The Amon Carter Museum of American Art... 

Has an overall annual economic impact of $16,788,114

Employs 71 full-time staff members and 42 full-time equivalents

Generates over $787,115 annually in state government revenue

Spends over $14,251,577 annually on salaries, goods, and services in our community

Generates over $636,333 annually in local government revenue

Has spent over $9.5 million since 2012 on capital-improvement projects using local contractors and suppliers

Serves 25,452 schoolchildren each year through school visits and off-site programs

Welcomed 85,853 visitors in 2018
ON A NATIONAL SCALE, MUSEUMS ARE ECONOMIC ENGINES¹:

Museums employ more than 400,000 Americans.

Museums directly contribute $21 billion to the U.S. economy each year; they generate billions more through indirect spending by visitors.

76% of all U.S. leisure travelers participate in cultural or heritage activities. These travelers—including visitors to museums—spend 60% more on average than other leisure travelers.

The U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis has found that arts and cultural production constitute 4.2% of the nation’s entire economy, a $704 billion industry.

The nonprofit arts and culture industry annually generates over $135 billion in economic activity; supports more than 4.1 million full-time jobs; and returns over $22 billion in local, state, and federal tax revenue.

Museums and other cultural organizations return over five times as much in local, state, and federal tax revenue as they receive from all levels of government.

Amount spent by museum on educational programming: $230,707

Number of distinct schools participating in student tours: 279

Number of students served on tours: 21,997

Number of distinct school districts served by student tours: 58

TEA regions participating in student tours: 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14

Number of distinct school districts participating in distance learning programs: 48

Number of students served by distance learning programs: 3,455

Districts participating in distance learning programs:

- **TEA regions:** 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 19, 20
- **Out of state:** 48

Texas Congressional Districts served: 20 out of 36

Texas State Representative Districts served: 51 out of 150
Admission: $0

On-site school tours

Curriculum topics covered in student and teacher programs:

Art
- Art History (regular and AP)
- English as a Second Language
- English Language Arts/Reading
- English Language and Composition (AP)
- Gifted/Talented
- Human Geography (regular and AP)
- Mathematics (regular and AP)
- Music
- Pre-K
- Psychology
- Science
- Social Studies
- Special Education
- Spanish Literature and Culture (AP)
- Texas History
- U.S. Government (regular and AP)
- U.S. History (regular and AP)
- World Geography (AP)
- World History (regular and AP)

653 Educators participated in teacher training programs.

What educators have to say:

STUDENT TOURS:
“• The students loved analyzing the artwork, asking and answering questions, and having the opportunity to write and create”

“• Students are forced outside their comfort zones inside the museum. It is wonderful to watch students tap into the creative side of themselves to find something new, and grow before your eyes.”

PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS:
“• This training was amazing! We need more experiences for our young learners like this. I can see a huge impact occurring in my classroom. Thank you so much.”

On a national scale, museums are essential partners in education:

Museums spend more than $2.2 billion a year on education, 75% of which is typically spent on to K-12 students.

Museums receive approximately 55 million visits each year from students in school groups.

A randomized study of students chosen for a half-day museum field trip found that they scored higher than peers in measures of critical thinking, historical empathy, and tolerance. For students from rural or high-poverty regions, the increase was even more significant (Education Next, *The Educational Value of Field Trips*, 2014).

Museums tailor educational programs in math, science, art, literacy, language arts, history, civics and government, economics and financial literacy, geography, and social studies, often in coordination with state and local curriculum standards (IMLS study).

At a time when elected leaders are trying to advance scientific literacy and compete globally in all sectors, museums are sparking the next generation of scientists, artists, political leaders, historians, and entrepreneurs.

Teachers, students, and researchers benefit from access to trustworthy information through online collections and exhibits, although most museums need more help in developing their digital collections to meet this need.

Americans view museums as one of the most important resources for educating our children and as one of the most trustworthy sources of objective information. According to a study by Indiana University, museums are considered a more reliable source of historical information than books, teachers, or even personal accounts by grandparents or other relatives.