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BUILT REHABILITATION ENVIRONMENTS FOR JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

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B02/0241/2006

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DECLARATION

This thesis is my original work and to the best of my knowledge has not been presented for the purpose of awarding a degree in any other university or institution.

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This thesis is submitted in part fulfilment of the examination requirements for the award of Bachelor of Architecture degree (B. Arch), Department of Architecture and Building Science, University of Nairobi.

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DEDICATION

To God Almighty, my provider and source of strength.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Y.C.T.C YOUTH CORRECTIVE TRAINING CENTRE

ABSTRACT

Juvenile crime is on the increase worldwide and design and construction of juvenile rehabilitation facilities has become necessary to help shape the young people back to acceptable members of the society. Over the course of time it has become apparent that the design of these spaces is crucial in encouraging positive responses from the juveniles while in custody.

However most of the spaces designed for the rehabilitation of juveniles are not internalised by the designer in terms of how they meet the needs of young offenders in all aspects of their lives as well as providing an environment that brings about progressive results from both the staff and the juveniles.

The study undertakes the case study methodology in a peri-urban context where it analyses the built environment for the rehabilitation of the juveniles using it. It outlines the findings from two juvenile rehabilitation centres in the outskirts of Nairobi. The centres are Kirigiti Girls' Rehabilitation School and Kamiti Youth Corrective Training Centre (Y.C.T.C.).

Some architectural elements that juvenile professionals urge to be considered in the design of these facilities so as to draw out desired outcomes from the juveniles and to support the rehabilitation process are investigated. The elements studied include safety and security aspects that comprise of staff presence and security construction, group size and environmental character elements of natural lighting, views and outdoor spaces, sound control and materials and finishes. Program activity spaces and opportunities with regard to adolescent developmental needs are as well discussed.

The findings reveal that security is an important aspect in the design of these facilities and should be at the forefront when designing these facilities by being considerate of the risk of the residents. Views and open spaces should be integrated within juvenile facility environments to provide positive distractions for both the staff and the residents but should also be carefully planned so as not to compromise the security of the staff and the residents. Program activity spaces should be provided but determined by length of stay of the residents at the institution. Furthermore, the findings reveal that design strategies in juvenile facility design, although general in all settings, are specific to the age of juveniles, offences committed and duration of stay of the juveniles at the institution.

Chapter 1 : INTRODUCTION

This section examines the broader issues of juvenile delinquency and the environments for rehabilitation of juveniles in an introductory capacity. It highlights the problem statement, objectives of the study as well as the scope and limitations of the study.

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Throughout the course of human history there have been people who break the rules of society and it becomes an even bigger concern when these people are children. Crime committed by children under statutory age is known as juvenile delinquency. The problem of delinquency in adolescence is not unique to any country. It is a worldwide social phenomenon (Wasanga & Gachara, 2011). However comparisons of the juvenile crime rates in various countries are limited due to the wide variations in national legal systems, categories of criminal behavior, and methods of reporting crimes. This notwithstanding, studies show the actual numbers of juvenile crime to be more than those reported to the authorities.

There is no single cause of juvenile delinquency. The major causes of delinquency vary from country to country due to differences in economic and social environment. However, the change in or breakdown of traditional patterns of family living has been identified as the major cause of juvenile crime around the world (Etyang, 2005).

It has been stated that it is the failure on the part of an individual, in this case a child, to adjust to difficult situations due to mental and/or physical conditions that leads to delinquency. These factors are physical factors (malnutrition, sensory defects among others), mental factors, home conditions that include but not limited to unsanitary conditions, material deficiencies and broken homes, school conditions, neighborhood conditions and occupational factors (Bridges, 1927).

When children are deemed not to function within the bounds of their society, it becomes necessary to separate them from the rest of the population and put them in secure institutions for rehabilitation. Although institutionalization should be the last resort in a series of interventions offered by the justice system, it may also be the last chance to redirect a young person's behaviour before a life of serious crime ensues (McMillen & Justice Planners International, 2003).

Jurisdictions around the world have recognized the need to have a different justice system for dealing with juveniles. The reason behind this is the recognition by society of the immaturity of young people since at this age the children are undergoing an identity crisis and they are experimenting on new roles and shedding old ones. This stage is known as formative operations. This distinction of

juvenile and adult offenders has been facilitated by modern developments in neuroscience that explain some of the behaviour exhibited by juveniles. These developments have provided the evidence that juveniles are less blameworthy than adults for their criminal acts. An example of this is the striking down of the death penalty for juveniles by the U.S. Supreme court in 2005. This has also been reflected in the design of the institutions that are tasked with rehabilitating these juveniles (Wormer, 2007).

The typical juvenile rehabilitation centres are places where children who need rehabilitation due to offences they have committed are taken after their cases have been heard in a children's court. Practitioners in the field of juvenile justice have recognised that these young people need an environment that can encourage positive response and good behavior as well as support their development. Therefore every effort should be made to ensure that the outcome is successful. Different researchers have also asserted that environment cues behavior and this can be used to facilitate the rehabilitation of the juveniles.

As any other jurisdiction in the world, Kenya continually struggles to find the most effective strategies to address delinquent behavior and reduce recidivism among delinquent youth. There is a large number of juvenile delinquents in Kenya today with 40,000 delinquents on the streets of Kenya alone at any moment. It becomes even more challenging to accomplish this because each juvenile offense is the outcome of a complexity of causes, some of whose origins date back years before the committal of the offense and others whose origins are more obviously and immediately connected with the act of delinquency (Bridges K. M. 1927).

