

tion, ages 10 to 17, in the United States, 1966-75, and increases in construction costs.

Factors considered in estimating current and projected needs for juvenile institutions include obsolescence, overcrowding, quantitative standards, experience factor of previous rate of capital expenditures, number of juvenile court cases, number of children, ages 10 to 17, in the U.S. population, and construction costs.

Benchmark data are not available at present for estimating capital requirements for other child welfare institutions.

According to the Children's Bureau specialists, the estimates of per unit cost and of projected needs are not sufficiently reliable for preparing estimates on a per-year basis.

(b) *Needs.*—Detention consultants of the Children's Bureau estimate that 15 detention homes now are needed in States where none exist. They recommend that homes be built in the range of capacity of 20 to 60, or an average capacity of 40. Fifteen detention homes, each with capacities of 40, would include a total of 600 beds; and at an average construction cost of \$15,000 per bed would total \$9 million.

Detention consultants of the Children's Bureau estimate that 60 detention facilities exist in the United States today which need to be rebuilt or expanded for a variety of reasons (that is, inadequacy, unsafe, nonfunctional, need to be consolidated, and so forth). Sixty detention homes, each with capacities of 40, would include 2,400 beds; and at an average construction cost of \$15,000 per bed would total \$36 million.

The data in table 11 show projections for the 1966-75 period for both the number of juvenile court cases (excluding traffic) and the U.S. child population, ages 10-17. Projections of the child population are estimates of the Census Bureau. The projections of juvenile court cases are based upon the assumption that the relationship of cases to child population (about 2 percent for the 1962-64 period) will remain constant for the 1966-75 period. Over the next 10 years, an increase of about 11 percent in both child population and number of juvenile court cases is expected. On the assumption that input to juvenile courts will increase by about 11 percent over the 1966-75 period, additional capital needs are estimated to be \$4,950,000. Also, an estimated 1966-75 increase in construction costs (based on the Boeckh Construction Cost Index) would require an additional \$4,995,000.

Total current and projected capital needs for detention homes, as a minimum estimate which accounts for only a few of the many factors involved, is estimated to be \$54,945,000.

2. INSTITUTIONS FOR DELINQUENT CHILDREN

A summary of the estimated current and projected capital expenditure needs for public and private institutions for delinquent children appears in table 12. The estimated current and projected capital need of approximately \$503 million represents a reasonable estimate of need made on the basis of available data. Many additional factors which might have been taken into account could not be included