 | 40 | 40 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | . $8 \%$ | . $7 \%$ | 2.0\% | 2.6\% | 5.6\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ |
| HotelsMotels |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 420 | 260 | 20 | 40 | 20 | 80 | 0 |
| Percent. | 1.0\% | . $7 \%$ | 1.0\% | 2.6\% | 5.6\% | 11.1\% | 0.0\% |
| TheatresMot. Pic. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . | 14780 | 12100 | 1360 | 680 | 200 | 420 | 20 |
| Percent. | 36.1\% | 33.4\% | 68.0\% | 44.7\% | 55.6\% | 58.3\% | 33.3\% |
| Misc. Ent. Serv. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 800 | 760 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | 2.0\% | 2.1\% | 1.0\% | 1.3\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Collegefliviv. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| rrequency. | 1120 | 1100 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | 2.7\% | 3.0\% | 1.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Relig. Org. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 17760 | 17040 | 180 | 460 | 0 | 80 | 0 |
| Percent. | 43.4\% | 47.0\% | 9.0\% | 30. $3 \%$ | 0.0\% | 11.1\% | 0.0\% |
| Misc. Prof. Serv. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. ......... | 300 | 220 | 40 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent.. | . $7 \%$ | . $6 \%$ | 2.0\% | 2.6\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Other 0.00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 3660 | 3120 | 240 | 120 | 120 | 60 | 0 |
| Percent. | 8.9\% | 8.6\% | 12.0\% | 7.9\% | 33.3\% | 8. $3 \%$ | [ \% |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . . | 40940 | 36280 | 2000 | 1520 | 36CI | 720 | 60 |

RCTORS FND DIRECTORS -- PLHLE UH WUK'K BY SENULK BY WHIIt, BLHLK MNU UIMEK PND EMPLLOYMENT STHTUS

| Males |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | White |  |  |  | Black Unempl. | Eraployed | Dther Unempl. |
|  | Total | Enployed | Unempl. | Employed |  |  |  |
| PLPCE OF WORK-STRTEN/R |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent.. | 57.8\% | 51.1\% | 100.0\% | 51.4\% | 100.0\% | 72.1\% | 100.0\% |
| Plurberla |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 120 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent... | . $3 \%$ | . $3 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.4\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| RLRSKR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent........ | . 0\% | - $1 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.13 \%$ | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ |
| ARIZONR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 260 | 240 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Percent... | . $6 \%$ | . $7 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 2.3\% | 0. $0 \%$ |
| PRKPMSAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 80 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Percent... | . $2 \%$ | . $2 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ |
| CRLIFORNIA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 4000 | 3800 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 40 | 0 |
| Percent... | 8.9\% | 10.5\% | $0.0 \%$ | 7.3\% | 0.0\% | $4.7 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| COLORPOU |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 180 | 180 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent.... | . $4 \%$ | . $5 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | 6.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ |
| COMEECTICUT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 320 | 320 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent | . $7 \%$ | . $9 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| DELFWRRE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 40 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | . $1 \%$ | . 1\% | 0.0\% | . 9\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| WRSH, DC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 400 | 280 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent... | . $9 \%$ | . 8\% | 0.0\% | 5.5\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| FLORIOA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 620 | $6<2$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. . | 1.4\% | 1.7\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| GEORGIP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 120 | 100 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. .- | . $3 \%$ | . $3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | . $9 \%$ | 0.0\% | 4.0\% | 0.0\% |
| HPWFIII 0.0. 0.0. .0. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequeni:y. . . | 1010 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| (1) Percent. . . | - $2 \%$ | . $2 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 2. $3 \%$ | 0.0\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

White R11 Males Employed Uneapl. Employed Unempl. Employed Unempl.

PLPCE OF HORK-STRTE IDPHO

40 . $1 \%$
Percent.
illinois
Frequency.......... $\quad 740$
Percent.
INDIPNR
Frequency. ........ 160
Percent.
IOW
Frequancy. ........ 140
Percent.
KPNSAS

KENTUCKY
Frequency.......... 200
Percant............ . . $4 \%$
LOUISIMA
Frequency. ......... 100
Percent.
.
MAINE
Frequency. ........ . 40
Percent. . . . . . . . . . . . $1 \%$
MPRYLPNO
Frequency. . . . . . . . . 2z: 0
Percent............ . . $5 \%$
MASSACHUEETTS
Frequercy.......... 460
Percent............ $1.0 \%$
MICHIGPW
Frequencu. ......... 300
Percent............ . . $7 \%$
MINHESOTA
Frequency. .... . . . . $2 \dot{2}$ Q
Percent.
MISSISSIPI
Frequency. . . . . . . . $1 \approx 0$
Percent............ . . $3 \%$
MISSOURI
Frequency. ......... 320
Percent............ . $7 \%$
montani
Frequency. ........ $\quad$. 0
Percent.
. $0 \%$

| 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $.1 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 720 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $2.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $.9 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 160 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.4 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 140 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.4 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 60 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.2 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $.9 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.6 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.1 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 200 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.6 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $.9 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 440 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $1.2 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $.9 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 240 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.7 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $2.8 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 200 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.6 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $.9 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 80 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.2 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $1.8 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 300 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.0 \%$ | $0.01 \%$ | $.9 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.1 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
|  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |


|  | All Males | White |  | Black |  | Other |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Employed | Unempl. | Employed | Unerat: |  | d Un |
| PLACE DF WDRK-STRTE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| crathkir |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | - 80 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent........... | . $2 \%$ | . $2 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| NEUPD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 120 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent............ | . .3\% | . $3 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| MEN JERSEY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 220 | 220 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent... | . $5 \%$ | . $6 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| NEN EXICO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 60 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent... | . $1 \%$ | . $2 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | - 3620 | 3320 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 60 | 0 |
| Percent... | . 8.0\% | 9.2\% | 0.0\% | 11.0\% | 0.0\% | 7.0\% | 0.0\% |
| MORTH CFIROLINA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . | 220 | 200 | B | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percorrt... | . $5 \%$ | . $6 \%$ | 0.00 | . $9 \%$ | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| MORTH DAKOTA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 40 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | . $1 \%$ | . $1 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| 0 HIO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 340 | 300 | B | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent.. | . $8 \%$ | . $8 \%$ | 0.0\% | 1.8\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | - 100 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent.......... | . $2 \%$ | . $3 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| OPEECN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 260 | 260 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. .. | . $6 \%$ | . $7 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| PEMNSYLUPNIA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 380 | 360 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Percent............ | . $8 \%$ | 1.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 2.3\% | 0.0\% |
| RHODE ISLPND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 40 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percerit... | . $1 \%$ | . $1 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| SOUTH CAROIINR . ${ }^{\text {S }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequenty . . . . . . . . | 60 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent............ | . $1 \%$ | . $2 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| SOUTH DAKOTA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent............ | . $0 \%$ | . $1 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.6\% | 0.0\% |
| TEMHESSEE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 240 | 220 | 0 | 20 | 0 | ${ }^{0}$ | 0 |
| Percent........... | . $5 \%$ | .6:\% | 0.0\% | . $9 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |

Males
White Blzck Other PLACE OF WCRK-STATE All Males Employed Unampl. Employed Unempl. Emplayed Unempl. TEXPS