Despite the growing evidence that juveniles should be provided an environment that encourages cooperation, the information on the design of the environments for their rehabilitation is fragmented and very little research has been done in this area. This has resulted in creation of juvenile facilities that do not aid in rehabilitation.

What then are the architectural elements that can be used to elicit the desired outcome in a juvenile rehabilitation program?

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The purpose of this study is to investigate design factors that will promote the rehabilitation and development of the children in juvenile rehabilitation centres. This is because younger offenders require a different approach than their older counterparts as they are children who are still developing and the kind of environments they are nurtured within plays a key role in their development. Through design we can provide places most adolescents find to be positive influences while in rehabilitation therefore ensuring better life for them and the nation as a whole.

1.3 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- i. To establish the architectural elements that aid in rehabilitation.
- ii. To establish the effect of the spaces provided in juvenile correctional centres on rehabilitation.
- iii. To propose the factors that need to be considered in the design juvenile correctional centres.

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- i. What are the architectural elements that aid in the rehabilitation of juveniles?
- ii. What is the effect of the spaces provided in juvenile correctional centres on rehabilitation?
- iii. What factors need to be considered in the design of juvenile correctional facilities?

1.5 RESEARCH JUSTIFICATION

The subject of incarceration is laden with controversy especially when it comes to the architecture of incarceration. To this effect the quality of the spaces that aid in rehabilitation continue to receive little attention especially in the developing world. This has translated to the inadequacy to meet the needs of young offenders in all aspects of their lives leading to high rates of recidivism among the juveniles released from these juvenile correctional facilities.

1.6 SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

This study limits itself to the most current research on the design of juvenile facilities. It is carried out between September 2015 and February 2016. Due the limited time provided for the research, only qualitative aspects of two juvenile correctional facilities in Kenya will be covered. This will include the location of the facility, the layout of the facility, the various spaces provided within the facility, the quality of these spaces including but not limited to materials used, lighting, acoustics, privacy and relationship to outdoor areas. The sensitive nature of these facilities may limit data collection and adequate documentation of the study. Additionally, monetary constraints may limit the extent of the research.

1.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

Juvenile facilities form a large part of the juvenile justice system. Therefore there is need to establish a set of criteria and strategies that govern the way these establishments are designed to encourage positive reactions from the juveniles. This then will translate to smooth operations in the facility and better rehabilitation for the juveniles.

This research also endeavours to add to the body of knowledge that already exists on the design of juvenile correctional facilities.

1.8 DEFINITION OF TERMS

Juvenile- In the context of this study the juvenile is a person between the ages of 12-18years who has committed an offence

Juvenile facility- A long term facility where adjudicated juveniles are taken for rehabilitation

Juvenile crime- Any offence that a person below the age of majority has committed

Rehabilitation- The act of trying to restore a person's state after they have committed an offence so as to avoid occurrence of the same in future

Rehabilitation school- This is used interchangeably with juvenile facility.

1.9 STRUCTURE OF STUDY

The following is a summary of the chapters that are contained in the study.

Chapter 01: Introduction

This chapter introduces the problem that this study aims to investigate. It gives an introductory overview of juvenile delinquency, states the objectives of the study as well as significance and justification of this study. The scope and limitations of the study are also highlighted.

Chapter 02: Literature Review

Different works and literature of accredited authors and researchers concerning considerations used in the planning and design of juvenile rehabilitation centres are discussed in this chapter. It also looks into the history and evolution of juvenile rehabilitation facilities as influenced by the society's changing views on juvenile delinquency over the course of history that have affected the planning and design of their rehabilitation facilities.

Chapter 03: Research methodology

This chapter aims to give an account of how and why the study has been carried out. It highlights the objectives of the study and discusses the strategies that will enable the author assess the state of juvenile rehabilitation facilities in Kenya. It will discuss how the research is conducted, what data will be collected, how the data will be collected, analysed and how it will be presented. A brief explanation of why a given data collection method was chosen, how it will be executed and of what significance it is to the author in getting information in the area of study is also provided.

Chapter 04: Case Studies

This chapter covers detailed analysis of two case studies of juvenile rehabilitation facilities in Kenya. The selected local case studies are Kirigiti Girls' Rehabilitation School and Kamiti Youth Corrective Training Centre. It contains the findings and critical analysis of the selected case studies based on literature reviewed in chapter 2. It will discuss how the juvenile facilities have incorporated the design parameters that aid in rehabilitation and whether this was successful. Standard analysis criteria will be used: all the juvenile facilities will be analysed against the parameters that have been discussed in chapter 2 of this thesis e.g. normative environments, security aspects and program activity areas . It will further summarize the aspects of the juvenile facility that render it successful or unsuccessful and undertake a comparative analysis of all the selected case studies.

Chapter 05: Summary of Findings, Conclusions and Recommendations

This is the final section of the study. It contains a summary of information on the topic of built environments for juvenile delinquent rehabilitation and the author's conclusions on the subject. Various recommendations that can be used in the design and planning of juvenile facilities in Kenya specifically with the intention of aiding in the rehabilitation of these children are drawn. It further gives recommendations on future research areas.