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STATEMENT OF KYRAN M. MCGRATH, DIRECTOR
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS
ON S.796, THE MUSEUM SERVICES ACT
before the
SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE ARTS AND HUMANITIES
UNITED STATES SENATE, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1973

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to respond to your invitation to present testimony before your Committee regarding S.796, The Museum Services Act. As presently drafted, S.796 would provide Federal assistance to museums for day-to-day operations and maintenance. This, together with renovation or new construction where appropriate, is the biggest financial need of museums today.

The American Public Continues to Increase its Use of
Museum Facilities and Services, And the Value of Museums and Their
Collections Continues to Expand

Mr. Chairman, at the time you introduced the original Museum Services Act on November 11, 1971, you informed the Senate that in 1960, 200 million visits were made to museums in the United States, that by 1965, attendance had grown to 300 million visits, by 1967, the U.S. Office of Education reported this figure had jumped still further to 560 million and that in 1970, museum attendance reached the 700 million figure. During these years, the educational role of museums became recognized on the local and state levels. And with enactment of the Environmental Education Act, P.L. 91-516, the educational role of museums was expressly recognized for the first time on the Federal level. According to our 1971 AAM Financial and Salary Survey, 59% of the total museum audience was comprised of students, 24% of the elementary school level, 20% at the secondary level and 15% at the college level. The results of our 1973 Museum Salary and Financial Survey are now available, and I would like to report that in 1973 this figure of student attendance totals 57.3%. I would like at this point to introduce for the record, Tables 91, 92, 93 and 94 of this 1973 Survey, (Appendix A), which reflects the age level of museum audience by museum discipline, museum budget size, geographic region and population center, respectively. More detailed testimony regarding specific museum services in education, student and adult, will be presented in testimony by other scheduled witnesses this morning. I wanted to introduce these tables to indicate the national overview as reflected in our Survey of the AAM institutional members (1,285 last winter, with 778 responding).

Many schools, high school and college, are now offering credits for studies and work performed in museums. In addition, many students are expected, indeed required, to utilize the collections, curatorial departments and libraries of museums for their work in graduate and undergraduate levels of university programs, and

with the increasing pressures for alternate forms of education, museum resources are being placed under greater and greater pressure to provide still further educational services and facilities throughout the United States.

Value of Museum Collections

The collections housed in museums comprise our nation's artistic, historic, and scientific treasures. These are held in public trust, whether the museum is publicly or privately supported. The value of this public trust can be measured in one sense by the estimated value of the collections, while at the same time the level of the public responsibility to maintain these collections and preserve them for present and future generations of Americans, can likewise be estimated in terms of the value of these collections. Mr. Chairman, one of the hardest figures to obtain is the estimated value of museum collections in this country or in any country for that matter. We are fortunate in the United States in having a system of museum accreditation, inaugurated by the AAM in 1970. This system established a definition of "museum" for purposes of accreditation and provided professional standards against which an institution would be measured. One of the areas of in-depth inquiry in the accreditation process is concerned with collections, their treatment, utilization, preservation and value.

To prepare for this testimony, we tabulated the estimated value of museum collections provided by 186 of the 252 museums presently accredited. These estimates are minimal, and are based essentially on evaluation largely for purposes of insurance. Recognizing that objects comprising a local, state or national treasure are unique and in one sense immeasurable in terms of price, still some dollar evaluation can be equated in one area, essentially insurance in this case, and so I report that of the 186 accredited museum collections tabulated, the total collection value amounted to \$2,153,843,178. Measured against the total operating budgets of these 186 museums, we report that operating budgets amount to an average of 5.6% of value of collection. I would like at this point to introduce into the record a statistical table reporting on the operating budgets and values of collections of 186 accredited museums, with the budgets listed in 4 categories (Appendix B).

Considering the mere preservation of these collections, the amount requested in S.796, \$30 million per year of direct Federal appropriations, would be justified. This would amount to a Federal expenditure for the purpose of merely preserving the treasures of these 186 accredited museums to an amount less than 0.014% of the value of these collections. Extending this \$30 million figure requested in S.796 to include the collections of the additional 5,000 museums in the United States, this figure would drop substantially below 0.001%. Add to the mere static value of these collections the benefit they provide the public in terms of research, culture and education, and we arrive at a benefit cost ratio to justify this Federal support which far surpasses any public works project undertaken by the Federal government.

Problems Faced by Museums: Cost of Operations, Renovation
Staff Salaries, Inflation and Inability of Local and Private Support
To Continue Meeting the Needs

I quoted earlier your figures on the increase of museum attendance. These increases are continuing, and museums continue attempting to expand their programs and activities to meet the enlarged demands and requests of the public they serve. With greater audiences, with inflation at even the minimum of 5.5% per year for a decade, and the rise in professional competence among museum staff members and their justified insistence on salaries equal to a living wage (which is not often been the case in the past) the cost of maintaining and operating a museum has increased sharply. The median salary of a director in an institution with a budget in the range of \$50,000 to \$100,000 increased from \$12,428 in 1971 to \$14,000 in 1973. The median salary of a curator in a museum with an annual operating budget of \$500,000 to \$1 million increased from \$11,844 in 1971 to \$15,000 in 1973. Mr. Chairman, I would like to introduce in the record at this point Table 30 of the 1973 AAM Museum Salary and Financial Survey which reflects the national averages of museum salaries encompassing all sizes of museum budgets, geographic locations, museum disciplines and museum population centers (Appendix C).