Females


|  | All renales | Hinite Employed | Unempl. | Black Employed | Unempl | Other Employed | Unermpl. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PLACE OF WORK-STATE <br> IDPHO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. . | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | O. $\mathrm{C} 1 \%$ |
| ILLINOIS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 320 | 280 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Percent. . . . . . . . . . | 1.4\% | 1.7\% | 0.0\% | 1.8\% | 0.0\% | 3.7\% | 0.01\% |
| IMOIANF |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 80 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent........... | . $4 \%$ | . $5 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0. $01 \%$ |
| IONA 0. 0.0\% 0.0\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 80 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. ........... | . 4\% | . $5 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0. $11 \%$ |
| KPN5 ${ }^{\text {P5 }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 60 | 60 | - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent........... | . $3 \%$ | . 4\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0:\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| KENTUCKY 0.0\% 0.0. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 40 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent.. | . $2 \%$ | . $2 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0. $01 \%$ |
| LOUISIFNR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 60 | 40 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent........... | . $3 \%$ | . $2 \%$ | 0.0\% | 1.8\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0. $1 \%$ |
| MRINE 0.0. 0.0. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency . . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent........... . | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0. $1 \%$ |
| HHRYLPND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 160 | 120 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| F-rcent........... | . $7 \%$ | . $7 \%$ | 0.0\% | 3.6\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ |
| MPSSACHUSi:TTS 0.0. 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. ........ | 200 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent............ | . $9 \%$ | 1.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0. $11 \%$ |
| HICHIGPN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 140 | 120 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent............ | . $6 \%$ | . $7 \%$ | 0.0\% | 1.8\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0. $1 \%$ |
| MINNESOTA $0.0 \%$ 1.8\% 0.0\% 0.0\% 0.C1\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 80 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MISSISSIPPI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | EO | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent... | . $3 \%$ | . 4\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0. $1 \%$ |
| MISEOURI . . ${ }^{\text {P\% }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | Ga | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| MONTANF |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 0 | (1) | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |
| Percent... | 0.0\% | c1.0\% | 0.0\% | 0. $0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | \% |

Table 80 --22 (Females, Cant.)


Tatile $00-22$ (Fernales, Conit.)
Wriate
Black
Other
All Females Employed Unempl. Eraployed Unempl Employed Unempl. PLACE OF HORK-STATE TEXFH

| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 420 | 400 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 60 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | . $3 \%$ | . $4 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| UERHONT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent............ | 0.0\% | a. 0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| UIREIINIA 0.0. 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 80 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Parcent.. | . $4 \%$ | . $5 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| WASHINGTON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 120 | 120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent... | . $5 \%$ | . $7 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| WEST UIRGINIR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fr-equency. . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent.. | 0.0\% | 0.0\%\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| WISC:ONSIN 0.0\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 60 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WYOMING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Percent............ | . $1 \%$ | 0.0\%\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 3.7\% | 0.0\% |
| RABRCIRD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 60 | 40 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent............ | . $3 \%$ | . $2 \%$ | 0.0\% | 1.8\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| STATE NOT IDENTIFIED 0. 0 . 0 . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 700 | 660 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Percent............ | 3.1\% | 4.0\% | 0.0\% | 1.8\% | 0.0\% | 3.7\% | 0.0\% |
| Total 3.0. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 22640 | 16.540 | 3950 | 1120 | 320 | 540 | 160 |

TABLE 80-- 23
CMNCERS -- PL Ã́E OF: WORK BY GFHIIER EY WHITE, BLACK AND CITHER ANO EMPLOYHENT STATUS
$193[1$


Tathe E0--23 (Males, Cont.)


Table 80--23 (Malex, Cont.)
White Black
Other
Rll Males Employed Unemploy. Emplayed Unemploy. Employed Unemploy.
PLRCE OF WORK-STRTE
TEKAS

| Frequency Percent. | $\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ 1.3 \% \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 40 \\ 1.8 \% \end{array}$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UTRH 0.0.0. 0.0\% 0.0\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percerit. | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| UERHONT 0.0. 0.0\% 0.0\% 0.0\% 0.0\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percerit. . . . . . . . . . | . $6 \%$ | . $9 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| WRSHINGTON 0.0. 0.0\% 0.0\% 0.0\% 0.0.\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent.. | . $6 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 11.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| WEST UIREINIR $0.0 \%$ 0.0. $0.0 \%$ 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. - | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| WISCONSIN 0. 0.0\% 0.0\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| ABROAD $0.00 \%$ 0.0\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | C | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percerit........... | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| STRTE NOT IDENTIFIED 0.0. 0.0\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 200 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percerit............ | 6. $3 \%$ | 9.2\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 3200 | 2180 | 420 | 180 | 100 | 260 | 60 |

## TABLE 80 -- 23

## ORNCERS -- PLACE OF HORK BY GENOER, WHITE, BLACK: RND GTHER aNO EMPLOYMENT STRTUS



Tatile $80-23$ (Females, Cont.)
All Featales Employed Unemploy. Employed Unemploy. Employed Uneaploy. PLACE OF WORK-STRTE
IDPHO

Frequency.......... 20
Percent............ . $2 \%$
2\%
Frequency. .......... $\quad 140$
Percent............
Frequency. .......... $\quad 140$
Percent............
INOIRWM
Frequericy.......... 80
Percent............ . . $8 \%$
KENTUCKY
Frequency.......... 80
Percent............. . $8 \%$
LOUISIPNR
Frequency.......... 20
Percent............. . $2 \%$
MAINE
Frequency. ......... 0
Percent.
$0.0 \%$
MARYLPND
Frequency.......... 40
Percent............. .4\%
MASSACHUSETTS
Frequency.......... 80
Percent.
. $8 \%$
MICHIGRN
Frequancy.......... 40
Percent............. . . $4 \%$
MINMESOTR
Frequency.......... 20
Percent............ . $2 \%$
montrana
Frequency.......... 20
Percont.
$.2 \%$

Employed
Unemploy. Employed Unemploy

| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $3.2 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 100 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| $1.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $3.4 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $3.2 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $1.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $1.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.5 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $1.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.5 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |

Table $80-23$ (Fesosles, Cont.)

White Eaployed

Black
Other
Rll Females
PLACE OF HCRK-STATE NEBRASKA

| Frequen | 20 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Percent. | .2\% |
| NEUPDA |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 220 |

Percent............ $2.2 \%$
NEH JERSEY
Frequency.......... 120
Percent............. $1.2 \%$
NEH YORK
Frequency......... 480
Percent............ $4.9 \%$
NORTH CAROL INP
Frequency.......... 60
Percent............ . $6 \%$
0 OHIO
Frequency. ........ . 140
percent............. $1.4 \%$
OREGON
Frequency.......... 40
Percerit............ . . 4\%
PENHSYLUANIA
Frequency.......... 20
Percent............. . $2 \%$
RHODE ISLANO
Frequency. ........ 20
Percerit............. . $2 \%$
TENMESSEE
Frequency.......... 20
. 20

| 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 180 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $2.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $6.9 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $1.5 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 440 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $5.6 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $6.9 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 20 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $6.9 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 140 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $1.8 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $3.4 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |

