

Ohio Arts Council Field Survey 2023

At A Glance

At the time of its founding in 1965, the Ohio Arts Council (OAC) was charged with conducting a “survey of the cultural and artistic resources and needs of the state, ... maintain[ing] a continuing inventory of such resources, [and...] develop[ing] a plan for better and fuller use and enjoyment of the state's cultural and artistic resources by all the people of the state.” The agency has gone through a great deal of growth and development over its nearly 60-year history and has continued to take seriously these obligations, both assessing the state of the arts in Ohio and considering how Ohioans may better enjoy them.

While formal information-gathering happens throughout every year in the form of grantee and applicant surveys, panel meeting discussions, feedback forms, and other means, the agency has measured public sentiment less frequently, last in 2014 via the *Ohio Arts Council 2014 Review of the Arts in Ohio* survey and report. Plans to conduct such a measurement in early 2020 were scuttled with the onset of COVID-19. As the worst of the pandemic subsided in 2022, the agency returned to planning for a new field survey, which it then carried out in 2023.

As they have in surveys past, Ohioans reported in 2023 that their lives are meaningfully affected by the arts and culture, that they themselves participate in the arts in many ways, and that they remain in favor of the arts and arts education receiving public support. Of note:

- 94 percent of respondents believed that tax dollars should be invested in the arts, a new high-water mark, with 83 percent aware their tax dollars were already being used this way. This affirms a decades-long trend of increasing support for public arts funding among Ohioans.
- Ohioans rated various attributes of the arts sector very highly, with favorable ratings on Ohio arts' quality, educational value, affordability, access, quantity, and diversity.
- Support for arts education was the most urgent priority for public arts funding, with most respondents believing that the arts should be taught in all schools, in every grade.
- The vast majority of respondents believed the state of Ohio and its local communities should encourage the arts and creativity, and that the arts improve their quality of life.
- Museums and live music performances were the most frequently attended arts-related events.
- Drawing, painting, taking photographs, and working on crafts were Ohioans' most common forms of participating in arts activities themselves.

The survey's topline findings reaffirm what the OAC has maintained for decades: Ohio is home to artistic and cultural riches - the equal of anywhere in the nation. Our mission as a state agency is to fund and support quality arts experiences that strengthen Ohio communities culturally, educationally, and economically, and we can do that best when we know what Ohioans believe, want, and value in their state's arts and culture.

This survey, taken together with other assessment tools, ongoing discussions with grantees and other authorizers, and other sources of state, regional, and national data, help us understand the best way forward. Thanks for reading, and we look forward to continuing to engage with you about these survey findings and new information as it becomes available.

Ohio Arts Council

Field Survey 2023

Background and Survey Process

Earlier this year, the Ohio Arts Council (OAC) released the initial findings of its most recent field survey, conducted in late 2023; this report expands upon those initial results. The OAC reached out to thousands of everyday Ohioans and asked them to share their views about a range of topics surrounding the arts in Ohio. Respondents were asked to tell us how they view the arts, participate in them, want them to be funded, received education in them, and wish they could be improved, among other topics. Many survey questions – though not all – were designed to mirror similar questions asked by the agency in past years, allowing us to look for trends, compare data points, and observe how perceptions and beliefs have either shifted or remained constant over time.

Survey questions were themed around several key areas:

1. Participation in Arts Activities/Events
2. Perception of Ohio Arts Offerings and Impact
3. Attitudes and Priorities on Arts Funding
4. Arts Education

Aside from being charged with carrying out periodic surveying of the arts and culture as part of its founding legislation, the OAC has long relied on the perceptions and attitudes of public survey respondents to aid in guiding its vision for the future, strategic planning efforts, and adaptation and growth of program offerings to meet public need. The agency routinely conducts targeted surveys of applicants, grantees, panel meeting attendees, event and webinar participants, and others, but these surveys typically focus on specific issues. They are also only distributed to a preselected group of participants (those applying for a grant, joining us at an event, etc.), and, as such, tend to be distributed to dozens or perhaps hundreds of potential respondents over the course of each year.

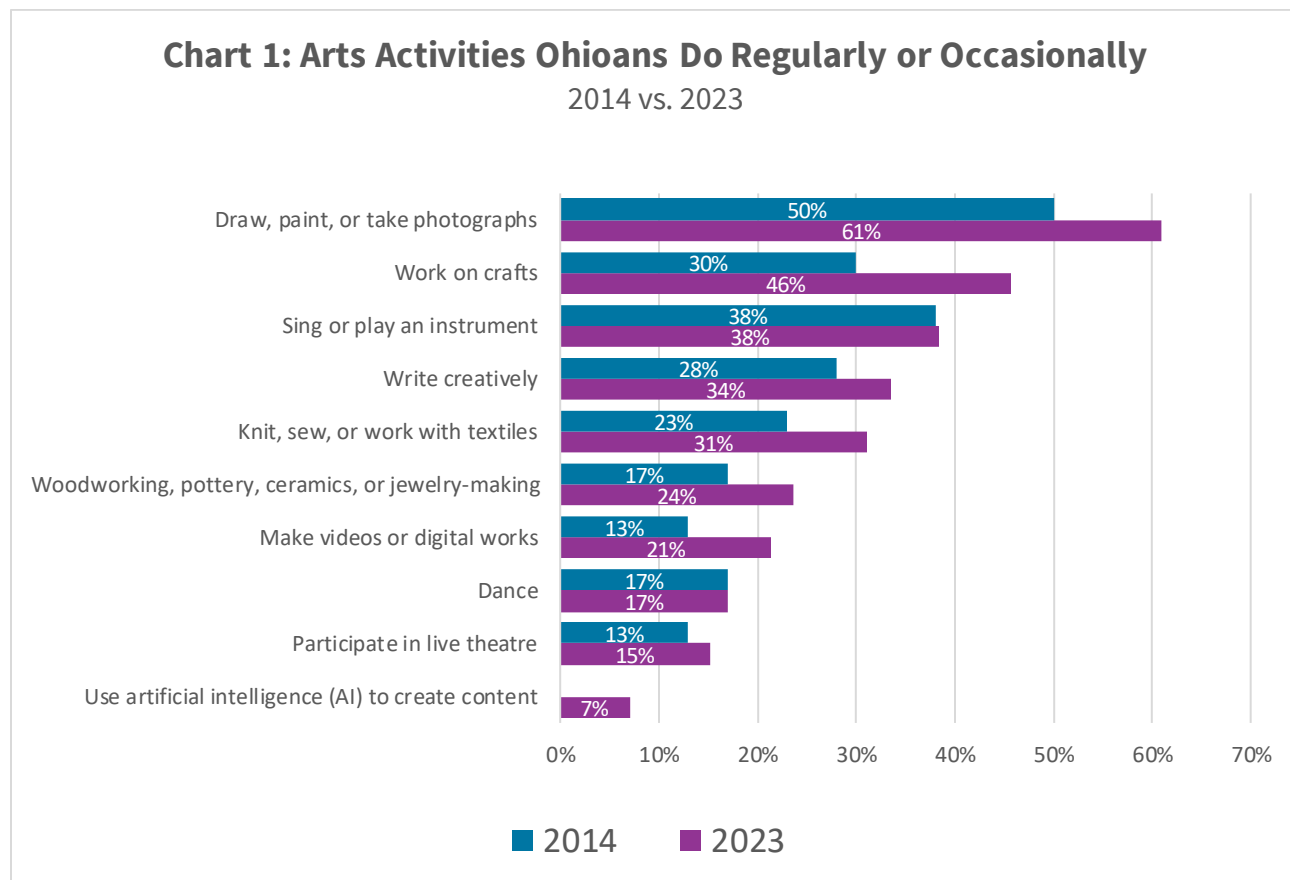
By contrast, a broader public survey designed to reach both OAC constituents as well as Ohio residents in general allows the agency to measure a more comprehensive range of attitudes, perceptions, and priorities, separate and apart from respondents' interest in (or even awareness of) the OAC itself. It also affords us the opportunity to hear from many more voices – thousands of Ohioans, in this case, from every Ohio county – thus allowing for some generalizing of survey results to all of Ohio.

Past OAC surveys of the public were frequently carried out by privately contracted consultants, with detailed analyses and policy recommendations. This time, the agency elected to conduct its survey internally, with questions developed in close consultation with past survey instruments, and with limited analysis prepared by staff trained in research and statistical analysis. Response items in the survey were streamlined, and questions were mostly quantitative in nature and scale-based, with almost no free writing, simplifying the tabulation of results. This report will therefore present findings in a straightforward manner, with potential future analysis connecting findings to other recent work, notably the Equity Grant Making Assessment Project (Equity GAP), conducted in 2022 by the National Assembly of State Arts Agencies, which itself included hundreds of detailed surveys, constituent and stakeholder interviews, and analysis of benchmarked grants data.

Participation in Arts Activities/Events

The first step in assessing how Ohioans engage with the arts and culture in the state is to find out how they are participating in them, either directly or indirectly, and to what degree they feel the arts affect their lives. This survey presented several response items focused on these issues.

We asked respondents, “Which of the following do you do regularly or occasionally? (check all that apply).”

