

in different size communities. Table 6 gives some examples of recent construction project costs.

The 1963 operating budgets for three libraries are summarized in table 7. These budgets, believed to be typical, indicate that about 10 percent is spent for maintenance purposes. This includes janitorial service and salaries, building repairs and maintenance, repair and replacement of furniture and equipment, and utilities.

TABLE 6.—*Cost of 4 public library construction projects, 1965*

Name of project, location, and type	Population served	Cost of project	Square feet	Cost per square foot
DEER PARK PUBLIC LIBRARY, DEER PARK, N.Y.				
New central building serving the city.....	16,726	\$271,300	11,600	\$23.38
AKRON PUBLIC LIBRARY, AKRON, OHIO				
New central building serving the city of Akron and the remainder of Summit County not served by other libraries.....	513,569	4,651,863	144,000	32.30
HOUSTON MEMORIAL LIBRARY, DOTHAN, ALA.				
Remodeling of headquarters building for county library.....	50,718	128,784	26,425	4.87
YUMA CITY-COUNTY LIBRARY, YUMA, ARIZ.				
Addition to main library serving the city and county of Yuma.....	46,235	335,000	13,400	25.00

TABLE 7.—*Operating expenditures, 3 library systems, 1963*

	Total amount	Percent	Operating expenditures		Maintenance	
			Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Total.....	\$2,066,449	100	\$1,858,599	90	\$207,850	10
1. City library serving 83,254 population in compact area near Los Angeles.....	415,178	100	365,079	88	50,099	12
2. County library serving 153,401 population in urban area.....	565,111	100	491,752	87	73,359	13
3. City library serving 300,000 in metropolitan area of 513,870 population in Midwest.....	1,086,160	100	1,001,768	92	84,392	8

Source: American Library Association. *Costs of Public Library Service, 1963*. A supplement to *Public Library Service, a Guide to Evaluation, With Minimum Standards*. Chicago, the Association, 1964, pp. 9, 11, 13.

2. USER CHARGES

Public libraries, by definition, do not have user charges. Fines for overdue books (or similar fees) are punitive measures designed to stimulate return of books so that others may borrow them. Fines and other fees are a very small percentage of library income; they are usually credited to the community general fund and not to the public library account.

C. TREND OF CAPITAL OUTLAYS AND SOURCES OF FUNDS

Capital outlay for public libraries has shown a huge increase in the past 20 years, rising from an estimated \$1.8 million in 1946 to \$103 million in 1965, as shown in table 8. This increase is accounted for by