White
All Females Employed

PLACE OF HORK-STATE TEXAS


TRBLE BO -- 24
MUSICIRNS PND COMPOSERS -- PLRCE OF WORK BY GENDER, HHITE, BLRCK RND OTHER PMid EMPLOYTENT STATUS 1980

Males
White B? ack
Other
All Males Employed Unemploy. Employed Unemploy. Employed Unemploy. PLACE OF HORK-STATE N/R

Frequency.......... 53580

Frequency......... 400

| 39240 | 7520 | 3200 | 1080 | 2200 | 340 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $50.3 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ | $55.0 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ | $58.2 \%$ | $100.0 \%$ |
| 360 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.5 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $.7 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 140 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.2 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 440 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| $.6 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $.7 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $.5 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 5480 | 0 | 440 | 0 | 460 | 0 |
| $7.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $7.6 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $12.2 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 440 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| $.6 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $.5 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 380 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.5 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $1.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 80 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.1 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 2060 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| $2.6 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $1.7 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $.5 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 620 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.8 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $.7 \%$ | $01.0 .:$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 220 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 200 | 0 |
| $.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $1.0 \%$ | $01.0 \%$ | $5.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

Tatle 80-24 (Males, Cont.)
White
Black
Other
Rll Males Employed Unemploy. Employed Unemploy. Emplayed Uremplay.
PLPCE OF HORK-STRTE 1DPW0


Table 80 -2 24 (Males, Cont.)
Ali thite Black
Other
All Males Employed Unemfloy. Employed Unemploy. Employed Uriempioy.

PLPCE OF HORK-5TMTE MEBRASKA

| Frequency. | 120 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Percent. | . $1 \%$ |
| Mevadi |  |
| Frequency. | 480 |
| Percent. | . $5 \%$ |
| NEW HPWPSHIRE |  |
| Frequency | 20 |
| Percment. | .0\% |
| NEW JERSEY |  |
| Frequency. | 720 |
| Percent. | -7\% |
| NEW HEXICO |  |
| Frequency. | 180 |

NEH YORK
Frequency. ..........
Percent. ............
3760
MORTH CAROLINA
Frequency. ........ 480
Percent............ . . $5 \%$
NORTH DAKOTA
Frequency. ......... 120
Percent............ . . . $1 \%$
OHIO
Frequency. . . . . . . . 1220
Percent............ . . . $1.3 \%$
OKL_PHOHFi
Frequency. . . . . .... 340
Peran
Percent............ . . $4 \%$
OREGON
Frequency. ......... 460
Percent............ . . .5\%
PENWSVLUANIR
Frequency.......... 1460
Parcent
Parcent............. 1.5
RHODE ISLRND
Frequency. ......... 180
Percent............ . . $2 \%$
SOUTH CRROLINR
Frequency.......... $\quad$ qío
Percent............ . . . $\%$
SOUTH DRKOTA
Frequency.......... 40
Percent............ . $0 \%$

RIC

| 120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| .2\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| 440 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 |
| .6\% | 0.0:: | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 1.1\% | 0.0\% |
| 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| . $0 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| 720 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| . $9 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ |
| 160 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| . $2 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | . $5 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| 3200 | 0 | 440 | 0 | 120 | 0 |
| 4.1\% | 0.0\% | 7.6\% | 0.0\% | 3.2\% | 0.0\% |
| 460 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| .6\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | . $5 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| 120 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| . $2 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| 1180 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| 1.5\% | 0.0\% | . $3 \%$ | 0.0\% | . $5 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| 300 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| .4\% | 0.0\% | .3\% | 0.0\% | .5\% | 0.0\% |
| 440 | 0 | 20 | 0 | $\square$ | 0 |
| .6\% | 0.0\% | . $3 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| 1300 | 0 | 140 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| 1.7\% | 0.0\% | 2.4\% | 0.0\% | . $5 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| 180 | $\square$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| . $2 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| 420 | $a$ | 0 | $a$ | 0 | 0 |
| . $5 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| 40 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| . $1 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0. $11 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0. $01 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| 760 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| 1.0\% | 0.0\% | 1.4\% | 0.0\% | . $5 \%$ | 0.0\% |

Takile 80 -- 24 (Males, Cont..)
White Black
ather
All Males Employed Unemploy. Employed Unemploy. Employed Uremploy.

PLFICE OF WARK-STATE TEXAS

| Frequerry. . . . . . . . | 2020 | 1820 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 140 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percent............ | 2.1\% | 2.3\% | 0.0\% | 1.0;\% | 0.0\% | 3.7\% | 0.0\% |
| UTPH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 60 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. ........... | . $1 \%$ | . $1 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| VERHONT 0.0\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 40 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percerit. | . $0 \%$ | . $1 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 580 | 520 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 720 | 660 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 40 | 0 |
| Percerit. ........... | . $7 \%$ | . $8 \%$ | 0.0\% | . 3; | 0.0\% | 1.1\% | 0.0\% |
| HEST VIRGINIA 0.0 .0 . 0 . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequancy. | 200 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percerit. | . $2 \%$ | . $3 \%$ | 0.7\% | 0.0;\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| HISCONSIN 0.0. 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 600 | 600 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percerit.. | .6\% | . $8 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| HYOMING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percerit. | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0;\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 300 | 220 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| STRTE NAT IDENTIFIED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . | 76401 | 6820 | 0 | 580 | 0 | 240 | 0 |
| Percent............ | 7.9\% | 8.8\% | 0.0\% | 10.0\% | 0.0\% | 6.3\% | 0.0\% |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 96480 | 77940 | 7520 | 5820 | 1580 | 3780 | 340 |

TABLE BD - 24
MUSICIANS PWD COMPOSERS -- PLPCE DF WORK BY GENDER BY WHITE, BLACK PNGD OTHER PHW EMPLOYMENT STRTUS 1980


Tatile 80 -- 24 (Females, Cont.)
Total Employed Unempl. Employed Black

PLACE OF WORK-STRTE 10FHO

| Frequency. | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Percort. | . $0 \%$ | . $1 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| ILLINOIS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 640 | 600 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Percent.. | 1.6\% | 1.7\% | 0.0\% | 1.3\% | 0.0\% | 2.8\% | 0.0\% |
| INOIPNR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency.......... | 280 | 280 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. . . . . . . . . . | . $7 \%$ | . $8 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| IONA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 340 | 340 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | . $8 \%$ | . $9 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| KPANSAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 160 | 160 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | . $4 \%$ | . $4 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| KENTUCKY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 320 | 320 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | . $8 \%$ | . $9 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| LOUISIANA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 240 | 200 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. . . | . $6 \%$ | .6\% | 0.0\% | 2.6\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| MAINE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 80 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. . . . . . . . . | . $2 \%$ | . $2 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.9\% |
| MARYLANB |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 340 | 320 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | . $8 \%$ | . $9 \%$ | 0.0\% | 1.3\% | 0.0\% | 0.6\% | 0.0\% |
| MRSSACHUSETTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. ........ | 280 | 280 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | . $7 \%$ | . $8 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.. \% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| MICHIGAN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 600 | 560 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent.. | 1.5\% | 1.5\% | 0.0\% | 2.6\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.9\% | 0.0\% |
| MINNESOTR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 240 | 240 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent............ | . $6 \%$ | . $7 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0. $0 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0. $\%$ \% |
| HISSISSIPPI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. ........ | 81 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 0 | U | O |
| Percerit............ | . $2 \%$ | . $2 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0. $01 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| HISSOURI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 240 | $22^{\circ}$ | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percerit. | . $6 \%$ | . $6 \mathrm{\%}$ | 0.0\% | 1.3\% | 0. $01 \%$ | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ |
| MOATRINF |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequericy. . . . . . . . | 20 | 20 | 0. | $a$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent.. | . $03 \%$ | 1\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0. $11 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |

