because of the unavailability of information. Also, projections assume certain constancies for the factors which are used as the basis for the projections.

(a) *Obsolescence.*—Table 9 shows that 58 of the total of 276 public institutions for delinquent children were built before 1900. On the assumption that these institutions be declared obsolete and new institutions with capacities of 150 each be built in 1965, a total of 8,700 new beds would need to be provided. Multiplying 8,700 beds by the average construction costs of $15,000 per bed gives a total of $130,500,000 which would be needed.

(b) *Overcrowding.*—In 1964, about 40 percent of the 276 public institutions reported that they were overcrowded (average populations exceeded capacity); this represents 180 institutions which were overcrowded. The degree of overcrowding in these 108 institutions was calculated to average 15 percent, which affected an estimated 2,600 children. To build 2,600 new beds at an average construction cost of $15,000 per bed would cost $39 million.

(c) *Qualitative standard.*—A standard recommended by the Children's Bureau is that institutions serving delinquent children should be built to accommodate not more than 150 children. In order to meet this standard, a minimum of 294 institutions would be needed to house the estimated 44,100 children who were in public institutions for delinquent children in 1964. This is 20 institutions more than were in operation. Twenty institutions, each with capacities of 150, would include a total of 3,000 beds; and 3,000 beds at an average construction cost of $15,000 would cost $45 million.

(d) *Projection of capital expenditures.*—From the data in table 12 the 1953–64 average annual capital expenditures for institutions reporting to the Children's Bureau is computed to be $66,830. Assuming that this average expenditure is appropriate for the 276 operating public institutions for delinquent children in 1965, an annual capital need for $18,445,080 would exist for the 10-year period 1966–75. Total capital needs for these institutions, assuming no change in number of institutions, would be $184,450,800. If the 103 private institutions were to have capital needs estimated at $33,415 each annually (50 percent of public needs), the total annual capital needs of private institutions would be $3,441,745; the 1966–75 total need would be $34,417,450.

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. The projections of child population in the table are based upon Bureau of Census reports, and 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. During the 1966–75 period, an increase of about 11 percent both in child population and in number of juvenile court cases is expected. On the assumption that input to institutions will be increased by about 11 percent over the 1966–75 period, additional capital needs are estimated to be $20,289,588 for public institutions, and $3,785,920 for private institu-