THE VALUE OF MUSEUMS

Many studies of the benefits of art have focused on school children. When the Crystal Bridges Museum of American Art opened in 2011 in Bentonville, Arkansas, researchers took the opportunity to survey thousands of students—both those who went to the museum on school trips and those who did not visit. Their findings suggest that viewing art helps museum-goers improve critical thinking, including skills such as observation, comparison, and interpretation, as well as their ability to analyze other works of art.

INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS

The Smithsonian Institution, in collaboration with state humanities councils, hosts “Museum on Main Street,” traveling exhibitions that have visited over 14,000 towns (with average populations of 8,000) across the United States since 1994. The small displays—from 500 to 800 square feet—include photographs, folk art and other objects, interactive exhibits, and videos.

“Our exhibitions are designed to engage communities and become a catalyst for conversation about life in small-town America. We want to start dialogs, build excitement, facilitate connections, and open doors to your community’s history, culture, people, and sense of local pride.”

In addition to offering compelling explorations of topics such as water, work, and hometowns, Museum on Main Street hosts digital story collections that let both adults and students share their experiences more broadly.

MUSEUM ATTENDANCE

Approximately 58 million Americans visited art museums in 2017. While this represented a modest increase after years of declines, it still accounted for less than one-quarter of American adults—leaving much of the population without exposure to Pablo Picasso, Georgia O’Keefe, and Andy Warhol.

KEY FACTS

- In 2012, almost 24% of the U.S. adult population reported a trip to a museum or art gallery in the previous year—a modest increase from the share reported in 2012.
- The share of Americans 75 or older who had visited a museum in the previous year rose from 8.4% in 1982 to 17.3% in 2017.