Museum salaries are still below salaries paid for comparable skills and experience in universities and high schools. And so museums can look forward to continued increases in salary levels and expenditures for professional staff talents.

Cost of materials and supplies and outside services have increased and are continuing to increase, adding still further to the financial woes of museums.

Capital Improvements: Renovation and Where Appropriate,
New Construction

As reported in America's Museums: The Belmont Report, prepared by the AAM for the Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities and submitted to the President of the United States in 1968, 70% of the capital construction and renovation costs of museums were borne by private sources, 24.7% by local governmental sources, 5% by municipal bond issues during the 1965-67 period, and that approximately \$50 million per year should be spent on capital improvements in museums.

During the five-year period ending in 1970, 856 colleges and universities expected a capital outlay, excluding student housing, of \$14 billion or \$2.8 billion per year. These figures are reported by the U.S. Office of Education, Table 12, College and University Physical Facilities Series Services, USOE 1967. Of these 856 institutions, 323 are public and 533 are private. Many of the museum facilities were constructed more than 50, and in a number of cases, more than 100 years ago. With the

increase in museum attendance and the need to upgrade safety features within the facilities to meet modern building code requirements for public facilities, many museums are faced with the need to provide massive renovation of exhibit space, classroom facilities, storage areas and research room. Obviously many of these renovational needs are more expensive to meet than would be new construction, and I specifically call your attention to these needs and express the hope that the present language of S.796 be amended to include expressly in the list of activities to be authorized for funding, renovation or new construction where appropriate.

At this point, Mr. Chairman, I would like to call the attention of your Committee to the types of expenditures undertaken by museums and the percentage of these to the total operating museum budget. The amount attributable to administration and maintenance comprises 51.3% while the amount available to be spent for educational programs totals 10.2% I would like to introduce tables 48, 49, 50 and 51 from The 1973 Museum Salary and Financial Survey on the percentage of museum expenditures by museum discipline, budget size, geographic region and population center (Appendix D).

The ability of museums to exist must be addressed in a more systematic and nationwide approach than has been the case in the past. All too often, museums have had to expand their activities and programs in a desperate race to keep up with demands of the public while not paying careful heed to the cost of maintaining day-to-day operations. This neglect of maintenance, operational needs and renovation or building construction caught up with museums in the mid-sixties and they have been applying patchwork solutions since that time. While new museums continue to come into existence throughout the country, existing museums are forced to accommodate larger crowds, increasing numbers of organized school tours while undertaking at the same time, weekend and evening programs for adult education.

Mr. Chairman, museums are going bankrupt in the midst of their success, and public expense of this bankruptcy will be too great to allow to happen.

Solutions of Museum Support

Museums receive their income from a variety of sources: governmental (municipal, state and federal), foundation, endowment, individual, corporate and related income such as admissions, sales shop operations, etc. In 1973, governmental income totaled 40.9% of museum income, while 7% came from foundations, 12% from endowments, 7.3% from individuals, 2.9% from corporations, and the balance from other sources, including what the Internal Revenue Service considers "related income." I would like to insert in my testimony at this point tables 44, 45, 46 and 47 from the 1973 Museum Salary and Financial Survey: income sources by museum discipline, budget size, geographic region and population center (Appendix E).

Existing Federal Museum Support

A number of museums included within the Survey are Federally-funded museums, such as the Smithsonian Institution and the National Park Service museums and museums sponsored by our military forces. The inclusion of these institutions in the national survey might appear to inflate the Federal contribution to museum income. This would be an inaccurate assumption to make. Looking at the Federal funding provided to museums during fiscal year 1972, we see a total of no more than \$9 million provided by the federal government to museums which are not federal institutions and with rare exceptions the funding provided is for museum programs, not for operations and maintenance. While existing programs of museum support for programmatic help is invaluable and enables museums to undertake new programs and projects for use by the public, the day-to-day operational needs and facility renovation or construction needs of museums continue unmet. The private sector has not been able during the past decade to accommodate all these day-to-day needs, although it has tried. But the increasing interstate service of museums has grown to such a level that the private sector cannot meet this need now and will be even more unable to do so in the future as costs continue still higher. The excellent programmatic support available within the National Endowment for the Arts, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the National Museum Act administered by the Smithsonian Institution, together with the program of scientific support in a number of museums provided by the National Science Foundation amounted to approximately \$5.5 million in 1970, \$6.5 million in 1971 and \$9 million in fiscal 1972. I would like to include a one-page summation of federal funding to museums for fiscal year 1970-73 for NEH, NEA, and NSF. The National Museum Act totals, funded for the first time in 1971, are not included in this because their entire funding, \$600,000 in 1971 and \$800,000 in 1972, went to museums and their professional organizations. (Appendix F). And I would like to state at this time my enthusiastic endorsement of the National Museum Act and its track record.

Some additional help has been made available by the U.S. Office of Education for university museums, but that is provided indirectly, being applied for and made available through universities. The recently funded program of federal revenue sharing to the states and localities has resulted in some museums receiving revenue shared funding for immediate needs, essentially capital construction. I see that the U.S. Department of the Treasury has reported on the use of revenue shared funds from the December 1972 and the January 1973 payments, totalling \$2.2 billion. Capital project funding was reported by 32% of the local governments and 57% of the state governments with officials of both levels stating that capital improvements have been the most neglected spending areas in recent history. The same neglect of capital spending has been experienced by museums. Museums have access to revenue-shared funding only at the discretion of local and state governments where the priority system is determined entirely on local criteria. While this is proving invaluable to those few museums which have been able to obtain revenue-shared funds, the haphazards of such criteria do not reflect the interstate,

national value and service provided by museums. General revenue sharing is designed as a supplement to the categorical aid system which has established priorities for local spending. This supplement is proving invaluable, but there is still, and indeed will still be greater attention paid by the U.S. Congress to supporting those programs which provide a strong benefit on the national or federal level.