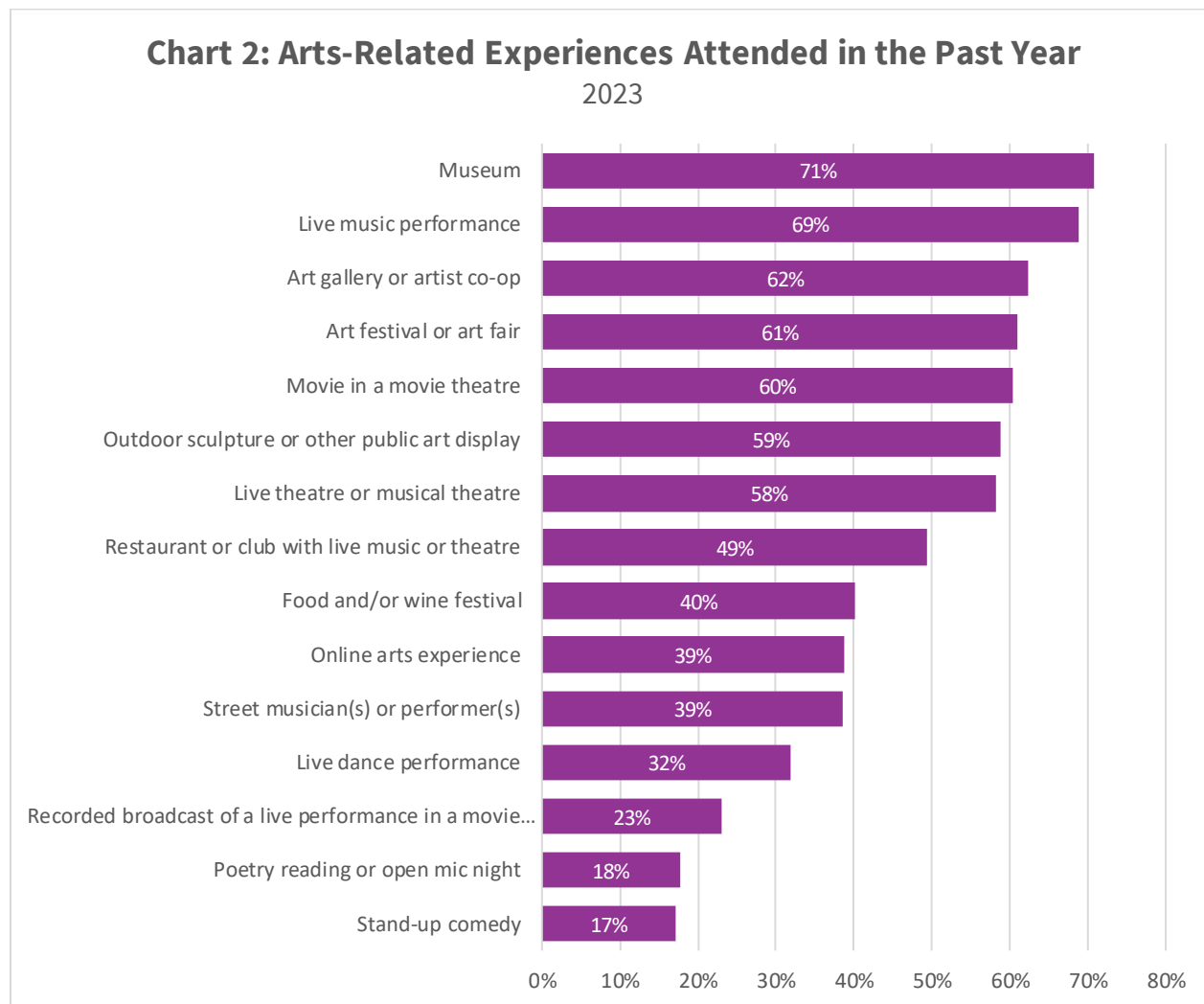


This item built upon a question posed in our 2014 survey. Fully 83 percent of Ohioans report taking part in arts activities of one kind or another on a regular basis, with visual arts activities (drawing, painting, photography, crafts) the most popular – and the only ones a majority of Ohioans report taking part in. Music, writing, and fiber arts comprise the next-most-popular options, with smaller percentages of respondents reporting working on ceramics, creating videos, or participating in dance or live theatre.

For the first time, the OAC chose to include “using artificial intelligence (AI) to create content” as an arts activity and were interested to see that seven percent of respondents – a small but not inconsequential number – reported they did engage in this activity. As the agency and broader arts sector follows the explosive growth and sophistication of AI and related technologies, this figure may provide a useful benchmark for tracking future growth in this area.

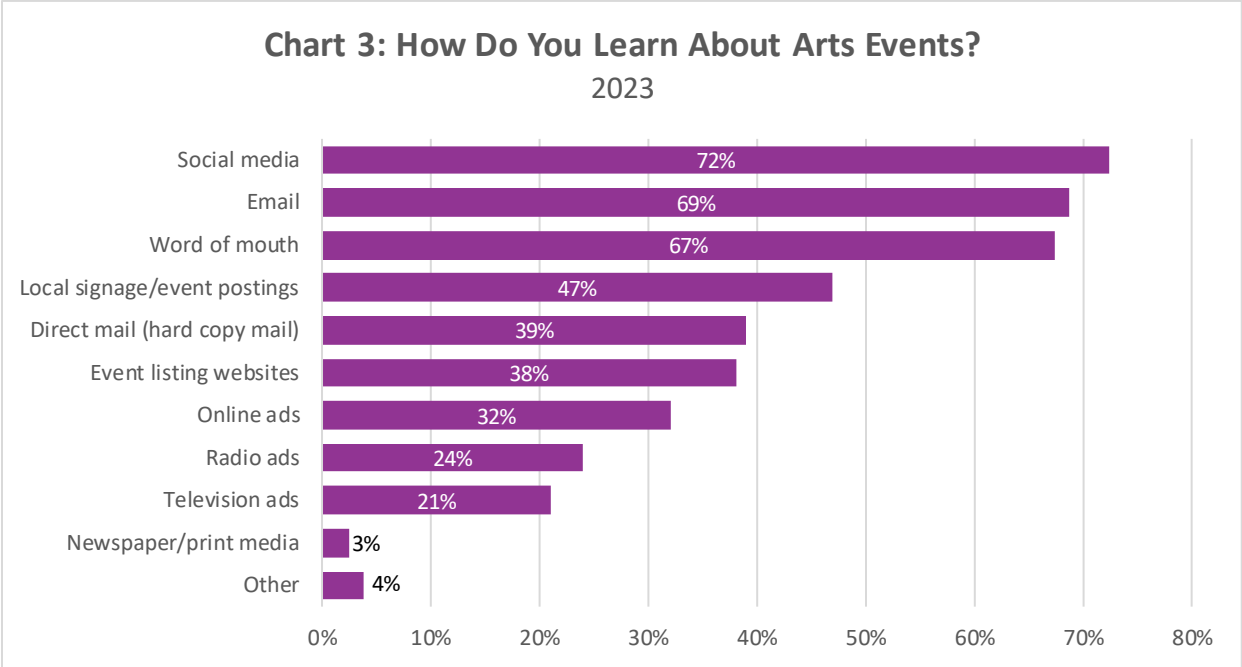
Interestingly, apart from AI, all nine other participation categories either remained flat or rose compared with participation rates reported by survey respondents in 2014, with the largest gains reported in “working on crafts” (16 percent gain) and “drawing, painting, or taking photographs” (11 percent gain).

Next, respondents were asked to consider their recent attendance at arts-related events or experiences, and were asked, “Thinking back over the past year, have you attended or visited any of these arts-related events/experiences in Ohio? (check all that apply).”



According to our 2023 survey, 89 percent of survey respondents – nearly nine in 10 Ohioans – report having attended an arts-related experience in the past year, with museums and live music performances the most popular destinations. Unlike rates of individual participation, this number, while significant, represents a decline of nearly 7 percent from our 2014 survey, in which 95 percent reported recently attending a similar slate of potential activities. Notably, attending a movie in a movie theatre – Ohioans’ second-most-visited arts experience in 2014, only showed up as the fifth-most-likely destination this time, potentially due to the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic commencing in 2020, which saw plummeting movie theatre audience attendance and a rise in preferences of digital and online movie streaming platforms.

Finally in this section, respondents were asked “How do you learn about arts events happening in your community? (check all that apply).”



It should come as no surprise that more and more Ohioans are learning about arts events via social media, followed closely by email; traditional modes of sharing information including radio and TV ads and direct mail are now far behind online means of communication. (Note that email and social media were also common methods of our survey’s distribution.) Perhaps one counterintuitive finding is that Ohioans still value word-of-mouth advertising almost as highly as these more modern communication mediums.

