

is wealthier, on the average, than that of smaller communities and most likely discards larger quantities of waste.

In evaluating the dollar expenditures in this table, it must be remembered that the setup of the original cost data in local governments is not particularly suited for statistical purposes or comparisons. It is particularly doubtful that all costs are accurately reflected in the figures reported by smaller communities.

TABLE VI.—*Governmental expenditures for sanitation, other than sewerage, 1962, by size of population on a county area basis*

County area population (thousands) ¹	Expenditures			U.S. popula- tion 1960 ² (thou- sands)	U.S. popula- tion dis- tribution (percent)	Number of areas	
	In millions	Percent of total	Per capita			County areas United States ³	U.S. distribu- tion (percent)
Total.....	\$686	100.0	\$3.83	179,323	100.0	3,124	100.0
250 and over.....	513	74.8	5.87	87,432	48.9	123	3.9
100 to 249.9.....	78	11.4	2.84	27,566	15.4	176	5.6
50 to 99.9.....	43	6.3	2.12	20,319	11.4	293	9.4
25 to 49.9.....	32	4.6	1.52	20,890	11.6	588	18.8
10 to 24.9.....	16	2.4	.90	18,028	10.0	1,096	35.0
Under 10.....	4	.5	.73	509	.2	848	27.3
				4,579	2.5		

¹ Refers to county area as used in the 1962 Census of Governments.

² Refers to the areas covered in the 1962 Census of Governments.

³ Includes areas corresponding to counties but having no organized county government.

⁴ It should be noted that this figure is based on the entire U.S. population including rural areas receiving no service. Per capita costs in urban areas are thus higher.

⁵ Population not covered in the 1962 U.S. Census of Governments survey.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, data revised October 1964.

The 1962 U.S. Census of Governments contains a first attempt to measure the expenditures for sanitation, other than sewerage, separately. It excludes any applicable debt service payments which are estimated to add about \$80 to \$120 million to the operating, maintenance, and capital investments as indicated. Furthermore, local governments frequently omit the 15 to 20 percent of worker fringe benefit cost as well as any applicable overhead in reporting expenditures by function. In addition, some communities operate their repair and maintenance facilities on a centralized basis while others do not. Personnel and equipment frequently are utilized for more than one function and costs are not uniformly allocated among local units of government. Comprehensive in-depth studies conducted by the APWA of actual expenditures in selected cities suggest that the total annual cost of collecting and disposing of solid wastes might range from \$1.2 to \$1.5 billion for the governmental sector alone.

The foregoing table, of course, excludes the cost of private refuse disposal service which, including all small communities and unincorporated areas, is frequently estimated to amount from 80 to 100 percent of the total public collection and disposal expenditures. In addition, substantial sums of money are spent on refuse containers, garbage grinders and on-site incinerators by the tax-paying public. Thus, it is reasonable to conclude that the total U.S. refuse collection and disposal expenditures probably exceed \$2.2 billion and may range as high as \$3 billion per year. Previous studies made by APWA as well as others support estimates of larger expenditures in this field.