Museums of art, history and science need the operational and capital facilities support called for in The Museum Services Act. Programmatic support specializing on specific museum disciplines is, as I have stated earlier, invaluable. However, it presumes upon the continued existence of the institutions undertaking those programs. And it is that very existence, the need for operating throughout the year, year after year, that the museum profession is so anxious for the enactment of S.796, the Museum Services Act.

At this time when educational resources of our nation are being strained to the utmost, we can ill-afford to have museums go under or cease to function. And museums of all disciplines, sizes and geographic locations must have access to this operational support. We should not weigh the value of museums merely by their attendance. However, museum attendance is one important measure of public use and therefore public value. In order to provide a profile of museum sizes reported in our 1973 Survey so that the nationwide scope of the problem might be accurately appreciated, I would like to insert in my testimony at this point, the budget size of museums according to museum discipline, and geographic location, Tables 35 and 36 from our 1973 Survey (Appendix G).

Accredited Museums

And finally, I would like to include the identities and data of accredited museums, those institutions which have been determined as meeting the standards established by the museum profession through a lengthy, detailed and thorough analysis of the museum's operation through a lengthy questionnaire, on-site visit and critical evaluation (Appendix H).

In Conclusion

In summary, operational and renovation (or facilities construction where appropriate) support on a federal level is necessary if museums are to continue to exist. Justification for enactment of this legislation is present a thousand fold for the museums currently in existence. These include museums that presently can meet the standards established by the profession as well as those who must be encouraged to achieve these standards such as the many historic houses throughout the nation that cannot afford even one paid, professional staff member. Museums include institutions of art, history

and science, aquariums, zoological parks, historic houses, children's museums, planetariums, science centers and others which fit within the definition proposed in your Bill.

Without attempting to get into the specific language expressed in the legislation, concentrating instead on the reasons for the support called for in S.796, I wish to express the hope of the museum profession that a substantial presence of people representative of the museum profession itself would be included on the Board that would comprise the Institute for the Improvement of Museum Services. This might be accommodated by including at the end of Section 4(a) "The appointed members of the board should be broadly representative of the museum profession." I would also like to express the hope that Section 6(a) would specifically include authority for "renovation of facilities including buildings." Also in the same subsection, I believe it would be suitable to include the word "maintain" museum services, because that is the principal concern of museums today and looking forward to the future: maintaining their institutions and operating them for the public.

Thank you.

7/19/73

Age Level of Museum Audience, by Discipline

Table 91

Age Level	Art	History	Science	History/ Science	Art/ History	Art/ Science	Art/ History/ Science	Other	Row Total
Pre-school	2.3%	3.4%	7.8%	6.6%	4.0%	10.3%	5.4%	5.0%	4.3%
Elementary	9.8	21.2	29.8	25.4	19.4	17.8	28.1	22.5	19.2
Junior High	7.6	10.9	13.1	11.2	10.8	14.2	11.3	10.5	10.3
High School	9.5	9.8	9.4	9.5	8.9	15.7	10.6	9.4	9.7
College/ University	24.9	8.5	8.8	10.8	8.4	6.1	8.0	12.6	13.8
Adult (25-45)	23.8	23.3	18.9	19.0	22.7	20.5	21.5	21.6	22.3
Adult (over 45)	22.1	23.0	12.3	17.6	25.7	15.3	15.2	18.4	20.4
Column Total	100% (232) (30.4%)	100% (203) (25.6%)	100% (75) (9.8%)	100% (57) (7.5%)	100% (52) (6.8%)	100% (23) (3.0%)	100% (24) (3.1%)	100% (97) (12.7%)	100% (763) (100%)

Age Level of Museum Audience, by Budget Size

Table 92

Age Level	Under \$15,000	\$15,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$100,000	\$100,001- \$250,000	\$250,001- \$500,000	\$500,001- \$1,000,000	Over \$1,000,000	Row Total
Pre-school	3.3%	4.4%	3.8%	4.4%	5.1%	4.2%	5.5%	3.9%	4.3%
Elementary	18.9	21.0	20.8	17.7	17.6	20.1	20.7	16.6	19.2
Junior High	8.9	10.1	11.1	10.4	11.4	10.6	10.0	9.3	10.3
High School	8.5	9.1	10.4	9.0	10.3	13.0	8.8	9.1	9.7
College/ University	20.0	11.0	10.5	17.7	12.7	9.8	10.9	12.9	13.8
Adult (25-45)	20.7	23.3	22.5	23.0	21.1	21.5	21.9	26.5	22.3
Adult (over 45)	19.7	21.0	21.0	17.3	21.8	20.9	22.1	21.8	20.4
Column Total	100% (63) (9.9%)	100% (76) (11.1%)	100% (79) (11.5%)	100% (145) (21.1%)	100% (117) (17.1%)	100% (65) (9.5%)	100% (43) (7.0%)	100% (23) (12.8%)	100% (695) (100%)