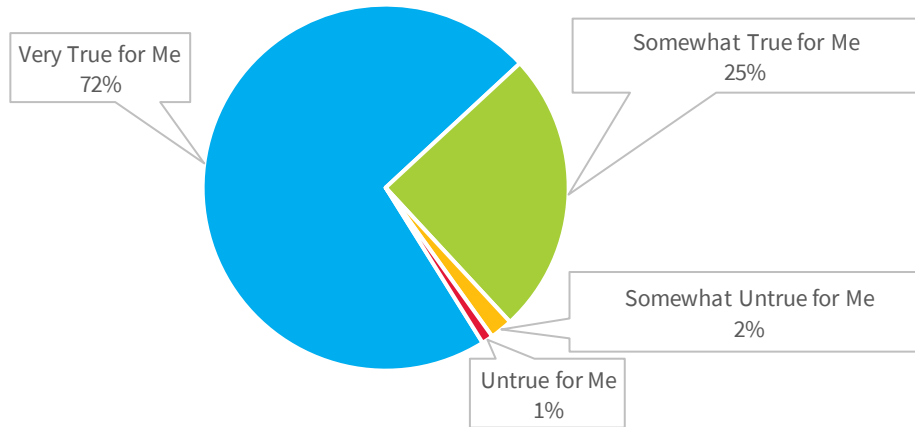
Perception of Ohio Arts Offerings and Impact

One of the most valuable portions of any large-scale public survey relates to its ability to measure broad perceptions that would be difficult or impossible to detect in smaller groups or constituent interactions. In this section of the survey, the OAC sought to update findings from nearly a decade ago (and prior) regarding Ohioans’ perceptions about several arts-related issues. These findings tell us more about the arts ecosystem Ohioans perceive themselves to be living and working in, where they see cause for celebration, and where they perceive opportunities for improvement.

In this section of the survey, respondents were first asked, “If you were to consider ‘the arts’ to include all forms of expression and creativity, how true is the following statement for you personally: ‘The arts in Ohio have touched my life in meaningful ways?’”

Chart 4: "The Arts in Ohio Have Touched my Life in Meaningful Ways"

2023



Nearly all respondents – 97 percent – reported the statement was either Very True or Somewhat True for them, with only 3 percent of survey-takers reporting a lack of arts meaning in their lives. This closely matches our 2014 survey, which found that 96 percent overall had this belief (76 percent very true and 21 percent somewhat true), making it clear that the arts continue to play an important role in the lives of everyday Ohioans. This finding suggests (perhaps counterintuitively for some) that even in post-pandemic Ohio, with many other distractions and pursuits competing for their time and attention, residents continue to highly value the arts and feel the effects of the arts on their lives, at higher-than-ever rates.

Respondents were asked to rate the arts in Ohio on a series of qualities:

Chart 5: How Would you Rate the Arts in Ohio?

2023

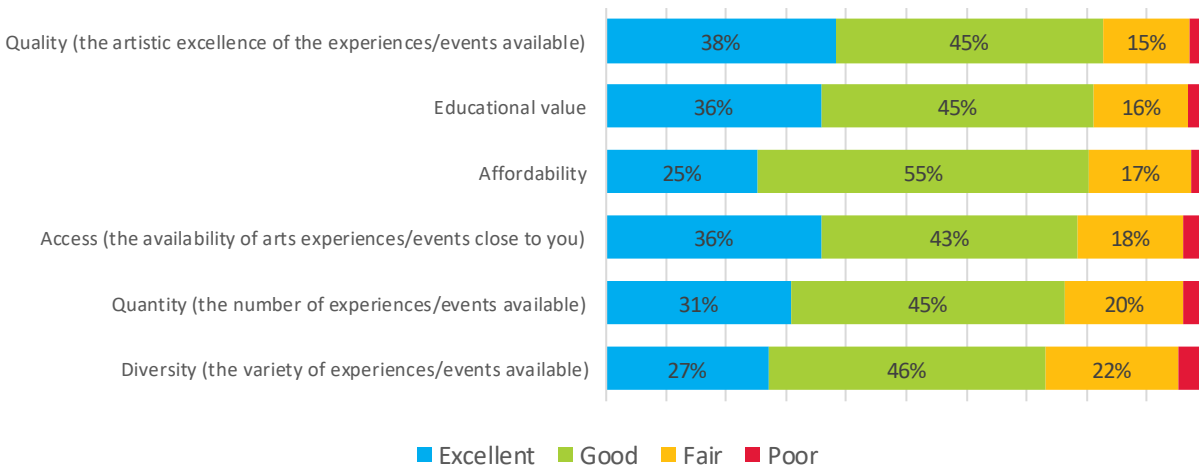
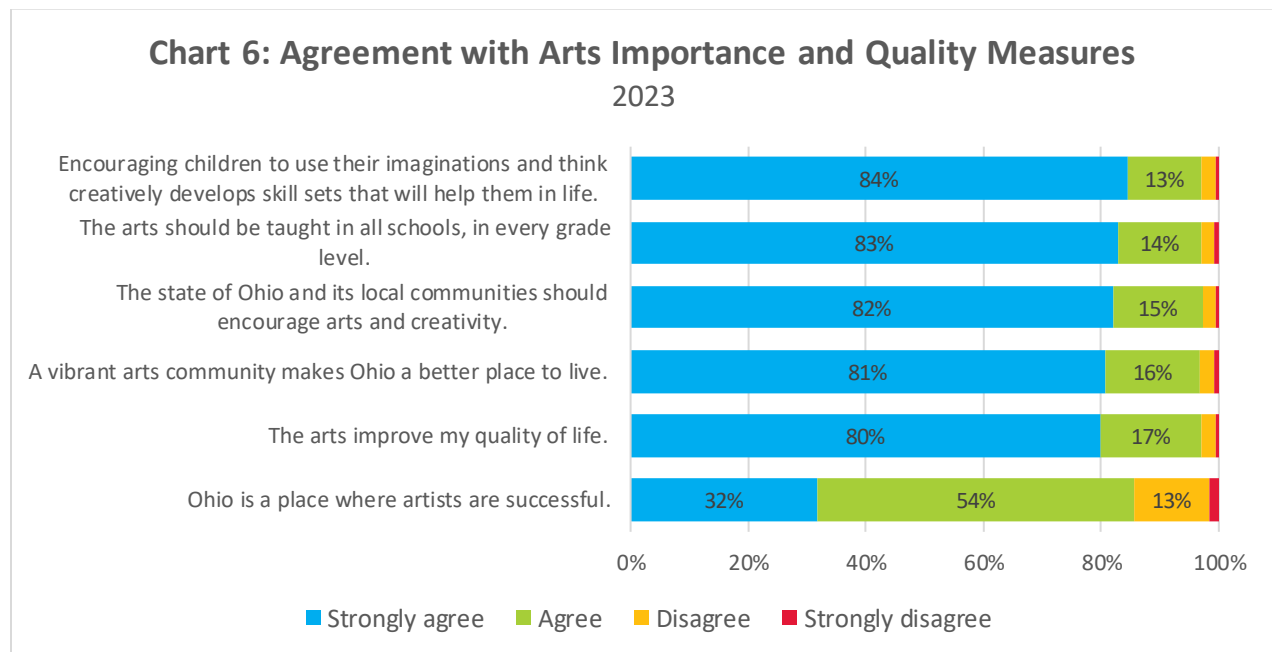


Chart 5 provides a lot for Ohio’s arts providers to be proud about. Fully 83 percent of survey takers found the arts in Ohio to be of either Excellent or Good quality, with robust numbers of respondents also viewing other aspects of the arts as either Excellent or Good, including Educational Value (81 percent), Affordability (80 percent), Access (79 percent), Quantity (76 percent), and Diversity (63 percent).

In 2014, Ohioans rated Quality and Educational Value most highly, as well, and were least pleased with their perception of the Affordability of arts events. In 2023, while it received the lowest percentage of Excellent ratings, the arts’ Affordability nonetheless averaged out to the third most positively reviewed. Diversity – defined in this survey as “the variety of experiences/events available” – received the lowest or second-lowest ranking in both this survey and our last survey in 2014.

Finally, respondents were asked to what degree they agreed with a series of statements regarding the arts in Ohio:



The first two rows describe two of Ohioans’ views on arts education, and for each survey respondents say overwhelmingly they either Agree or Strongly Agree with the teaching of the arts, and the encouragement of creativity (with 97 percent responding this way for each item). Precise question wording – that children’s imaginations develop skill sets aren’t just worthy of encouragement but will “help them in life,” and the need for the arts to be taught in school broadly and “in every grade level” – should further drive home the point that Ohioans see the practical value of a complete education that continually includes the arts for all, and believe Ohio should provide it.

The next three rows of Chart 6 speak directly to the connection Ohioans perceive between the arts and their quality of life – and again there was broad agreement among survey respondents. For each item, again 97 percent of respondents either Agreed or Strongly Agreed that the state of Ohio and local communities should encourage the arts and creativity; that a vibrant arts community makes Ohio a better place to live, and that the arts improve their quality of life personally. Taken together, these three findings paint a clear picture of Ohioans’ shared views in this area: that an arts infrastructure that is alive

with activity makes Ohio better, that there is a role for both local communities and the state as a whole to play in bringing about this type of environment, and that those arts activities improve a shared quality of life, as well as the survey takers' personal experiences – “my” quality of life.