Table 60 -- 24 (Females, Corit.)
White
Black
Ot.her
Total Employed Unempil. Eiaployed Unampl. Emfloyed Unempl. PLPCE OF HDEK-STATE TEXFAS

| Frequency. ......... | 700 $1.7 \%$ | 680 $1.9 \%$ | 0.0\% | 1.201 | 0. 0 | 0 $0.0 \%$ | 0. $0 \%$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| UTPH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 60 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. . . . . . . . . . | . $1 \%$ | . $2 \%$ | 0. 0\% | 0.0 | 0. $0 \%$ | a. $0 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| UERHONT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent.. | . $0 \%$ | . $1 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| VIRGINIA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 400 | 400 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percerit. | 1.0\% | 1.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | c1.0\% | 0.0\% |
| WASHINGTON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 360 | 360 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | . $9 \%$ | 1.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0. $01 \%$ | 4.0\% | 0.0\% |
| HEST UIRGINIR 0. 0.0\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 60 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | . $1 \%$ | . $2 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| HISCONSIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 460 | 460 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WYOMING |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 60 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent........... | . $1 \%$ | . $2 \%$ | r.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| $\begin{array}{ccccccrl}\text { RBRCRD } \\ \text { Frequency......... } & 80 & 80 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent............ | . $2 \%$ | . $2 \%$ | 0.0:\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| STATE NOT IOENTIFIED 0.0. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 1740 | 1480 | 0 | 180 | 0 | 80 | 0 |
| Percent............ | 4.3\% | 4.1\% | 0.0\% | 11.8\% | 0.0\% | 11.1\% | 0.0\% |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 40940 | 36280 | 2000 | 1520 | 360 | 720 | 60 |

Total ENilute

PLPCE OF WORK-STRTE NEBRASKR


RCTORS AND DIRECTORS --- WEEKS WORIED IN 1969 BY GENDER, BY WHITE, BLACK RIND OTHER 1980

| Males |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | White |  |  | Black |  |  | Dther Unempl. |
|  | Total | Employed | Uriempl. | Employed | Unempl. | Employed |  |
| WEEKS HORKED IN 79 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 HEEKS OR LESS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 3560 | 1480 | 1560 | 220 | 100 | 60 | 140 |
| Percent... | 7.9\% | 4.1\% | 301.6\% | 10.1\% | 22.7\% | 7.0\% | 53.8\% |
| 14 TO 26 MEEKS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 4500 | 2760 | 1260 | 120 | 180 | 180 | 0 |
| Percent... | 10.0\% | 7.6\% | 24.7\% | 5.5\% | 40.9\% | 20.9\% | 0.0\% |
| 27 TO 39 HEEKS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . | 4360 | 3160 | 840 | 200 | 60 | 80 | 20 |
| Percent... | 9.7\% | 8.7\% | 16.5\% | 9.2\% | 13.6\% | 9.3\% | 7.7\% |
| 40 TO 47 WEEKS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 3860 | 3080 | 500 | 220 | 0 | 60 | 0 |
| Percent. | 8.6\% | 8.5\% | 9.8\% | 10.1\% | 0.0\% | 7.0\% | 0.0\% |
| 48 TO 49 HEEKS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1540 | 1340 | 60 | 100 | 0 | 20 | 20 |
| Percent.. | 3.4\% | 3.7\% | 1.2\% | 4.6\% | 0.0\% | 2.9\% | 7.7\% |
| 50 TO 52 HEEKS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 25900 | 23700 | 560 | 1200 | 0 | 400 | 40 |
| Percent... | 57.5\% | 65.5\% | 11.0\% | 55.0\% | 0.0\% | 46.5\% | 15.4\% |
| NOT APPLICRBLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1300 | 660 | 320 | 120 | 100 | 60 | 40 |
| Percent... | 2.9\% | 1.8\% | E.3\% | 5.5\% | 22.7\% | 7.0\% | 15.4\% |
| Tot $\mathrm{s}^{\text {l }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. ....... | 45020 | 36180 | 5100 | 2180 | 440 | 860 | 260 |

205

TRBLE 80 -- 25
ACTORS AND OIRECTORS -- WEEKS WORKED IN 1969 BY GENDER, WHITE, BLACK ANO OTHER 1980

## Faxiales

Total
WEEKS HORKED IN 79
13 HEEKS OR LESS
Frequency. .......... 2680
14 T0 26 HFEKS
14 TO 26 WEEKS
Frequency.......... $\quad 3500$
Percent............. 15.5\%
27 TO 39 nEEKS
Frequency.......... 2660
Percent............. $11.7 \%$
40 TO 47 HEEKS
Frequency. ......... $\quad 2760$
Percent............. 12.2\%
48 TO 49 WEEKS
Frequency......... 1020
Percerit............. 4.5\%
50 TO 52 HEEKS
Frequency. ........ 9040
Percent............ . 39.9\%
NOT APPLICPBLE
Frequency.......... 980
Percent............ 4.3\%
Total
Frequency. ........ . 22640

White Employ

Black Unempl. Employ

Other Urompl.

TRALE 80 -- 26

## DFWCEES -- WEEKS HORTKO IN 1979 BY GENDER BY HHITE, BLACK AND OTHER

 1980Males

| WEEKS HORKED IN 79 | Total | White |  | Black |  | OtherEnployed Unempl. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Employed | Unempl. | Employe | Unemp |  |  |
| 13 HEEKS OR LESS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 400 | 120 | 100 | 20 | 60 | 60 | 40 |
| Percent...... | 12.5\% | 5.5\% | 23.8\% | 11.1\% | 60.0\% | 23.1\% | 6E.7\% |
| 14 TO 26 HEEKS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . | 360 | 240 | 80 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 |
| Percent. | 11.3\% | 11.0\% | 19.0\% | 4.0\% | 0.0\% | 15.4\% | 0.0\% |
| 27 TO 39 HEEKS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 600 | 460 | 100 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Percent...... | 18.9\% | 21.1\% | 23.8\% | 11.1\% | 0.0\% | 7.7\% | 0.0\% |
| 40 TO 47 WEEKS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 520 | 400 | 60 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 20 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 180 | 60 | 60 | 40 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Percent...... | 5.6\% | 2.8\% | 14.3\% | 22.2\% | 0.0\% | 7.7\% | 0.0\% |
| 50 TO 52 WEEKS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1000 | 780 | 20 | 60 | 40 | 100 | 0 |
| NOT RPPLICABLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 140 | 120 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent... | 4.4\% | 5.5\% | 0.0\% | 11.1\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ |
| Total $0.0 \%$ 11.1\% 0.0\% 0.0\% 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . ... | 3200 | 2180 | 420 | 180 | 100 | 260 | 60 |