Age Level of Museum Audience, by Geographic Region

Table 93

Age Level	New England	North-east	Midwest	Mountain-Plains	Western	South-east	Canada	Row Total
Pre-school	2.8%	3.3%	4.1%	5.0%	4.5%	5.6%	2.3%	4.3%
Elementary	16.6	19.1	18.6	22.2	17.8	19.5	12.4	19.2
Junior High	7.6	9.3	18.2	11.4	9.5	12.1	10.2	10.3
High School	7.0	10.9	10.3	11.4	8.3	9.1	8.3	9.7
College/University	12.3	12.3	14.1	13.4	16.9	11.2	17.1	13.8
Adult (25-45)	26.8	22.2	18.8	18.8	22.2	23.7	31.1	22.3
Adult (over 45)	26.8	22.9	16.0	17.7	20.8	18.8	18.5	20.4
Column Total	100% (107) (13.8%)	100% (150) (19.4%)	100% (165) (21.3%)	100% (102) (13.2%)	100% (110) (14.2%)	100% (125) (16.1%)	100% (16) (2.1%)	100% (775) (100%)

Age Level of Museum Audience, by Population Center

Table 94

Age Level	Rural	Town Under 15,000	City 25,000-100,000	City 100,001-250,000	City Over 250,000	Suburban	Row Total
Pre-school	3.4%	3.8%	4.0%	4.7%	4.6%	5.8%	4.3%
Elementary	12.5	18.4	19.6	21.7	17.8	27.9	19.2
Junior High	10.0	8.9	10.6	10.9	10.7	9.0	10.3
High School	8.4	8.0	11.1	9.1	10.2	10.4	9.7
College/University	12.4	13.8	14.9	13.2	13.5	11.9	13.8
Adult (25-45)	25.0	23.6	21.3	22.5	22.6	18.0	22.3
Adult (over 45)	23.3	23.5	18.5	17.8	20.7	16.9	20.4
Column Total	100% (57) (7.4%)	100% (126) (16.3%)	100% (204) (26.5%)	100% (105) (16.0%)	100% (225) (28.2%)	100% (34) (4.4%)	100% (771) (100%)

APPENDIX B

OPERATING BUDGETS
AND
VALUES OF COLLECTIONS
OF
186 ACCREDITED MUSEUMS

July 19, 1973

OPERATING BUDGET RANGE	NUMBER MUSEUMS SAMPLED	TOTAL OPERATING BUDGETS	TOTAL COLLECTIONS VALUE	AVERAGE OPERATING BUDGET	AVERAGE COLLECTIONS VALUE	OP. BUDGET AS % OF COLL. VALUE
Less than \$100,000	66	2,886,881	82,333,338	43,740	1,247,475	3.5%
\$100,000 to \$500,000	75	16,052,505	546,580,164	214,033	7,287,736	2.9%
\$500,001 to \$1 million	23	15,924,732	634,902,244	692,380	27,604,445	2.5%
More than \$1 million	22	84,792,526	890,027,432	3,854,206	40,455,792	9.5%
TOTALS	186	119,656,644	2,153,843,178	643,315	11,579,802	5.6%

NOTES: This sample includes accredited museums of all types: art, history, science and general. On the average, museums budgeted \$1 in operating expenses for each \$18 of collection value. Figures are derived from Accreditation Application Questionnaires.

All Museums

Table 30

Position	Responses	Actual Low Salary	75% Earned Above This Level	Median	25% Earned Above This Level	Actual High Salary
Director	542	\$3,000	\$12,000	\$16,000	\$21,600	\$50,000
Deputy Director	61	4,600	12,500	17,000	20,612	36,000
Assistant Director	154	4,000	9,000	12,490	17,844	35,000
Business Officer	163	4,000	8,440	12,500	16,500	32,000
Curator	315	3,000	8,620	11,100	15,036	36,000
Assistant Curator	152	3,300	7,560	9,000	11,676	21,000
Registrar	162	3,000	6,480	8,000	10,320	21,700
Secretary	373	3,000	5,300	6,500	8,000	20,000
Accountant	102	4,000	6,378	8,500	11,000	19,500
Conservator	53	3,400	9,000	12,243	15,000	27,500
Preparator	109	3,600	6,600	8,304	10,000	19,700
Exhibit Designer	110	5,100	8,668	11,000	14,000	26,200
Artist	55	3,500	7,300	8,600	10,999	18,900
Superintendent	165	3,300	7,260	9,500	12,360	26,200
Janitor	194	3,000	4,800	5,568	7,000	11,500
Guard/Security	165	3,000	5,070	6,245	7,371	21,900

Number of museums responding: 650

Museum Expenditures, by Discipline

Table 48

Expenditures	Art	History	Science	History/Science	Art/History	Art/Science	Art/History/Science	Other	Total
Administration	29.3%	31.3%	29.1%	26.6%	30.5%	36.0%	25.2%	27.5%	30.1%
Maintenance	18.5	24.8	15.5	16.9	19.8	18.4	19.1	23.5	21.2
Research	2.6	4.0	6.2	8.1	5.4	4.9	3.9	4.2	3.5
Conservation	4.1	6.2	4.7	7.4	5.0	3.6	6.3	5.8	6.0
Exhibitions	21.1	11.3	13.8	13.4	12.8	11.7	17.4	10.1	15.6
Acquisitions	4.9	5.0	5.5	5.6	7.9	2.8	3.4	6.2	5.2
Education Programs	9.5	7.7	16.5	10.5	7.1	14.2	10.1	10.6	10.2
All Other	10.1	10.0	5.8	11.6	11.6	6.5	14.6	9.3	8.4
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

NOTE: The above percentages do not include that portion of the operating budget spent on salaries. (Please see Table 56 for information concerning expenditures for salaries.)

