tions and maternity homes may be housed in one congregate building with administrative offices, kitchen, dining room, and dormitory space. There may be one or more residential cottages housing from about 8 to 15 children. Playground space is included in the total "campus."

Table 1.—Capacity of detention homes in the United States, 1964

Capacity	Number	Percent
Total	200	100
Under 10		5 39 24 20 6 3 3
25 to 49. 50 to 99. 100 to 199.	48 40	
200 to 299	12 5 5	

Source: Children's Bureau, Welfare Administration, 1966. (Capacities of 81 detention homes unknown.)

Table 2.—Capacity of public institutions for delinquent children, 1964

	Capacity	Number	Percent
Total		233	10
Less than 50 children		40	17 26 15 10 7 9
100 to 149		60 36 23	
200 to 249		23 16 21	
		18 19	

Source: Children's Bureau, Welfare Administration, 1966. (Capacity for 43 institutions is unknown.)

Table 3.—Public institutions serving delinquent children in the United States, by type, 1964

Type of institution	Number	Percent
Total	 274	100
Training schools	 198	72
Forestry camps Reception-diagnostic centers Reception-diagnostic centers Reception diagnostic di	 63 13	23 5

Source: Children's Bureau, Welfare Administration, 1966. (Type for 2 institutions is unknown.)

The larger institutions serve several hundred children or more and include administrative buildings, school buildings, vocational training and shop buildings, farm buildings, hospital and nursing facilities, gymnasium, and individual residential cottages. A few of these institutions are large congregate-type structures with two or more levels which include a variety of the facilities usually housed in separate buildings.

## (b) Services Rendered

1. Detention homes serve primarily juveniles referred to them by local juvenile courts, although some States include detention homes which are designed to serve a group of juvenile courts within a given region.