> TRBLE $80-26$
> 1969 BY GENOER, HHITE, BLACK ANO OTHER 1980

| Females |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | lack |  | Other |
|  | Total | Employed | Unempl. | Employed | Unempl. | Employed | Lnempl |
| HEEKS WORKED IN 79 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 HEEKS OR LESS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 940 | 620 | 60 | 60 | 80 | 120 | 0 |
| Percent... | 9.5\% | 7.9\% | 11.1\% | 10.3\% | 501.0\% | 19.4\% | 0.0\% |
| 14 TO 26 HEEKS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1440 | 1160 | 100 | 40 | 40 | 80 | 20 |
| Percent.. | 14.6\% | 14.8\% | 18.5\% | 6.9\% | 25.0\% | 12.9\% | 16.7\% |
| 27 TO 39 HEEKS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1520 | 1180 | 120 | 100 | 20 | 80 | 20 |
| Percent... | 15.4\% | 15.1\% | 22.2\% | 17.2\% | 12.5\% | 12.9\% | 1E. $7 \%$ |
| 40 T0 47 WEEKS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1640 | 1400 | 140 | 60 | 0 | 20 | 20 |
| Percent... | 16.6\% | 17.9\% | 25.9\% | 10.3\% | 0.0\% | 3.2\% | 16.7\% |
| 48 TO 49 WEEKS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 600 | 580 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent... | 6.1\% | 7.4\% | 0.0\% | 3.4\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% |
| 50 TO 52 HEEKS 3 . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 3060 | 2380 | 60 | 300 | 0 | 300 | 20 |
| Percent.. | 31.0\% | 30.4\% | 11.1\% | 51.7\% | 0.0\% | 48.4\% | 16.7\% |
| NOT PPPLICRBLE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 660 | 520 | 60 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 40 |
| Percent.... | 6.7\% | 6. $6 \%$ | 11.1\% | 0.0\% | 12.5\% | 3.2\% | 33.3\% |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. ...... | 9860 | 7840 | 540 | 580 | 160 | 620 | 120 |

## MUSICIPMS PND COMPOSERS - WEEKS WORKED IN 1979 BY GENDER BY HHITE, BLACK. AHO DTHER

 1980
## Males



TABLE BO --27
musicians and composers -- heeks horked in 1979 by gender, hHite, and other 1980

Females

| HEEKS HORKED IN 79 | Total | White <br> Enployec' | Unempl. | Black <br> Employed | Unempl. | Other Employed | Unempl. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13 HEEKS OR LESS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 3860 | 2980 | 520 | 200 | 100 | 60 | 0 |
| Percent..... | 9.4\% | 8.2\% | 26.0\% | 13.2\% | 27.8\% | 8.3\% | 0.0\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 4580 | 3920 | 440 | 140 | 20 | 40 | 20 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 5420 | 4760 | 320 | 180 | 80 | 80 | 0 |
| 40 T0 47 HEEKS 3 ll $13.1 \%$ 16.0\% 11.8\% 22.2\% $11.1 \%$ 0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 6040 | 5380 | 260 | 240 | 20 | 120 | 20 |
| Percerit... | 14.8\% | 14.8\% | 13.0\% | 15.8\% | 5.6\% | $16.7 \%$ | 33. $3 \%$ |
| 48 T0 49 HEEKS ${ }^{\text {He. }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 2720 | 2520 | 60 | 80 | 20 | 40 | 0 |
| Percent..... | 6.6\% | 6.9\% | 3.0\% | 5.3\% | 5.6\% | 5.6\% | 0.0\% |
| 50 TO 52 HEEKS 5.0 5.6\% 5.6\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 16500 | 15400 | 140 | 560 | 40 | 360 | 0 |
| NOT PPPLICRBLE 0.0 S0.0\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1820 | 1320 | 260 | 120 | 80 | 20 | 20 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. ........ | 40940 | 36280 | 2000 | 1520 | 360 | 720 | 60 |

ACTORS AMD OIRECIORS - IMCOME GEMDER BY ROE

|  |  |  | ACTOR | AD OIR | $10 \mathrm{R} 5-\mathrm{II}$ | HCOME GE | ER BY |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | 16-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Males } \\ & \text { RGE } \\ & 35-39 \end{aligned}$ | 40-44 | 45-49 | 5a-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65\$ |
| IMCOME FROH RLL SOlVCES 1979 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2cho |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency.......... | 180 | 0 | 40 | 40 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 40 | 0 |
| Percent.-.......... | . $4 x$ | 0.02 | -48 | . 4 | . 32 | .62: | 0.02 | . 72 | $0.0 \%$ | 3.5\% | 0.02 |
| Fron 001 T0 993 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.0\% | 3.58 | 0.0. |
| Froquancy.......... | 1500 | 500 | 360 | 160 | 160 | 124 | 20 | 60 | 60 | 40 | 20 |
| Percent.-......... | 3.32 | 8.02 | 3.82 | 1.78 | 2.72 | 3.45 | . $5 \%$ | $2.0 \%$ | $3.0 \%$ | 3.5\% | 1.72 |
| FeOH 1000 TO 4999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.02 |  |  |
| Froquorcy.......... | 4390 | 2100 | 1080 | 780 | 320 | 100 | 260 | 100 | 120 | 0 | 80 |
| Porcent........... | $11.0 \%$ | 33.8\% | 11.52: | 8.480 | 5.32 | 2.82 | 8.02 | 3.42 | 5.98 | 0.02 | 6.85 |
| Flen 5000 T0 9999 Froguncy......... |  | 1760 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 260 |
| Percent............. | 16.72 | 28.3\% | 22.9\% | 1760 | 780 | 260 | 260 8.02 | 10.12 | 11240 | 160 14.05 | ${ }^{260}$ |
| Fron 10000 to 19999 | 16.72 | 28.35 | 22.9\% | 17.6 | 7.76 | 8.38: | 8.02 | 10.12 | 11.93 | 14.02 | 22.08 |
| Frequency....-.... | 13680 | 1540 | 3990 | 3200 | 1940 | 880 | 620 | 520 | 480 | 200 | 360 |
| Percent.-.-...... | 30.42 | 24.8\% | 42.12 | 34.3\% | 32.34 | 24.92: | 19.0\% | 17.62 | 23.8\% | 17.5\% | 30.5\% |
| Fion 20000 TO 29999 Froquency. ......... |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent.............. | 16.3\% | 4.58 | 1360 | 21.6\% | $22.0 \%$ | 17.58: | 17.2\% | 20.3800 | 15.80 | 2260 | 100 |
| FROH 30000 T0 39999 |  |  |  |  | 22.02 |  | 17.22 | $20.3 \%$ | 15.88 | 2c.06 | e.5\% |
| Froquency......... | 3420 | 20 | 240 | 540 | 760 | 500 | 360 | 480 | 340 | 120 | 60 |
| Percent.-......... | 7.6\% | . 32 | 2.6\% | 5.8\% | 12.72 | 14.12' | 11.02 | 16.2\% | 16. $8 \%$ | 10.5\% | 5.15 |
| Frem 40000 T0 49999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency.......... | 1780 | 0 | 80 | 280 | 260 | 340 | 320 | 300 | 140 | 40 | 20 |
| Percent.-...-.... | 4.02 | 0.02 | . 96 | 3.0\% | 9.380 | 9.62' | 9.8\% | 10.17 | 6.9\% | 3.5\% | 1.78 |
| FROH 50000 T0 59959 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Froquaricy.......... | 1120 | 0 | 120 | 220 | 140 | 200 | 220 | 60 | 100 | 20 | 40 |
| Percent............. | 2.52 | $0.0 \%$ | 1.32 | 2.4\% | 2.33 | 5.6\% | 6.72 | 2.02 | $5.0 \%$ | 1.82 | 3.45 |
| S0000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5.02 |  |  |
| Frequency.......... | 3560 | 20 | 100 | 440 | 620 | 5001 | 640 | 520 | 220 | 260 | 240 |
| Percent............. | P.9\% | . 32 | 1.1\% | 4.73 | 10.32 | 14.12' | 19.6\% | 17.6\% | 10.97 | 22.02 | 20.38 |
| Total Frequency.......... | 45020 | 6220 | 9360 | 9340 | 6000 | 3544 | 3260 | 2960 | 2020 | 1140 | 1100 |