Museum Expenditures, by Budget Size

Table 49

Expenditures	Under \$45,000	\$45,001-\$99,999	\$100,001-\$249,999	\$250,001-\$499,999	\$500,001-\$999,999	\$1,000,001-\$2,499,999	\$2,500,001-\$4,999,999	Over \$4,999,999	Total
Administration	24.8%	36.8%	32.1%	35.5%	31.1%	25.8%	21.9%	23.3%	30.1%
Maintenance	23.3	20.1	22.2	18.0	20.4	19.3	22.8	20.0	21.2
Research	1.9	2.4	3.3	3.6	4.0	6.5	6.4	8.0	3.5
Conservation	7.6	5.7	6.7	3.9	4.4	4.6	4.5	5.6	6.0
Exhibitions	21.1	12.4	12.2	18.9	13.5	14.7	11.2	14.5	15.6
Acquisitions	7.1	4.1	6.3	3.2	6.6	5.3	4.4	3.9	5.2
Education Programs	7.0	8.7	10.8	10.0	9.5	13.1	12.1	11.0	10.2
All Other	7.2	7.6	6.4	7.0	10.6	10.7	16.7	13.7	8.4
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

NOTE: The above percentages do not include that portion of the operating budget spent on salaries. (Please see Table 57 for information concerning expenditures for salaries.)

Museum Expenditures, by Geographic Region

Table 50

Expenditures	New England	North-east	Midwest	Mountain-Plains	Western	South-east	Canada	Total
Administration	29.8%	24.5%	29.1%	33.3%	32.0%	31.8%	20.1%	30.1%
Maintenance	23.4	21.7	21.6	20.7	14.7	22.6	13.9	21.2
Research	3.3	5.9	3.2	4.1	5.2	3.2	6.5	3.5
Conservation	7.4	3.6	5.5	6.3	5.3	4.0	5.8	6.0
Exhibitions	9.4	16.7	14.9	13.6	19.4	14.8	20.2	15.6
Acquisitions	4.7	5.0	6.1	4.7	4.8	5.9	4.9	5.2
Education Programs	10.8	11.4	10.5	8.3	9.2	9.3	7.7	10.2
All Other	11.2	10.7	9.1	9.0	9.4	8.4	21.3	8.4
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

NOTE: The above percentages do not include that portion of the operating budget spent on salaries. (Please see Table 58 for information concerning expenditures for salaries.)

Museum Expenditures, by Population Center

Table 51

Expenditures	Rural	Town Under 25,000	City 25,000-100,000	City 100,001-250,000	City Over 250,000	Suburban	Total
Administration	27.1%	29.2%	33.5%	32.9%	26.5%	19.8%	30.1%
Maintenance	27.4	24.3	18.3	18.6	21.8	12.6	21.2
Research	3.4	4.4	3.0	4.0	5.5	4.1	3.5
Conservation	9.0	6.7	4.6	4.3	4.3	7.4	6.0
Exhibitions	6.9	12.1	17.2	14.7	17.0	12.6	15.6
Acquisitions	4.7	8.0	5.5	4.3	4.2	6.7	5.2
Education Programs	5.6	7.2	10.2	12.3	10.2	17.4	10.2
All Other	15.9	8.1	7.6	8.9	10.6	19.5	8.4
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

NOTE: The above percentages do not include that portion of the operating budget spent on salaries. (Please see Table 59 for information concerning expenditures for salaries.)

Museum Income Sources, by Discipline

Table 44

Source	Art	History	Science	History/ Science	Art/ History	Art/ Science	Art/ History/ Science	Other	Total
Total									
Government	23.0% 31.2	23.3% 43.9	13.4% 53.1	10.3% 55.0	5.4% 34.1	3.3% 39.4	3.6% 41.4	12.7% 40.0	100% 40.9
Municipal*	28.3 34.2	25.4 34.0	15.4 22.8	9.9 28.2	5.2 43.8	5.1 29.0	3.5 27.8	8.2 40.6	100 54.8
State†	23.9 30.7	23.2 33.3	12.5 27.2	6.4 32.8	7.0 38.4	1.8 14.5	4.8 -1.5	13.9 44.3	100 23.5
Federal‡	23.6 12.3	24.0 11.3	11.0 10.0	7.2 10.2	9.4 17.7	2.8 6.9	2.4 7.4	13.5 15.1	100 11.7
Foundation	36.1 8.6	17.9 4.6	9.1 5.8	5.9 5.0	11.7 11.9	3.3 5.7	3.1 6.1	10.9 5.6	100 7.0
Endowment Income	40.2 15.6	23.8 12.4	2.9 3.2	7.9 11.8	8.3 14.7	0.6 1.9	3.0 9.6	8.3 7.2	100 12.0
Individual Gift	27.7 7.3	29.1 8.5	7.7 5.8	7.9 7.9	-9.9 11.7	4.1 9.1	1.8 3.9	11.9 7.1	100 7.3
Corporate	34.5 3.6	18.1 2.1	10.9 3.2	2.4 1.0	0.7 0.3	8.5 7.2	4.2 3.8	20.6 4.9	100 2.9
Membership	35.1 10.2	26.0 8.5	7.8 6.6	5.4 6.6	7.8 10.3	4.7 11.7	5.4 12.9	7.8 5.1	100 9.3
Admissions	7.7 1.6	41.0 9.2	14.2 8.2	6.4 5.0	5.7 5.2	4.1 7.4	3.2 5.6	17.3 7.9	100 5.8
Sales Shop	25.7 2.9	32.4 4.1	8.6 2.8	6.9 3.0	12.4 6.5	2.9 2.9	4.8 4.7	6.0 1.6	100 3.4
Cafeteria	32.8 0.3	9.3 -0.1	31.9 0.7	. .	4.2 0.2	1.4 0.1	4.2 0.4	15.9 0.4	100 0.2
Other (All)	51.5 13.2	9.4 6.3	10.5 10.6	3.3 4.7	3.1 5.2	4.3 13.9	4.0 11.7	13.5 20.2	100 11.4
Column Total	30.4% 100% (232)	26.0% 100% (233)	9.3% 100% (79)	7.5% 100% (57)	6.8% 100% (52)	3.0% 100% (23)	3.1% 100% (24)	12.7% 100% (97)	100% (753)

