national total of 1,972 institutions in the categories mentioned above. During the 1960's the national estimate of capital outlays for remodeling of such institutions is $71.5 million, and for new construction, $319.4 million. The estimated total of capital outlays, rounded off, is $390.8 million. (The survey data do not specify components of cost such as land acquisition, site development, built-in and movable equipment and furnishings.)

2. OWNERSHIP PATTERN OF CAPITAL OUTLAYS

(i) Auspices of capital expenditures for detention are estimated by detention consultants to have been as follows: 15 percent, State; 85 percent, city-county.

(ii) It is estimated [21] that about 90 percent of the capital expenditures for juvenile deliquents during the years 1953–64 were made by State governments and that about 10 percent were made by cities and/or counties. The proportionate amounts of capital expenditures by voluntary and proprietary institutions serving delinquent children are not available.

(iii) National statistics for the other child welfare institutions are not available. It is estimated by the Children's Bureau specialist that the largest proportion of capital outlays have been made by private nonprofit organizations. State and local governments have made a smaller outlay. Proprietary organizations have made the smallest capital outlay.

3. SOURCES OF FINANCING

(i) Large detention homes probably were financed by the issuance of bonds by local governmental bodies or States; small homes probably were financed from general tax sources.

(ii) The general pattern nationally in financing capital expenditures by States for institutions such as those for delinquent children is through the issuance of bonds. There are reportedly only a few States or local governments which use the general fund for capital costs of public institutions.

(iii) Statistics on other child welfare institutions are not available on sources for financing.

The largest sources of financing for voluntary institutions have been bequests, donations, and fundraising drives. The largest source of financing for public institutions has been bond issues, according to Children's Bureau information. There are no Federal grants or loans available for financing construction of these institutions.

D. Needs and Prospective Capital Outlays

1. DETENTION HOMES

(*a*) *Factors used in estimating and projecting detention home requirements.*—Unmet needs, need for rebuilding or remodeling existing homes, projection of number of juvenile court cases and child popula-

[21] Estimates based upon reported capital expenditures by institutions for 6 selected years for the period 1953–64.