RCTORS ANO UIRECTORS - RGE BY GENDER BY IHCONE 1980

|  | Fencles HGE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | 16-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 513-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 654 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { IMCOHE FROH RLL } \\ & \text { soUnCES } 1979 \\ & 230 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 60 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent.-.-....... | .3x | 0.08 | .480 | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $1.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | 0.08 | 2.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.08 |
| Froun 001 To s9s |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency.......... | 2564 | 620 | 160 | 180 | 60 | 200 | 100 | 60 | 120 | 40 | 20 |
| Percent........... | 6.92 | 14.928 | 3.0: | 4.0\% | 2.62 | 10.00 | ?.9\% | 5.42 | 12.0\% | 0.72 | 5.08 |
| Fhat 1000 T0 4399 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. ......... | 4100 | 1140 | 860 | 480 | 360 | 360 | 240 | 180 | 240 | 140 | 100 |
| Percent.-.--.-.... | 18.12 | 27.48 | 16.0\% | 10.6\% | 15.42 | 18.00 | 19.08 | 15.12 | 24.02 | 30.42 | $25.0 \%$ |
| Freor 5000 T0 9999 | 5140 | 1200 | 1400 | 860 | 400 | 360 | 240 | 300 | 200 | 50 | 120 |
| Percent............ | 22.73 | 28.08 | 25.12 | 18.9\% | 17.12 | 18.00: | 19.0\% | 26.82 | 20.02 | 13.0x | 30.02 |
| Fran 10000 TO 19999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency......... | 7390 | 900 | 2100 | 1800 | 760 | 460 | 440 | 460 | 160 | 120 | 100 |
| Porcont..-......... | 32.62 | 23.6\% | 39.22 | 39.6\% | 32.5\% | 23.08 | $34.9 \%$ | 41.12 | 16.0\% | 26.12 | 25.0\% |
| FtriH 20000 TO 29999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency.......... | 25401 | 120 | 500 | 780 | 420 | \$60 | 100 | 60 | 100 | 60 | 40 |
| Percent........... | 11.25 | 2.88 | 9.38 | 17.62 | 17.92 | 18.\%\% | 7.9\% | 5.42: | 10.0\% | 13.0\% | 10.08 |
| Froul 30000 T0 39999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 680 | 0 | 160 | 140 | 180 | 40 | 60 | 20 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent...-........ | 3.081 | 0.07 | 3.0\% | $3.1 \%$ | 7.72 | $2.0 \%$ | 4.85 | $1.8 \%$ | 8.02 | 0.08 | 0.02 |
| Feor 40000 ro 49999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequerry. ...... . . . | 400 | 20 | 40 | 120 | 20 | 100 | 40 | 20 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent.-......... | 1.84 | .58 | .78 | 2.62 | . $9 \%$ | $5.0 \%$ | 3.27 | 1.82 | 4.00 | $0.0 \%$ | 0.08 |
| Flun 50000 T0 59599 | 340 | 40 | 40 | 120 | 40 | 40 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 20 |
| Percent............. | 1.52 | $1.0 \%$ | . 72 | 2.6\% | 1.72 | 2.0\% | 0.02 | $1.8 \%$ | 0.02 | 4.32 | 5.0\% |
| $\mathbf{5 0 0 0 0}+$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Froquency. ......... | 440 | 40 | $\theta 0$ | 60 | 100 | 60 | 40 | 0 | 40 | 20 | 0 |
| Percent............ | 1.98 | 1.07 | 1.52: | 1.35 | 4.35 | $3.0 \%$ | 3.25 | 0.02 | 4.02 | 4.32 | 0.02 |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 409 |
| Frequerxcy.......... | 22640 | 1160 | 5360 | 4540 | 2310 | 2000 | 1260 | 1220 | 1000 | 460 | 405 |


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { EMCOHE FROH ML } \\ & \text { sOURCES } 2979 \\ & \text { 2Em0 } \end{aligned}$ | All Malez: | 16-24 | 25-29 | 31-34 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Males } \\ & \text { RGE } \\ & 35-39 \end{aligned}$ | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 654 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Froquency..... | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Porcent............ | . $6 \%$ | 0.02 | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | 0.00 | 0.138 | 1E. 72 | 0.0\% | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| Fian 001 to 989 | 250 | 140 | 40 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent........... | e.1x | 13.72 | 4.12 | 20.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | 0.120 | 16. 72 | $0.0 \%$ | 0.008 | 0.00 |
| Fhan 1000 T0 4999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency........... | 700 | 360 | 220 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| Percont........... | 21.9\% | 35.38 | 22.4\% | 16.72 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.132 | $1.0 \%$ | 0.02 | 0.088 | 25.08 |
| Froquoncy. ......... | 760 | 260 | 180 | 180 | 60 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 40 |
| Percont............ | 23.85 | 25.55 | 18.4\% | 30.02 | 37.5\% | 25.08 | 0.138 | 1E..73 | $0.0 \%$ | 0.08 | 50.08 |
| froquency.......... | 1040 | 220 | 460 | 180 | 40 | 20 | :20 | 60 | 20 | 0 | 20 |
| Percent....... | 32.5\% | $21.6 \%$ | 46.9\% | 30.02 | 25.0x | 25.0\% | 33.38 | $5 \mathrm{Cl}, 0 \%$ | 33.32\% | 0.00 | 25.08 |
| FtuH 20000 TO 29999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Froquency. .......... | 240 | 20 | 60 | 40 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 40 | 0 |
| Percent........... | 7.54 | 2.02 | 6.12 | 6.72 | 37.5\% | 0.02 | $0.13 \%$ | C1.02 | 33.3\% | 100.08 | 0.0\% |
| Froin 30000 TO 39999 | 100 | 0 | 20 | 40 | 0 | 0 | $: 20$ | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Prercent............ | 3.12 | 0.08 | $2.0 \%$ | 6.72 | 0.0 | $0.0 \%$ | 33.32 | C1.02 | 33.38 | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| FBan t0000 T0 49999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequancy. ......... | 60 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent. | 1.37 | $2.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | 0.02 | 0.00 | 25.02 | 33.3\% | (1.0\% | 0.02 | 0.08 | 0.02 |
| por <br> Frequency. $\qquad$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Prrcent............ | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0:$ | 0.02 | $0.10 \%$ | c1.0\% | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.0\% |
| Froquency. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent. | . $6 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |  |  | 0 | - 0 | ${ }_{0}^{0}$ | 0 | 0 |
| Tatal |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.02 | \%.0\% | 0.02 | 0.0 | $0.0 \%$ |
| Frequency. ...... ... | 3200 | 1020 | 980 | 600 | 160 | 80 | 60 | 120 | 60 | 40 | 80 |