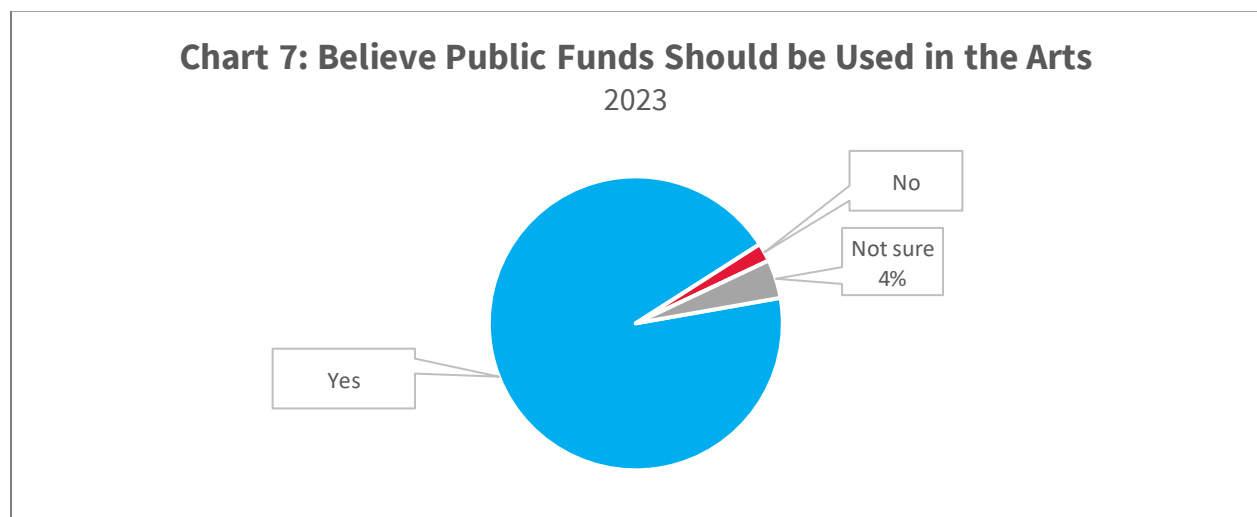
Finally in Chart 6, survey respondents expressed a comparative lack of confidence that Ohio is “a place where artists are successful.” Only 32 percent of respondents Strongly Agreed with this statement – compared with 80 percent or more for all other items in this matrix – and 15 percent either Disagreed or Strongly Disagreed. Looking back, this was also the least-agreed-with item in our 2014 survey. Clearly Ohioans continue to see the success of artists in Ohio differently than they see the other items in this matrix.

To understand a bit more about these respondents, we dug a little deeper. Survey-takers who Disagreed or Strongly Disagreed that Ohio was a place where artists were successful were about 16 percent less likely than others to believe that Ohio arts overall were of high quality, educational value, etc. (see Chart 5), as well as about 12 percent less likely to have been familiar with the OAC prior to taking the survey than other respondents (see Chart 10). They were also slightly more likely to be artists themselves (6 percent). But other than that, the finding spoke for itself; this sentiment was generally shared by those from all regions, ages, etc., and regardless of respondents' preferences for attending and/or participating in arts experiences. These findings will be considered as the OAC continues to plan future priorities, consider ongoing work, and dialogue with artists and all others with a vested interest in how Ohio supports its artistic community.

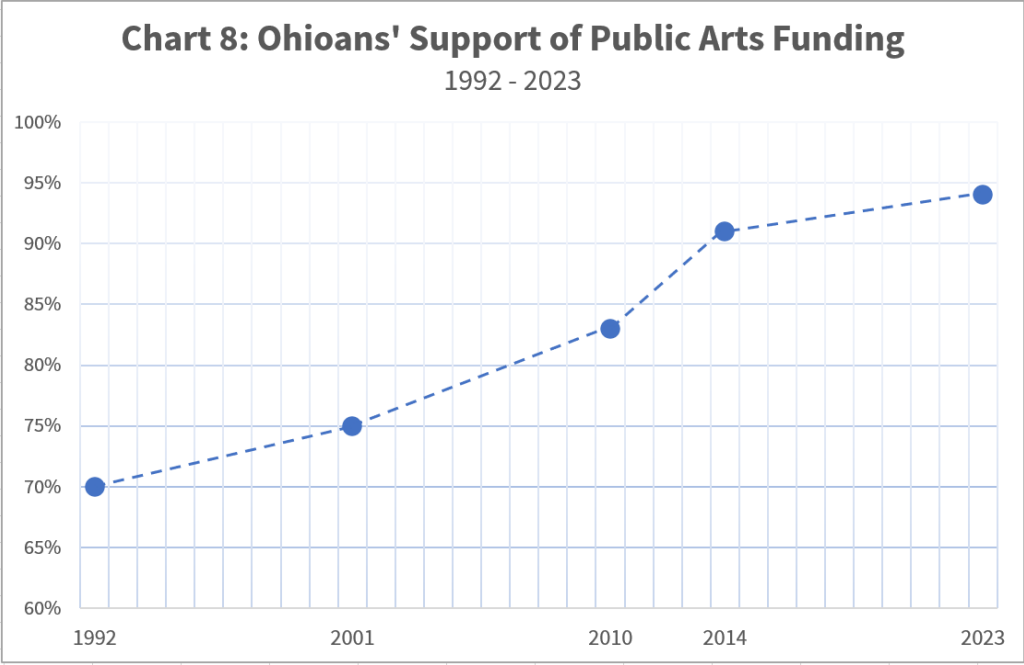
Attitudes and Priorities on Arts Funding

The Ohio Arts Council devotes most of its staff time and resources to its role as a funder, so questions related to the public funding of the arts in Ohio are always of paramount importance to our work. Survey respondents were asked directly about public arts funding – both their awareness of it and their support for it – along with more granular questions about how they would prefer to see funds expended.

First, respondents were asked, “Do you believe public funds (tax dollars) should be used/invested in the arts to encourage and promote artistic expression and access to the arts for all Ohioans?”



This question has been asked in one form or another by the OAC in formal surveys for at least three decades, and responses to it continue to help shape our understanding of the appetite for and validation of government funding of the arts.

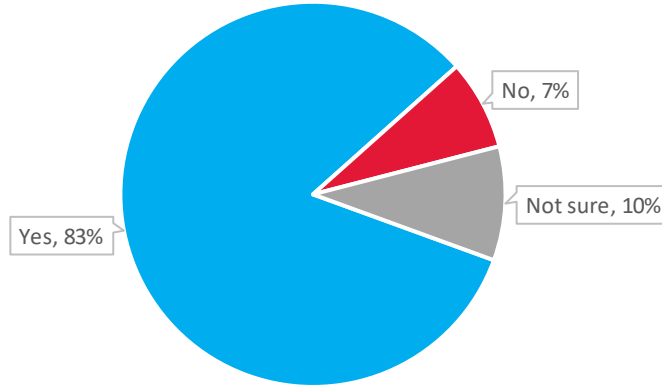


In the 2023 survey, the finding that 94 percent of respondents believed that tax dollars should be invested in the arts provided a new high-water mark in this area, up from 91 percent in 2014. When added to earlier findings dating all the way back to 1992, this year’s survey continues a decades-long trend of gradually increasing support for public arts funding among Ohioans. While precise question wording has varied, the OAC has asked whether Ohioans generally support public funding of the arts five separate times over the last 30 years. In 1992’s *Ohio Arts Outlook: A Statewide Needs Assessment* (Ohio Arts Council and the Alliance of Ohio Community Arts Agencies), 70 percent of respondents indicated they believed government should fund the arts. That percentage had climbed to 75 percent by 2001, to 83 percent by 2010, and to 91 percent in 2014, before reaching 94 percent in our 2023 survey.

Respondents were also asked, “Are you aware that public dollars are currently being used to support the arts in Ohio?”

Chart 9: Aware Public Funds Currently Support the Arts in Ohio

2023

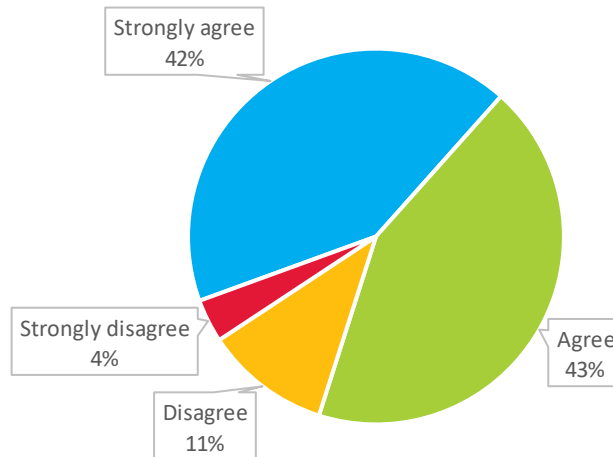


This finding – that 83 percent were aware their tax dollars were being used this way – helps us contextualize our work, grant programs, and approach to funding policy. While most public funding of the arts in Ohio is channeled through the OAC, there are frequently also capital funds appropriated for arts organizations or activities, along with public funding for the arts made available either at the local level – or occasionally at the state level via other agencies (notably during the COVID-19 pandemic when other state entities played an outsized role in moving one-time funds to arts organizations). Whether one supports these efforts or not as a matter of public policy, it is gratifying to see that most Ohioans are aware of how their tax dollars are being expended and underscore the OAC’s mandate from the state.

Respondents were also specifically asked, “Prior to taking this survey, I was generally aware of the Ohio Arts Council (OAC) and the programs and services it offers.”