* No museums reported any income from cafeteria operations.

† NOTE: The three Government percentages given (for "Municipal," "State," and "Federal") are shown as a proportion of the "Total Government" income.

Museum Income Sources, by Budget Size

Table 45

Source	Under \$10,000	\$10,001-\$25,000	\$25,001-\$50,000	\$50,001-\$100,000	\$100,001-\$250,000	\$250,001-\$500,000	\$500,001-\$1,000,000	Over \$1,000,000	Row Total
Total									
Government	9.8%	11.5%	11.0%	25.1%	16.3%	7.1%	5.4%	14.4%	100%
Municipal†	39.7	43.6	39.4	49.1	37.9	30.9	32.7	46.2	40.9
State†	7.4	11.0	11.5	25.1	15.0	10.3	7.4	12.0	100
Federal†	54.7	54.3	54.5	60.0	51.9	66.5	54.4	49.4	54.8
State†	3.3	13.9	12.4	21.3	18.2	8.0	7.0	13.5	100
Federal†	33.7	33.1	35.7	30.9	37.5	19.8	31.0	33.6	33.5
Federal†	3.5	6.9	9.3	17.3	14.3	19.7	9.2	19.3	100
Federal†	6.6	7.6	9.8	9.1	10.6	23.4	14.6	17.0	11.7
Foundation	6.5	4.3	13.9	24.2	17.5	11.0	10.2	12.1	100
Foundation	5.1	3.0	8.3	7.9	6.9	8.2	10.5	6.7	7.0
Endowment									
Income	4.2	7.3	10.7	9.8	26.9	12.0	12.6	16.6	100
Income	5.4	8.1	11.1	5.5	18.5	15.6	22.1	15.6	12.0
Individual									
Gift	12.8	14.7	10.1	20.4	19.3	13.3	4.3	4.9	100
Gift	10.2	9.8	6.2	7.0	8.0	10.4	5.9	2.9	7.3
Corporate	11.8	5.1	15.1	27.6	10.6	9.7	8.1	12.1	100
Corporate	4.0	1.3	3.8	3.8	1.7	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.9
Membership	11.4	13.1	16.7	23.1	15.5	8.6	5.1	6.5	100
Membership	10.5	10.3	12.0	9.3	7.6	7.9	6.4	4.3	9.3
Admissions	7.5	10.8	14.0	11.3	21.4	11.8	6.2	17.0	100
Admissions	4.8	5.8	6.8	3.1	7.1	7.4	5.4	7.9	5.8
Sales Shop	4.8	10.9	15.8	21.5	15.2	9.9	5.8	16.1	100
Sales Shop	1.8	3.5	4.7	3.6	3.0	3.7	3.1	4.4	3.4
Cafeteria	14.9	7.3	.	.	14.9	1.5	14.5	46.9	100
Cafeteria	0.3	0.1	.	.	0.2	.	0.4	0.8	0.2
Other (Total)	14.9	13.9	9.1	21.8	14.1	10.6	6.0	9.5	100
Other (Total)	19.3	14.5	8.7	11.7	9.1	13.0	10.1	8.4	11.4
Column	9.9%	11.1%	11.5%	21.1%	17.1%	9.5%	7.0%	12.8%	100%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
	(63)	(76)	(79)	(145)	(117)	(65)	(43)	(88)	(656)

* No museums reported any income from cafeteria operations.
 ** Less than 0.1%.

† NOTE: The three Government percentages given (for "Municipal," "State," and "Federal") are shown as a proportion of the "Total Government" income.