|  | FumalosHOE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | 16-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 654 |
| IMCOHE FROM RLLSOURCES 1973 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CERO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 20 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent... | .2x | 0.02 | $0.0 \%$ | 0.08 | 0.02 | 5.0\% | 0.00 | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | 0.08 | 0.08 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1300 | 680 | 320 | 160 | 120 | 100 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent...-........ | $13.2 \%$ | 13.9\% | 8.12 | 14.5\% | $30.0 \%$ | $25.0 \%$ | 0.08 | 20.0\% | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 3340 | 1050 | 970 | 420 | 20 | 60 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent............ | 28.22 | 30.23 | 31. $1 \%$ | 23.6\% | $15.0 \%$ | 5.06 | 33.3\% | 20.0\% | 25.08 | 100.08: | 50.08 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Froquerscy. .... | 1820 | 740 | 620 | 260 | 40 | 100 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 0 | 20 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. ......... | 300 3.94 | 2.00\% | 1,50 | 60 5.58 | 120 30.02 | 20 $5.0 \%$ | 16.72 | 20 $20.0 \%$ | 0.0 | 0 | 0.08 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. ........ | 60 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent.......... | .6\% | - $4 x$ | .7\% | 0.08 | $0.0 \%$ | $5.0 \%$ | 0.02 | $0.0 \%$ | 0.07 | 0.06 | $0.0 \%$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. ......... | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequarxy. . . . . . . . | 100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percont............ | 1.0\% | . $4 \times$ | - | 1.85 | 5.02 | 5.0\% | 0.018 | $0.0 x$ | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . . | 3460 | 49030 | 270n | 1190 | $\infty$ | 500 | icio | 000 | สu | 20 | 40 |

## 214

TPBEE $80-30$
MUSICIANS AND COMPISERS -- REE BY GENDER BY IMCOKE 1980

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | 16-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 654 |
| IMCOME FROM RLL <br> SOURCES 1979 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 ERO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Froqumey. . . . . . . . | 960 | 140 | 460 | 180 | 100 | 40 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent........... | $1.0 \%$ | .6\% | 1.68 | 1.12 | 1.2\% | . $8 \%$ | $1.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | 0.0\% | 0.08 |
| Fiour 001 T0 999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Froquercy.......... | 6780 | 3200 | 1560 | 880 | 440 | 300 | 120 | 60 | 140 | 40 | 40 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency.......... | 24340 | 9500 | 7340 | 3420 | 1380 | 660 | 420 | 440 | 600 | 240 | 340 |
| Percent............ | 25.2\% | 43.5x | 25.82 | 21.6\% | 17.28 | $13.8 \%$ | 10.2\% | 12.00 | 18.5\% | $9.8 \%$ | 0.42 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequancy. ........ | 25560 | $5400$ | 9420 | 4580 | 1640 | 760 | 740 | 780 | 620 | 600 | 1020 |
| Percent.-......... | 26.3\% | $24.7 \%$ | 33.21 | 28.98 | 20.42 | 15.9\% | 18.0\% | $21.3 \%$ | 19.1\% | 24.4\% | 25.22 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 25680 | 2920 | 7960 | 4780 | 2780 | 1560 | 1240 | 1180 | 840 | 760 | 1660 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Froquency.......... | 740 | 480 | 1081 | 1080 | 1100 | 720 | 920 | 500 | 480 | 480 | 40 |
| Percent............ | 7.72 | 2.13 | 3.82: | $6.8 \%$ | 13.72 | 15.12 | 22.38 | 13.7\% | 14.8\% | 19.5\% | 25.82 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency.......... | 2780 | 100 | 340 | 380 | 320 | 360 | 340 | 220 | 280 | 240 | 200 |
| Percent. .-........ | 2.97 | .5\% | 1.28: | 2.42 | 4.02 | 7:5\% | 8.32 | 6.08 | 8.6\% | 9.85 | 5.02 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency.......... | 060 | 20 | 100 | 160 | 100 | 100 | 60 | 180 | 60 | 20 | 60 |
| Percent............ | .98 | 1818 | - 42 | $1.0 \%$ | 1.2\% | 2.17 | $2.5 \%$ | 4.96 | $1.9 \%$ | . 82 | 1.5\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent............ | .8\% | 0.0\% | . 32. | 1.0\% | 1.2\% | $2.5 \%$ | 1.58 | 2.72 | 3.18 | 0.02 | . 58 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. ... . . . . . | 1320 | 80 | 141 | 220 | 00 | 160 | 180 | 200 | 120 | 80 | 60 |
| Percent............. | 1.45 | .4\% | . $52:$ | 1.48 | 2.0\% | 3.35 | 4.46 | 5.5\% | 3.78 | 3.35 | 1.5\% |
| Totel | 96400 | 21820 | 28480 | 15840 | 8040 | 4780 | 4120 | 3660 | 3240 | 2450 | 900 |

TRBLE 80-30
MUSICIAHS RND COMPOSEF:S -T RGE EY GENDER BY INCOHE
1980



TfBLE 80 -- 31
ACTORS AWD OIRECTORS -- INC:OHE OY GENDER BY HEEKS WARKEO IN 1979 1980


TPBLE 00 -- 32
OWCERS -- IMCOHE BY GEHDER DY MEEKS MORKED IH 1979
HEEKS HORKED


meeks morkied



## $225$

# RCTORS AND DIRECTORS -- INCONE BY GENDER BY WHITE, BLPCK RND OTHER AND EMPLOYMENT STRTUS, 1980 



## PRCTORS ANCI DIRECTORS -- INCOME EY GENDER BY WHITE, BLACK, RHO OTHER RND EMPLOYMENT STRTUS <br> 1980

## INCOTE FROM PLL SOURCES 1979 <br> ZERO

Frequancy.
Percent.
............ $\quad 30$
Tota

60
$.3 \%$
Wite
Employe
Black
Other
Females


TABLE 60 -- 35
DANCERS -- INCDME BY GENDER BY WHITE, BLACK AND OTHER and emplotment status 1980

|rocle $8 U-3$

## DPNCERS -- INCDME BY GENDER BY WHITE, BLACK PND OTHER AND EMPLOYMENT 5TRTUS 1980

Females

Tot.al

## IMCOME FROM PLI SOUFCES 1979

LESS THWN ZERD
Frequency.......... 20
Percent.-.......... . $2 \%$
FROM ZE:RO TO 999
Fraquercy.......... $1 \exists 00$
Percent............ $13.2 \%$
FROM 1C100 104999
Frequency.......... 3340
Percent............. 33.9
FROM 5000 T0 9999
Frequency.......... 2780
Percent............ $28.2 \%$
FROM 10000 TO 19999
Frequency.......... 1820
Percent............. 18.5
FROH 20000 TO 29999
Frequency.
Percent
FROM 30000 TO 39999
Frequency. . . . . . . . .
380
3. $9 \%$

Percent.
40
FROM 40000 TO 49999
Frequency........... 60
Percent............. . $6 \%$
FRCM 50000 TO 59999
Frequency.......... 20
Percent............. . $2 \%$
$60000+$
Frequency.......... 100
Fercent............. 1.0\%
Total
Frequency.......... 9 .
Black
Employed Unempl. Employed Unempl. Employed Uhempl.