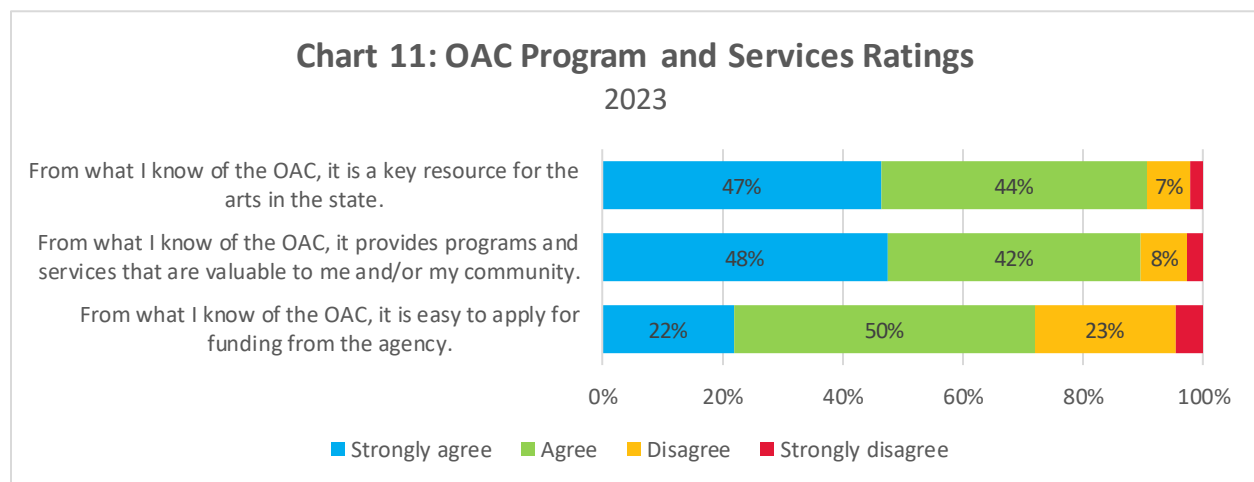
Chart 10: Aware of OAC Programs Before Taking Survey

2023



For nearly a decade, the OAC has focused on both engagement and leadership as two of the four key pillars in its strategic planning work. These pillars have led in turn to any number of strategic actions directly related to communications efforts, community outreach, the sharing of stories, education around outcomes, webinars and online resources, and both in-person and online events including panel meetings, a professional development conference, and the now biennial Governor’s Awards for the Arts. Meanwhile, the agency’s grants budget has dramatically increased, leading to more grantees than ever before, each of which has the opportunity to share the OAC logo and talk about how public funding of the arts made some portion of their work possible. A measurement of survey respondents’ awareness of the agency is a useful metric in determining how successful these efforts are with various segments of the public.

Of respondents who Agreed or Strongly Agreed that they were aware of the OAC and its programs, respondents reported the following regarding available resources, value, and application processes:

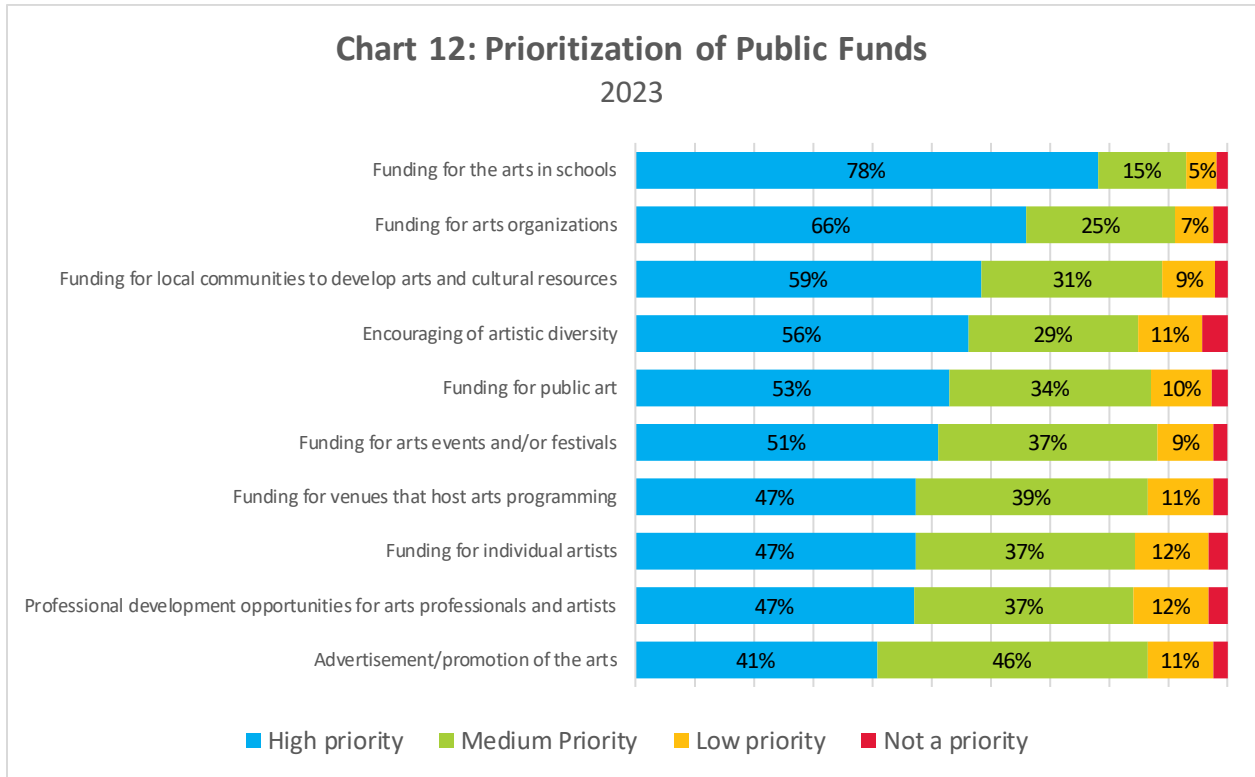


The vast majority of survey respondents who knew the Ohio Arts Council either Agreed or Strongly Agreed that it was a key resource for the arts in the state (combined 91 percent), and believed it provided valuable programs and services (combined 90 percent). A combined 72 percent believed that applying for funding from the agency is easy to do, with 23 percent disagreeing (and five percent strongly disagreeing). These findings track generally with those of the Equity GAP survey, whose findings included a variety of suggestions for improving the agency’s grant application procedures generally, in order to be more accessible, equitable, and easier to navigate for applicants.

Respondents’ familiarity with the OAC did cause them to be slightly more supportive of public funding for the arts in Ohio (95 percent of those who knew of the agency supported public arts funding, versus 88 percent of those who did not know the OAC). A much larger percentage difference can be observed in those respondents’ varying awareness that public funding is currently being used to support the arts, where only 56 percent of those unfamiliar with the agency knew about public arts funding versus 88 percent awareness from those who did know the OAC.

Finally, regardless of their awareness of the OAC, or their support or awareness of public funds for the arts generally, all respondents were then asked about their preference for the use of such funds. Each

was asked, “How high a priority should each of these activities be for the state of Ohio and its use of public funds?”



Of the 10 items presented to respondents, funding for the arts in schools stood out as a clear favorite, with 93 percent calling it either a High or Medium Priority. This was followed by funding for arts organizations, either a High or Medium Priority for 91 percent of respondents, and funding for local communities, a High or Medium Priority for 90 percent of respondents. Encouraging of artistic diversity was a High or Medium Priority for 81 percent of respondents, but notably was Not a Priority for 4 percent of respondents, slightly higher than any other option offered.

