

Currently, 15 percent of the museum institutions listed with the association, or 689, are sharing quarters with other organizations. Again, assuming a 20 percent maturation rate, 138 of them will need new quarters during the period 1966-75.

There are now slightly over 1,000 (1,053) museum institutions housed in buildings which were not constructed for museum use. In most cases these are former residences, or public buildings originally designed for quite a different purpose. In the majority of cases, conversion to museum use could only be partially successful in terms of adequately meeting the standards set by new construction. Approximately 60 percent, or 630, of these institutions should undertake new construction within the next 10 years in order to house and display their collections adequately.

Assuming that the effective life of a public building is about 50 years, another 124 buildings will need either replacement or extensive remodeling by 1970.

A factor which will not be taken into account in the cost estimates, but is included here for consideration is the increasing inclusion by schools of visits to museum institutions as necessary parts of the school curriculum. If this trend continues to develop, many new museum institutions may be required to serve sparsely settled areas of the country where a trip to the nearest museum is now out of the question because of the great distances involved.

Assuming a cost of \$0.87 million per unit or new building (based on actual average construction costs, 1957-65, plus allowance for increase in construction costs over the next 10 years), total capital outlay required during the period 1966-75 will be \$950 million. This would amount to an average of \$95 million per year, or about four times the current rate of expenditure.

Since no major changes are foreseen in museum ownership patterns, it is expected that future capital outlays will be expended by the Federal Government, State agencies, local public bodies, and private non-profit organizations in roughly the same proportion as in the past. This would mean percentages of expenditure by governing authority as follows:

Private, nonprofit organizations, 65 percent.

Local public bodies, 16 percent.

State agencies, 12 percent.

Federal Government, 7 percent.

Recent trends in financing capital outlay, hardly yet reflected in construction put in place but evident in obligations for future construction, indicate that the "matching grant" from State or Federal Government may play a much larger role in museum construction in the future. Several States have authorized or appropriated funds under grant provisions, and others appear to be moving in that direction. The Federal Government has authorized such a grant to a municipality for museum construction under the Public Works Acceleration Act, and there are other possibilities, including urban renewal legislation. Taking this trend into account, it is estimated that approximately half of the financing for museum construction will come from the public sector and half from the private sector. Combining past precedents in the financing of museum construction with this emerg-