Employed Unempl.
Employed Uneapl. Employed
Unempl.

| 201 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 1000 | 60 | 20 | 60 | 120 | 40 |
| $12.8 \%$ | $11.1 \%$ | $3.4 \%$ | $37.5 \%$ | $19.4 \%$ | $33.3 \%$ |
| 2520 | 220 | 260 | 40 | 280 | 20 |
| $32.1 \%$ | $40.7 \%$ | $44.8 \%$ | $25.0 \%$ | $45.2 \%$ | $16.7 \%$ |
| 2160 | 160 | 160 | 40 | 200 | 60 |
| $27.6 \%$ | $29.6 \%$ | $27.6 \%$ | $25.0 \%$ | $32.3 \%$ | $50.0 \%$ |
| 1580 | 100 | 100 | 20 | 20 | 0 |
| $20.2 \%$ | $18.5 \%$ | $17.2 \%$ | $12.5 \%$ | $3.2 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 380 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $4.8 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $3.4 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 40 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.5 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $3.4 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 201 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 1001 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $1.3 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ | $0.0 \%$ |
| 7840 | 540 | 580 | 160 | 620 | 120 |

# MUSICIPNS AND COMPOSERS -- INCOME BY GENDER BY WHITE, BLACK AND OTHER PWO EMPLOYHENT STATUS 1980 

Males

Tatals

## IMCOME FROM PLL

 SOLRCES 1979| ZERO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Frequency. | 960 | 640 | 140 | 60 | 20 | 100 | 0 |
| Percent............ | 1.0\% | . $8 \%$ | 1.9\% | 1.0\% | 1.9\% | 2.6\% | 0.0\% |
| FROH 001 T0 999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency | 6780 | 4500 | 1120 | 620 | 180 | 340 | 20 |
| Percent. | 7.0\% | 5.8\% | 14.9\% | 10.7\% | 16.7\% | 9.0\% | 5.9\% |
| FROM 1000 TO 4999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 24340 | 18920 | 2440 | 1400 | 320 | 1160 | 100 |
| Percent. ........... | 25.2\% | 24.3\% | 32.4\% | 24.1\% | 29.6\% | 30.7\% | 29.4\% |
| FROH 5000 t0 9999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . ... | 25560 | 20440 | 2040 | 1420 | 300 | 1180 | 180 |
| Percent............ | 26.5\% | 26.2\% | 27.1\% | 24.4\% | 27.6\% | 31.2\% | 52.9\% |
| FROH 10000 TO 19999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 25680 | 22000 | 1300 | 1480 | 180 | 680 | 40 |
| Percent............ | 26.6\% | 28.2\% | 17.3\% | 25.4\% | 16.7\% | 19.0\% | 11.8\% |
| FROM 20000 T0 29999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. ........ | 7460 | 6560 | 220 | 480 | 40 | 160 | 0 |
| Percent............ | 7.7\% | 8.4\% | 2.9\% | 8.2\% | 3.7\% | 4.2\% | 0.0\% |
| FROM 30000 T0 39999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequericy. . . . . . . . | 2780 | 2360 | 180 | 140 | 20 | 80 | 0 |
| Percent............ | 2.9\% | 3.0\% | 2.4\% | 2.4\% | 1.9\% | 2.1\% | 0.0\% |
| FROM 40000 T0 49999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequericy......... | 860 | 760 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 40 | 0 |
| Percent............ | . $9 \%$ | 1.0\% | . $3 \%$ | . $3 \%$ | 1.9\% | 1.1\% | 0.0\% |
| FROH 50000 TO 59999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequericy. . . . . . . . | 740 | 680 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Percent. | . $8 \%$ | . $9 \%$ | . $3 \%$ | . $3 \%$ | 0.0\% | . $5 \%$ | 0.0\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 1320 | 1080 | 40 | 180 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Percunt. | 1.4\% | 1.4\% | . $5 \%$ | 3.1\% | 0.01\% | . $5 \%$ | 0.0\% |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequericy. . . . . . . | 96480 | 77940 | 7520 | 5820 | 1080 | 3780 | 340 |



232


232

TRBLE BO --3B
URNCERS --- INCOME BY GENDER BY WHITE/MINORITY STATUS 1980

Male Ferale

| INCONE FROM RLL SOLRCES 1979 | Total | White | Minority | Total | White | Minority |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ZERO |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 20 | 20 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 0 |
| Percent....... | . $6 \%$ | . $8 \%$ | 0. $5 \%$ | . $2 \%$ | . $2 \%$ | 0.0\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 260 | 140 | 120 | 1300 | 1060 | 240 |
| Percent....... | 8.1\% | 5.4\% | 20.0\% | 13.2\% | 12.6\% | 16.2\% |
| FROM 1000 T0 4999 16.2\% |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . | 700 | 600 | 100 | 3340 | 2740 | 600 |
| Percent.... | 21.9\% | 23.1\% | 16.7\% | 33.9\% | 32.7\% | 40.5\% |
| FROM 5000 to 9999 23. $46.7 \%$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 760 | 600 | 160 | 2780 | 2320 | 460 |
| Percent............ | 23.8\% | 23.1\% | 26.7\% | 28.2\% | 27.7\% | 31.1\% |
| FROM 10000 TO 19999 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 1040 | 920 | 120 | 1820 | 1680 | 140 |
| Percent............ | 32.5\% | 35.4\% | 20.0\% | 18.5\% | 20.0\% | 9.5\% |
| FROM 20000 to 29999 20. $20.0 \%$, |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 240 | 180 | 60 | 380 | 380 | 0 |
| Percent............ | 7.5\% | 6.9\% | 10.0\% | 3.9\% | 4.5\% | 0.0\% |
| FROH 30000 to 39999 . |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequencur. . . . . . . . | 100 | 80 | 20 | 40 | 20 | 20 |
| Percent. ${ }^{\text {a }}$. . . . . . . | 3.1\% | 3.1\% | 3.3\% | . $4 \%$ | . $2 \%$ | 1.4\% |
| FROM 40000 T0 49999 . |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 60 | 60 | 0 | 60 | 40 | 20 |
| Percent............ | 1.9\% | 2.3\% | 0.0\% | . $6 \%$ | . $5 \%$ | 1.4\% |
| FROM 50000 ro 59999 - |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 20 | 0 |
| Percent.. . . . . . . . . | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | 0.0\% | . $2 \%$ | . $2 \%$ | 0.0\% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. | 20 | 0 | 20 | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| Percent. | . $6 \%$ | 0.0\% | 3.3\% | 1.0\% | 1.2\% | 0.0\% |
| Total |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frequency. . . . . . . . | 3200 | 2600 | 600 | 9860 | ¢980 | 1480 |



|  | INCOME |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MEAN | STANDARD DEUIRTITS | MEDIAN |
| RCTOR,OIRECTORS. | 18463.30 | 17872.60 | 13005.0 |
| DANCERS. | .8290.52 | 9634.25 | 5805.0 |
| MUSICIAN/COHPDSER | .9423.02 | 10825.60 | 6255.0 |