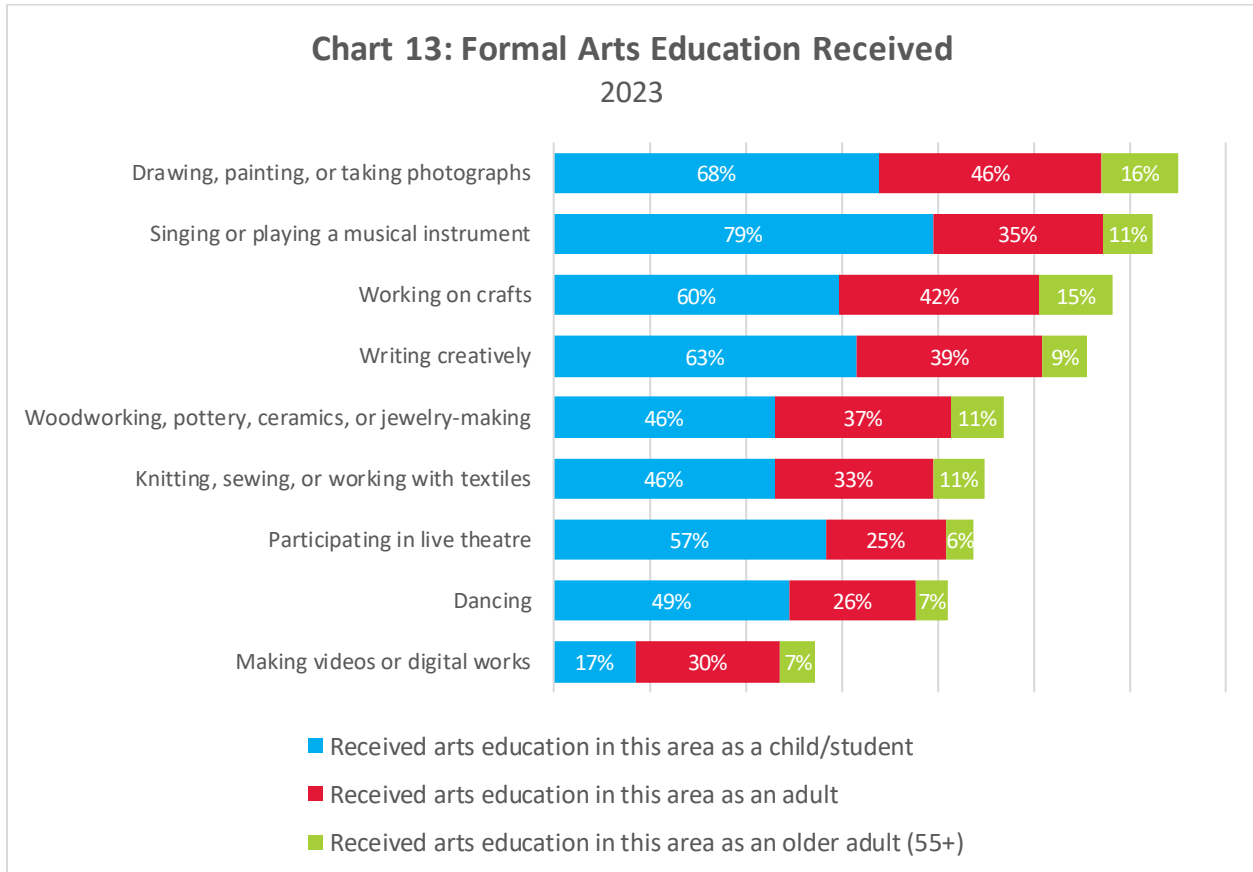
It is important to note that the OAC, through either one grant program or many, currently supports all of these types of activities. Many organizations host festivals or provide a venue for presenting the arts. Individual artists are supported via several programs (including professional development). Local communities and organizations of all types receive awards, and promotion of the arts is a standard budget line most grantees can choose to pay for using state funds. And the growth of the OAC’s in-school arts programming, TeachArtsOhio, has been explosive in recent years.

That said, a clearer picture of the public’s interest in these various types of expenditures and programs is of clear importance. The OAC asks its applicants and grantees on a regular basis how we could serve them better, and the balancing of funds among various programs and departments is addressed by the OAC Board annually. These findings help us continue to refine our thinking about how to be the most responsible and responsive steward of taxpayer dollars possible.

Arts Education

Lastly, building on Charts 6 and 12 in this report and the portions of their questions related to arts education, the OAC attempted to gather more detailed information regarding what types of formal arts education survey respondents received during different phases of their lives.

Respondents were asked, “In which period(s) of your life do/did you engage in regular, ongoing arts education led by a professional? (for example, at a school or college, through an arts center, at a religious institution, via online instruction, at a senior center, etc.) (check all that apply)”



* Note that data in this chart is presented cumulatively, as respondents could state that they received formal arts education in a particular area at several stages of life – as a child, as an adult, and as an older adult, etc.

Chart 13 confirms what many might assume about arts education – many receive it in school and never again, at least on a formal basis. But the additional data regarding arts education being received by adults and older adults provides useful data the OAC and others can use in continuing to refine programming and serve Ohioans.

Of note is the reported increase in the number of respondents who received formal education in “Making videos or digital works” between childhood and adulthood (i.e., 13 percent more respondents received formal education in making videos or digital works as an adult versus as a child/student). With the official adoption of the new K-12 Ohio media arts content learning standards in 2024 by the Ohio

Department of Education and Workforce, for the first time the state has formally provided a framework for media arts curriculum development that lays a foundation for lifelong learning and understanding of the media arts landscape. As the media arts continue to grow in demand and importance throughout the education and wider arts sector, the number of Ohioans receiving formal education in these subjects and disciplines across the stages of life will be of great interest, particularly as arts audience demographics continue shifting in a rapidly evolving technological world.

Data pertaining to the types of formal arts education survey respondents received during different phases of their lives is also highly relevant to the field of creative aging, broadly defined as a national movement to help older adults live healthier and happier lives through hands-on, sequential, and skills-based arts education offerings. Since 2013, the OAC has been engaged in offering various types of creative aging programming. Known as Creative Aging Ohio, this multiyear, multiphase, ongoing initiative responds to Ohio's shifting demographics towards an older population in need of services to remain active and healthy. Results of this survey as they pertain to older Ohioans' learning through the arts can help further explain the kinds of arts education opportunities most relevant to this unique population's needs and interests and potential areas for future growth in arts sector capacity needs and constraints.

Cross-comparison between this survey's results and other existing arts education data sets can also lead to new or deeper learnings and areas for further analysis. The [Ohio Arts Education Data Dashboard](#) is an interactive, color-coded map that displays arts access and enrollment data for Ohio's preK-12 schools as reported annually via the state's Education Management Information System. For example, as of the writing of this publication, the most recently available data through the 2023-2024 school year indicates steady arts enrollment and access figures up until 2020, when the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic caused steep declines in student access and enrollment in the arts across the state. Recovery of student arts enrollment and access began in the 2021-2022 school year across all arts disciplines and has since continued a measured leveling out, nearing full recovery of pre-pandemic figures and even surpassing in some instances. Identifying trends like this can provide necessary context for this survey's results to help tell a story of how statewide arts education trends impact the availability and experiences of arts education for Ohioans.

In addition, our findings confirm that receiving arts education in a particular area tends to lead to an increase in the likelihood of an individual taking part in that activity later in life. Respondents who reported having received formal arts education in various arts genres in the past were then between 4 and 16 percent more likely to regularly or occasionally take part in it today (none were less likely). Of note, the genres that showed the highest increase among arts educated respondents – “make videos or digital works” (16 percent increase), “knit, sew, or work with textiles” (11 percent increase), and “woodworking, pottery, ceramics, or jewelry-making” (8 percent increase) – were among the *least*-participated-in activities generally, while the genres that showed the smallest increases among arts educated respondents – “sing or play an instrument” (4 percent), “draw, paint, or take photographs” (5 percent), and “work on crafts” (6 percent) – were the most-participated-in activities generally. In the case of “make videos or digital works,” for example, while only 21 percent of all respondents reported taking part in these activities regularly or occasionally (7th most popular activity), fully 37 percent who received arts education in this area did so – which would make it the 3rd most popular activity. In other words, the activities the *fewest* Ohioans currently take part in also appear to be those that arts education

would *most impact*, and the most popular activities today might be enjoyed by so many at least in part because they were *more* likely to have learned about them in earnest via arts education earlier in life.

Next Steps

This report provides a full initial accounting of the survey’s basic results, but we hope to continue to analyze and learn from these results. At a glance, it is clear that there are many places where this survey both reaffirmed prior findings and bolstered long-held beliefs about the arts in Ohio and how Ohioans view and participate in them. Findings also shed new light on movement in some beliefs and behavior patterns in our post-pandemic world, and provided new baselines on data we intend to capture again in the future. And, importantly, the survey revealed some places that Ohioans believe the arts in our state could be improved. This mix of both broad and specific findings are exactly what we hoped to unearth through this process, and we are excited that deeper digging will uncover even more.

If you would like to share reactions, questions, or other related findings that may assist us in this ongoing analysis, please reach out to us at communications@oac.ohio.gov. We look forward to continuing the conversation.

DEMOGRAPHICS

The OAC’s 2023 Field Survey received 5,764 complete responses (not every respondent completed the entire survey), with participants from each of Ohio’s 88 counties. Data was collected electronically using an online survey site, and was promoted through social media, e-newsletters, and paid online ads, and with the help of various distribution partners, among other means. Valid responses used in generating results came only from survey-takers indicating they live in Ohio, and results exclude responses exhibiting characteristics commonly associated with spam, bots, or non-genuine survey submissions. Survey respondents were anonymous.

Survey demographics were collected to determine to what degree results could be generalized to Ohio as a whole. As in previous surveys, because survey takers generally chose to participate knowing they were completing a survey related to the arts in Ohio, some degree of self-selection or “volunteer” bias is present in these results. While in line with past surveys, the demographics in this survey reflect to varying degrees an oversampling of women, older adults, and more educated adults, as well as an under-sampling of Black/African Americans. Readers should consider these over- and under-representations when generalizing the results.

Respondents were asked, “What Ohio county do you live in?”