Museum Income Sources, by Geographic Region

Table 46

Source	New England	North-east	Midwest	Mountain-States	Western	South-east	Canada	Row Total
Total								
Government	4.4%	17.7%	19.5%	17.1%	18.6%	20.1%	2.5%	100%
Municipal†	19.3	39.0	37.8	51.4	51.5	50.2	35.8	40.9
State†	5.3	18.4	23.0	12.9	21.3	20.0	1.1	100
Federal†	33.9	48.1	39.0	46.3	69.8	53.5	23.6	54.8
State†	7.5	21.4	13.8	13.0	11.5	21.9	2.8	100
Federal†	33.9	38.8	39.7	40.4	29.6	37.0	43.7	33.5
Federal†	17.3	33.0	5.2	16.9	9.2	15.9	5.4	100
Federal†	27.6	18.3	3.3	13.3	6.7	9.5	23.3	11.5
Foundation	6.2	21.5	25.7	19.0	9.6	16.7	1.4	100
Foundation	3.1	7.6	8.3	9.3	4.5	6.8	5.9	7.0
Endowment Income	31.2	27.0	21.0	3.4	9.4	6.8	1.2	100
Endowment Income	27.6	16.6	11.8	3.0	7.4	4.9	9.7	12.0
Individual Gift	19.7	21.5	18.9	12.5	12.1	15.1	0.2	100
Individual Gift	11.0	9.3	6.9	7.0	6.2	7.0	1.0	7.3
Corporate	10.0	21.6	24.6	15.5	12.7	10.3	5.4	100
Corporate	2.3	3.6	3.7	3.6	2.8	1.9	12.8	2.9
Membership	15.3	14.0	21.8	12.7	15.1	19.5	1.5	100
Membership	10.2	6.5	9.2	8.1	9.0	10.4	9.6	9.3
Admissions	29.9	15.3	16.5	6.5	12.5	18.0	1.2	100
Admissions	13.5	4.9	4.8	2.9	5.1	6.7	5.3	5.8
Sales Shop	16.8	20.5	20.2	11.9	15.6	14.0	1.0	100
Sales Shop	4.3	3.8	3.3	3.0	3.7	3.0	2.4	3.4
Cafeteria	10.6	14.4	22.7	4.2	5.5	1.7	0.8	100
Cafeteria	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	**	0.1	0.2
Other (All)	17.2	16.1	25.1	14.1	12.1	13.1	2.3	100
Other (All)	14.5	9.5	13.5	11.6	9.4	9.1	13.4	11.4
Column Total	13.8%	19.4%	21.3%	13.2%	14.3%	16.1%	2.1%	100%
Total	736%	737%	737%	737%	737%	737%	737%	737%
	(107)	(100)	(108)	(100)	(110)	(125)	(10)	(775)

** Less than 0.1%.

† NOTE: The three Government percentages given for "Municipal," "State," and "Federal," are shown as a proportion of the "Total Government" income.

Museum Income Sources, by Population Center

Table 47

Source	Rural	Town Under 25,000	City 25,000- 100,000	City 100,001- 250,000	City Over 250,000	Suburban	Row Total
Total							
Government	4.0%	14.3%	29.3%	18.9%	29.5%	4.1%	100%
	21.6	36.4	43.9	47.1	41.3	40.3	40.9
<i>Municipal†</i>	1.4	12.5	29.0	20.3	31.4	5.4	100
	25.3	47.4	47.0	53.7	56.4	72.1	54.8
<i>State†</i>	4.1	15.0	32.4	18.2	24.5	2.8	100
	43.7	42.5	32.9	32.9	27.4	22.5	33.5
<i>Federal†</i>	8.2	12.6	23.9	13.2	40.7	1.5	100
	31.0	10.2	20.1	8.4	16.2	5.5	11.7
Foundation	13.4	15.4	18.5	13.2	35.4	4.0	100
	11.8	6.4	4.5	5.4	8.1	6.2	7.0
Endowment Income							
	0.4	13.2	29.6	17.6	34.4	4.8	100
	13.3	9.0	11.8	11.8	12.9	12.1	12.0
Individual Gift							
	8.9	19.6	30.4	12.4	22.8	4.8	100
	9.2	9.6	8.8	5.9	6.2	11.2	7.3
Corporate							
	7.7	12.9	28.2	12.0	34.4	4.8	100
	3.1	2.6	3.3	2.3	3.7	3.9	2.9
Membership							
	6.7	13.4	31.5	15.6	29.1	3.7	100
	8.1	7.4	10.3	8.4	8.8	8.0	9.3
Admissions							
	21.9	25.7	12.0	8.1	24.1	8.1	100
	17.8	9.8	2.7	3.0	5.1	11.8	5.8
Sales Shop							
	11.5	25.3	23.4	15.2	23.0	1.6	100
	5.4	5.5	3.0	3.2	2.8	1.3	3.4
Cafeteria							
	22.1	12.7	11.5	6.1	47.5		100
	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4		0.2
Other (All)							
	5.9	18.5	27.3	18.4	27.5	1.9	100
	9.0	13.0	11.5	12.7	10.7	5.2	11.4
Column Total:	7.4%	16.3%	26.5%	16.2%	29.2%	4.4%	100%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	(57)	(126)	(204)	(125)	(225)	(34)	(771)

* No museums reported any income from cafeteria operations.

† NOTE: The three Government percentages given for "Municipal," "State," and "Federal" are shown as a proportion of the "Total Government" income.

FEDERAL FUNDING TO MUSEUMS-- SUMMARY

DATE: July 19, 1973

Appendix F

FEDERAL FUNDING			MUSEUM FUNDS		PROFILE OF MUSEUM GRANTEES					
FISCAL YEAR	FEDERAL AGENCY	AGENCY FUNDS ACTUALLY GRANTED	AMOUNT GRANTED TO MUSEUMS	% TOTAL FOR MUS.	% FUNDS TO MUSEUM BY TYPE			% FUNDS TO MUSEUM BY OPERATING BUDGET		
					ART	HIST	SCI	<=\$.1M	=\$.5M	\$.5M+
1970	NEA	10,939,421	501,000	4.6	92.0*	4.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	89.0
	NEH	10,516,130	991,428	9.4	38.0	46.0	12.0*	20.0	41.0	36.0*
	NSF	161,000,000	4,114,954	.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1971	NEA	13,271,679	986,957	7.4	81.0	15.0	1.0*	18.0	21.0	61.0
	NEH	14,201,932	873,582	6.2	4.0	70.0	26.0	6.0	53.0	41.0
	NSF	195,000,000	3,952,000	.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1972	NEA	26,744,456	4,634,174	17.3	94.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	29.0	67.0
	NEH	31,953,024	1,239,969	3.9	16.0	75.0	5.0*	2.0	54.0	41.0
	NSF	598,000,000	2,535,228	.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
1973	NEA	40,000,000+	4,832,323+	12.1+	73.0	17.0	10.0	2.0	59.0	39.0
	NEH									
	NSF									

* Balance to Universities, Individuals, or National Organizations.

