1. Children who study a musical instrument are more likely to excel in all of their studies, work better in teams, have enhanced critical thinking skills, stay in school, and pursue further education.


2. Children who study music tend to have larger vocabularies and more advanced reading skills than their peers who do not participate in music lessons.


3. Students who take music in middle school score significantly higher on algebra assignments in 9th grade than their non-music counterparts.


4. The College Entrance Examination Board found that students involved in public school music programs scored 107 points higher on the SAT's than students with no participation.

   - Profiles of SAT and Achievement Test Takers, The College Board, compiled by the Music Educators National Conference (2002).

5. A Stanford study shows that music engages areas of the brain which are involved with paying attention, making predictions and updating events in our memory.


6. Students at schools with excellent music programs had higher English test scores across the country than students in schools with low-quality music programs; this was also true when considering mathematics.

   - Journal for Research in Music Education, June 2007; Dr. Christopher Johnson, Jenny Memmott

7. Making music together, children learn to work as a team while they each contribute to the song in their own way. At the same time, music helps children learn that together they can make something larger than the sum of its parts.

   - 2015 Program for Early Parent Support (PEPS), a 501(C)(3) nonprofit organization.

8. Music education improves recall and retention of verbal information.

   - Arts Education Partnership, 2011.