County	Responses
Franklin	895
Cuyahoga	623
Hamilton	448
Summit	277
Lucas	259

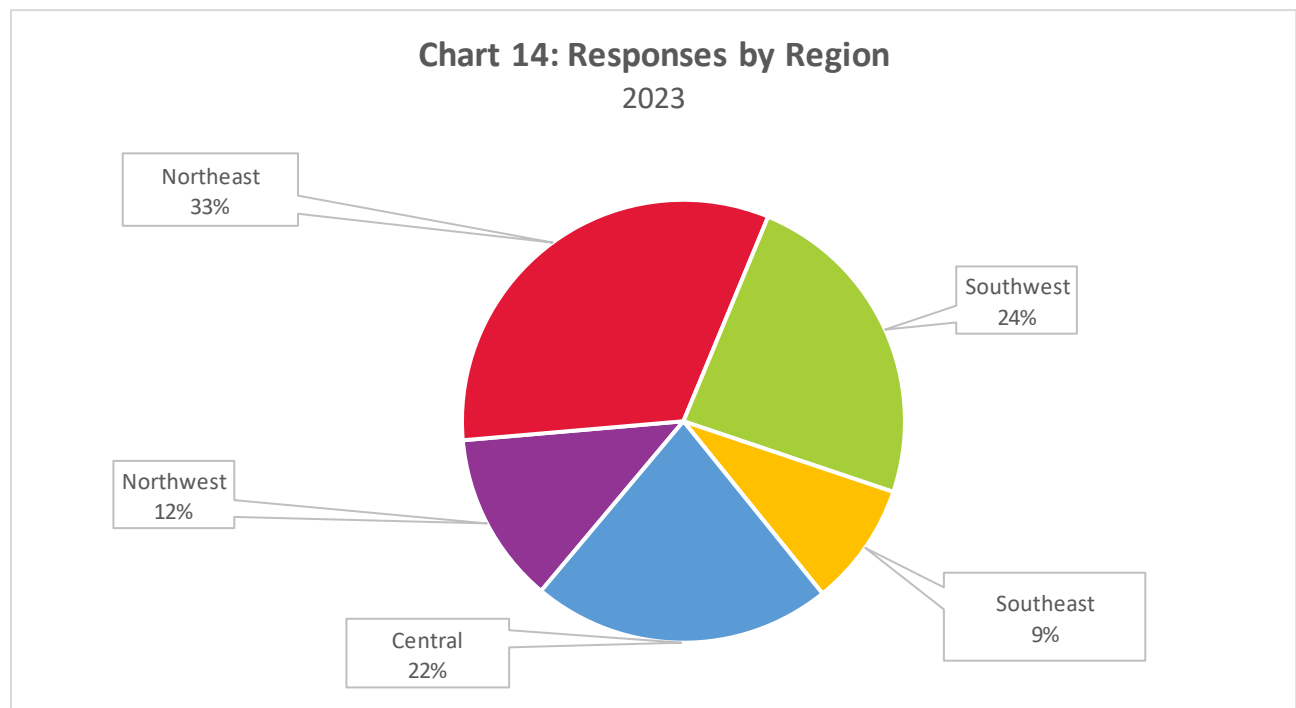
Auglaize	41
Geauga	40
Ross	37
Washington	37
Darke	36
Richland	36

Van Wert	17
Belmont	16
Crawford	16
Jackson	16
Champaign	15
Holmes	15

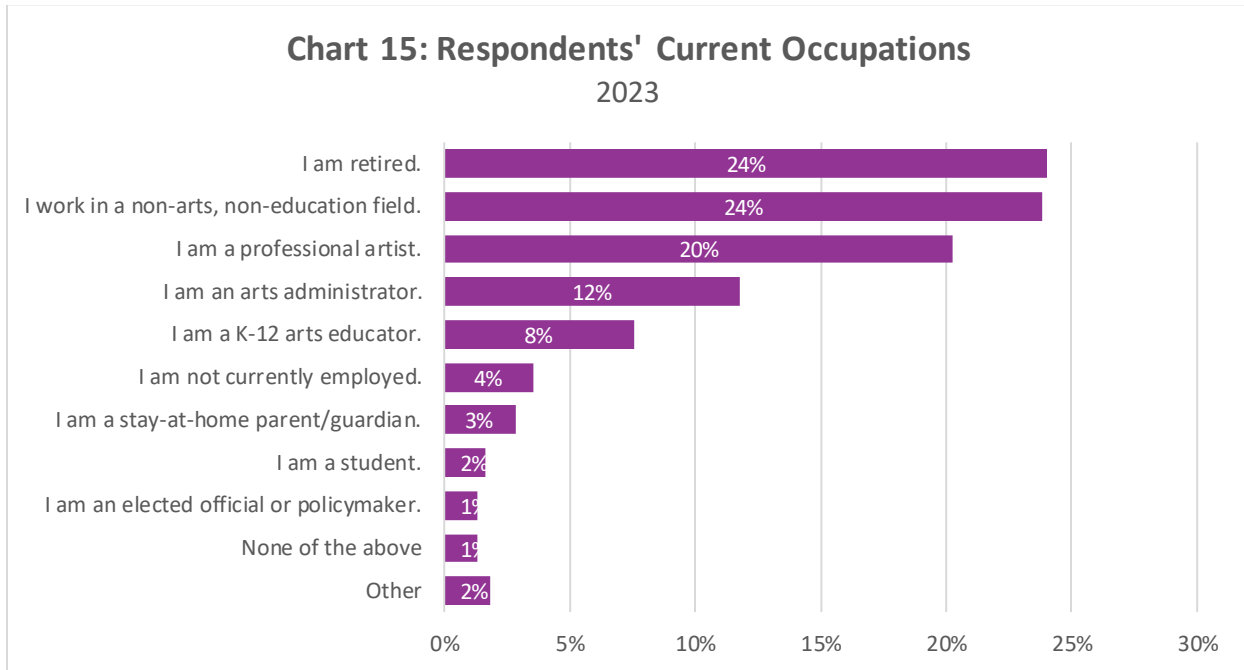
Clark	209
Butler	195
Montgomery	187
Columbiana	148
Licking	134
Ashland	132
Delaware	100
Wayne	99
Stark	96
Athens	81
Trumbull	80
Lorain	78
Mahoning	77
Fairfield	69
Lake	68
Greene	67
Portage	65
Medina	62
Muskingum	61
Wood	61
Allen	47
Clermont	45
Hancock	42
Warren	42

Marion	35
Miami	32
Tuscarawas	30
Brown	29
Adams	27
Ottawa	26
Guernsey	25
Erie	24
Harrison	23
Knox	23
Defiance	22
Scioto	22
Union	22
Ashtabula	21
Perry	21
Highland	20
Coshocton	19
Madison	19
Carroll	18
Hocking	18
Clinton	17
Huron	17
Pike	17
Preble	17

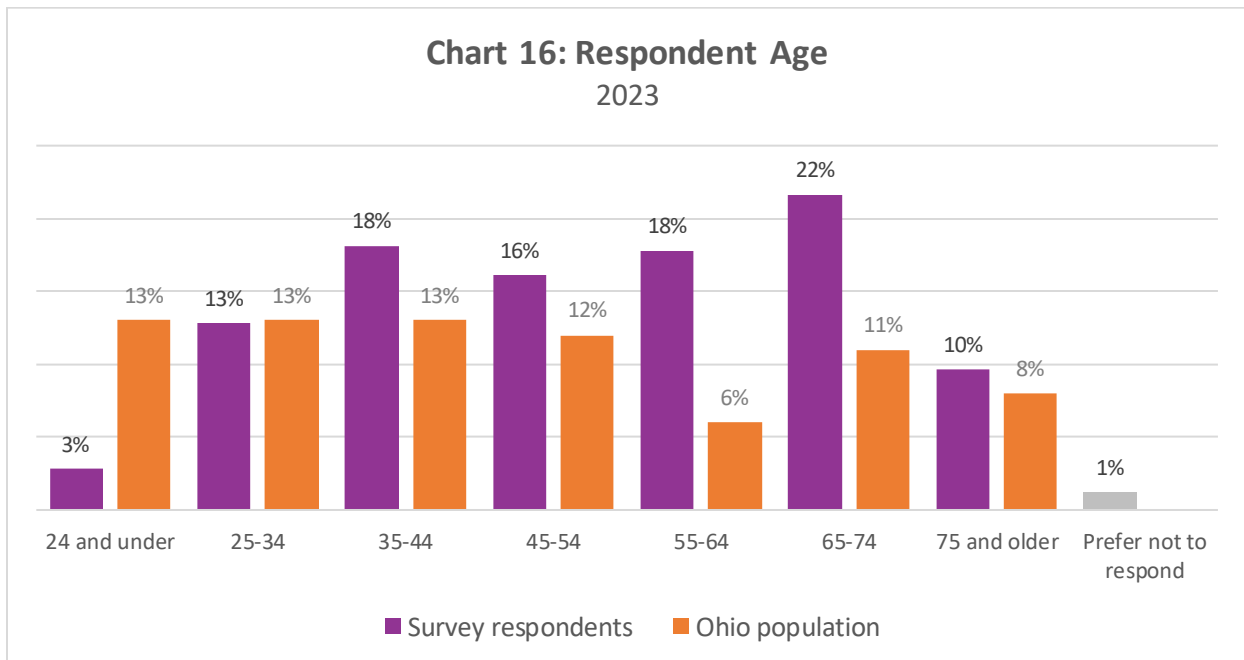
Sandusky	15
Seneca	15
Logan	14
Gallia	13
Lawrence	13
Fulton	12
Hardin	12
Shelby	12
Williams	12
Meigs	10
Fayette	9
Mercer	9
Wyandot	9
Monroe	8
Morgan	8
Morrow	8
Pickaway	8
Jefferson	6
Noble	6
Vinton	6
Paulding	5
Henry	4
Putnam	4