+ All funds have not been granted.

Budget Size, by Museum Discipline

Table 35

	Up to \$10,000	\$10,001- \$20,000	\$20,001- \$30,000	\$30,001- \$40,000	\$40,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$60,000	\$60,001- \$70,000	Over \$70,000	Row Total
Art	19	14	16	52	39	20	22	29	211
	9.0%	6.6%	7.3%	24.3%	18.5%	9.5%	10.4%	13.7%	100%
	23.4%	18.0%	20.3%	38.4%	33.3%	32.6%	47.6%	33.3%	31.3%
History	25	33	23	13	31	12	3	19	173
	14.5%	22.0%	16.2%	10.4%	17.9%	6.9%	1.7%	10.4%	100%
	37.3%	51.4%	35.4%	12.6%	26.5%	19.7%	6.5%	20.7%	25.7%
Science	5	3	7	15	12	7	6	12	67
	7.5%	4.5%	10.4%	22.4%	17.9%	10.4%	9.0%	17.9%	100%
	7.5%	4.1%	8.9%	13.5%	10.3%	11.5%	13.0%	13.8%	9.9%
History/ Science	5	4	6	10	10	6	5	8	54
	9.3%	7.4%	11.1%	18.5%	18.5%	11.1%	9.3%	14.8%	100%
	7.5%	5.4%	7.5%	7.0%	8.5%	9.8%	10.9%	9.2%	8.0%
Art/History	3	3	7	12	7	4	5	6	47
	6.4%	6.4%	14.9%	25.5%	14.9%	8.5%	10.6%	12.6%	100%
	4.5%	4.1%	8.9%	8.4%	6.0%	6.6%	10.9%	6.9%	7.0%
Art/Science	1	1	3	7	3	3		4	22
	4.5%	4.5%	13.6%	31.8%	13.6%	13.6%		18.2%	100%
	1.5%	1.4%	3.8%	4.9%	2.6%	4.9%		4.6%	3.3%
Art/History/ Science	1	1	1	8	3	2	2	4	22
	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	33.4%	13.6%	9.1%	9.1%	18.2%	100%
	1.5%	1.4%	1.3%	5.6%	2.6%	3.3%	4.3%	4.5%	3.3%
Other	8	10	11	21	12	7	3	5	78
	10.3%	12.8%	14.1%	28.9%	15.4%	9.0%	3.8%	7.7%	100%
	11.9%	13.5%	13.9%	14.1%	10.3%	11.5%	6.5%	6.9%	11.6%
Column Total	67	74	79	143	117	61	45	67	674
	9.9%	11.0%	11.7%	21.2%	17.4%	9.1%	6.6%	12.3%	100%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	

Number of missing observations=104

Budget Size, by Geographic Region

Table 36

	Under \$15,000	\$15,001- \$25,000	\$25,001- \$50,000	\$50,001- \$100,000	\$100,001- \$250,000	\$250,001- \$500,000	\$500,001- \$1,000,000	Over \$1,000,000	Row Total
New England	9 9.8% 13.2%	16 17.4% 21.1%	11 12.0% 13.9%	15 16.3% 10.3%	18 19.6% 15.5%	8 8.7% 12.3%	6 6.5% 12.8%	9 9.8% 10.2%	92 100% 13.5%
Northeast	13 9.4% 19.1%	10 7.2% 13.2%	12 8.7% 15.2%	26 18.8% 17.9%	13 9.4% 11.2%	18 13.0% 27.7%	15 10.9% 31.9%	31 22.5% 35.2%	138 100% 20.2%
Midwest	13 9.6% 19.1%	16 11.8% 21.1%	23 16.9% 29.1%	28 20.6% 19.3%	20 14.7% 17.2%	13 9.6% 20.0%	7 5.1% 14.9%	16 11.8% 18.2%	136 100% 19.9%
Mountain-Plain	8 8.4% 11.8%	10 10.5% 13.2%	12 12.6% 15.2%	26 27.4% 17.9%	19 20.0% 16.4%	8 8.4% 12.3%	5 5.3% 10.6%	7 7.4% 8.0%	95 100% 13.9%
Western	11 11.2% 16.2%	10 10.2% 13.2%	10 10.2% 12.7%	20 20.4% 13.8%	22 22.4% 19.0%	8 8.2% 12.3%	7 7.1% 14.9%	10 10.2% 11.4%	98 100% 14.3%
Southeast	13 11.6% 19.1%	14 12.5% 13.4%	11 9.8% 13.9%	27 24.1% 18.6%	24 21.4% 20.7%	9 8.0% 13.8%	6 5.4% 12.8%	8 7.1% 9.1%	112 100% 16.4%
Canada	1 7.7% 1.5%			3 23.1% 2.1%		1 7.7% 1.5%	1 7.7% 2.1%	7 53.8% 8.0%	13 100% 1.9%
Column Total	68 9.9% 100%	76 11.1% 100%	79 11.5% 100%	145 21.2% 100%	116 17.0% 100%	65 9.5% 100%	47 6.9% 100%	83 12.9% 100%	684 100%

Number of missing observations=34