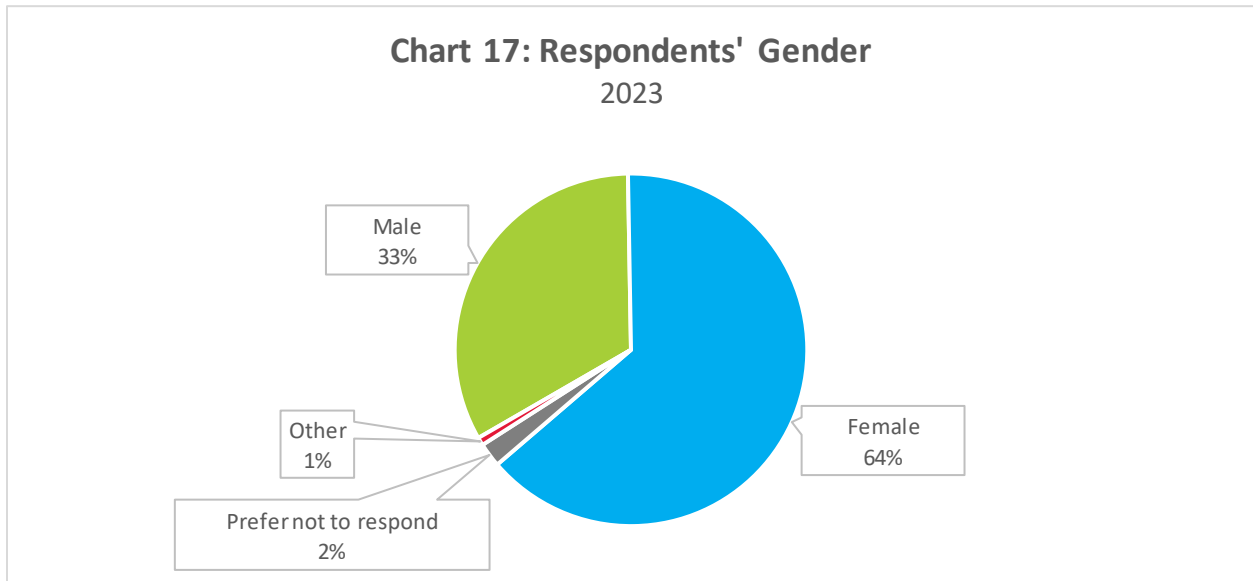
Respondents were asked, “Which of the following best describes your current occupation?”



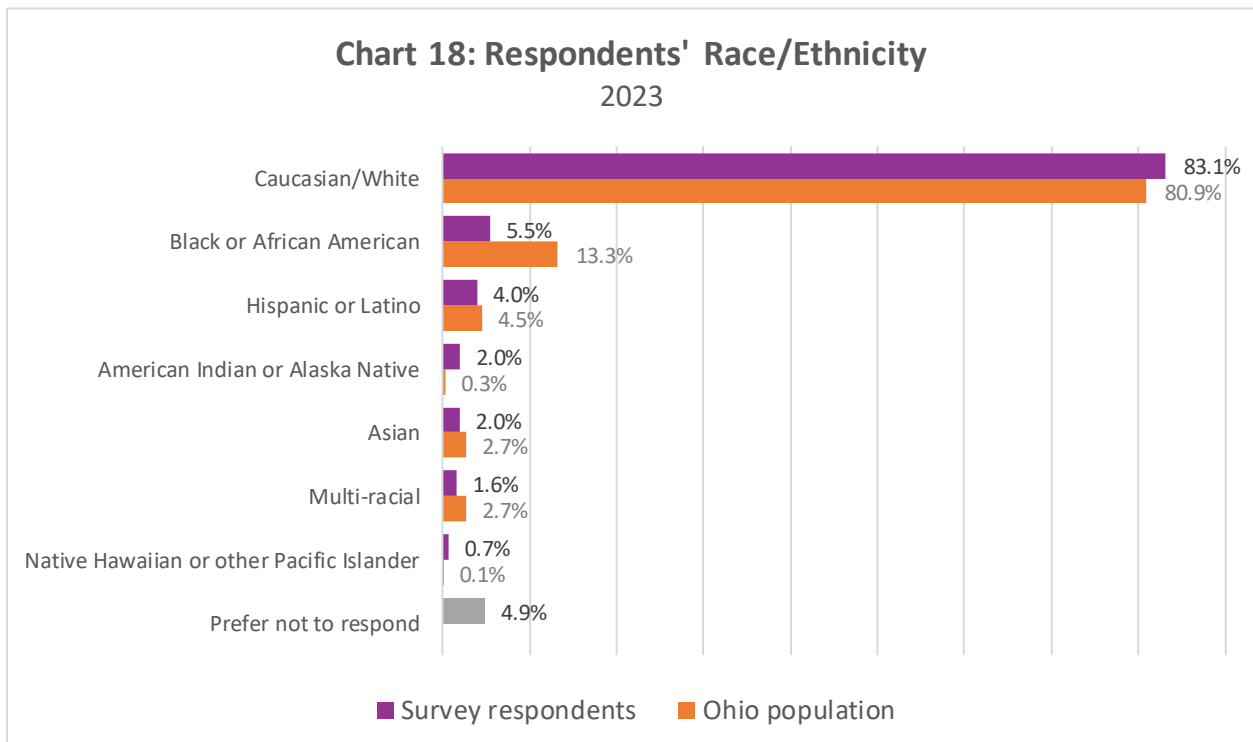
Respondents were asked their age; comparison provided with Ohioans' ages as of the 2020 US Census:



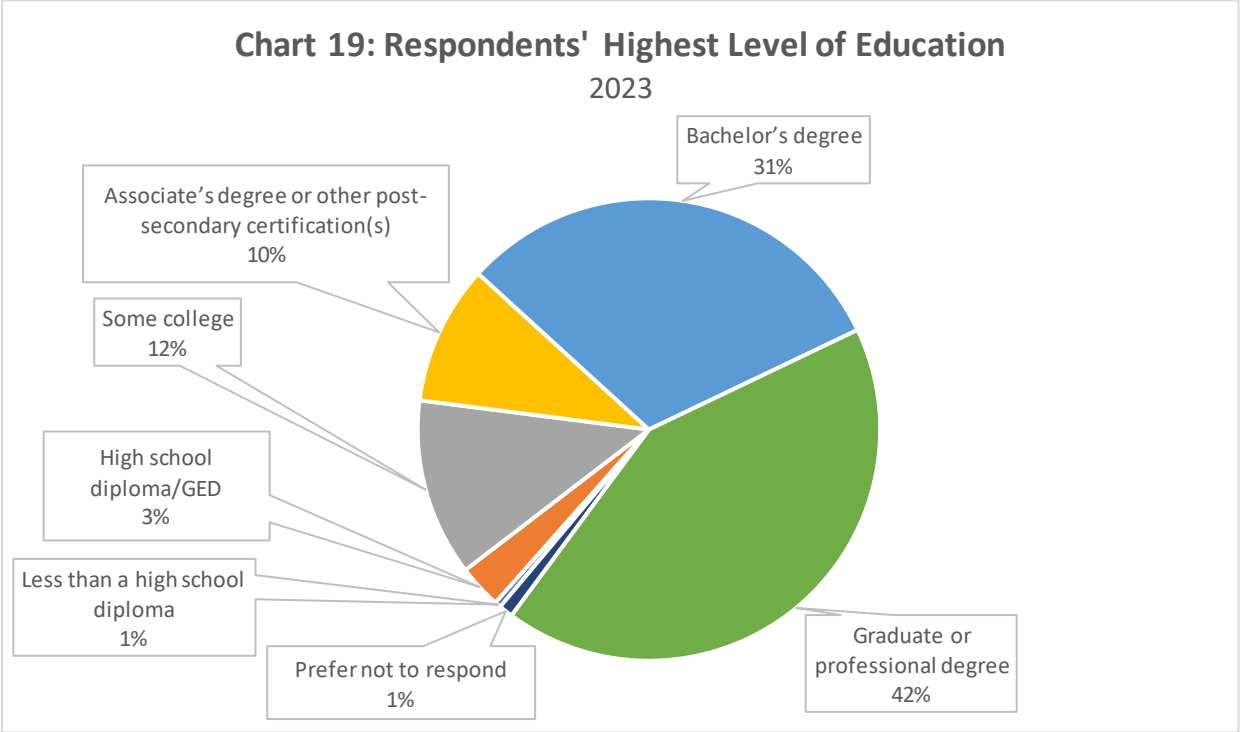
Respondents were asked their gender (Ohio’s overall population is about 51 percent female, 49 percent male as of the 2020 Census):



Respondents were asked to provide their race or ethnic background (checking all that applied); comparison provided with Ohioans’ overall race and ethnic background as of the 2020 US Census:



Finally, respondents were asked “Which of the following describes the highest level of education you have completed?”



Thank you for reading, and for your interest in these survey findings. Please visit the Ohio Arts Council website at oac.ohio.gov, and look for future blog posts and newsletter items related to the arts and arts education in Ohio.