A MODEL "HOME"
ARCHITECTURAL

THESIS

A MODEL "HOME"

Proposed by:

PAUL ROBERT STEININGER
MAXIMIZING THE ARCHITECTURE IN
JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

ARCHITECTURAL THESIS
SPRING 1989

PRESENTED BY:
PAUL ROBERT STEININGER

THESIS COMMITTEE:

DR. STANLEY B. MENDELSOHN
PROFESSOR OF ARCHITECTURE
THESIS MENTOR/ADVISOR

ALFREDO R. MISSAIR
ASSOC. PROFESSOR OF ARCHITECTURE
THESIS CHAIR PERSON

DR. JOHN STEVEN SMITH
ASST. PROFESSOR OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE/CRIMINOLOGY
THESIS SPECIAL ADVISOR

DR. KENNETH L. JOY
PROFESSOR OF PSYCHOLOGY/EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY
THESIS SPECIAL ADVISOR

DR. BRUCE F. MEYER
PROFESSOR OF ARCHITECTURE
THESIS ADVISOR

GARY CHARLES OLIVER
ASST. PROFESSOR OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
THESIS ADVISOR

BALL STATE UNIVERSITY
ABSTRACT

As the desire for greater incarceration becomes increasingly apparent, our nation's correctional facilities are being used at unacceptable levels with conditions of overcrowding becoming unbearable. The quality of life has deteriorated as the offenders' human rights are vastly ignored. This project is intended to explore the correlation which is inherent between architecture and existing correctional ideologies. This thesis directs its concern to where crime begins — at the juvenile level. The major investigation is to develop a quality architecture that creates and establishes an attitude of how architecture and architects can maximize in a positive way the potential and personal growth of the juvenile delinquents.

INTRODUCTION

This project enables me to explore new horizons, to combat rigid attitudes and prejudices, and to improve the standards of existing and future facilities. My personal experience and background was at times closely associated with crime ridden environments and life-styles which has enabled me to have a particular awareness for improvement in treatments and facilities.

On a larger scale, the recent national awareness of the need to respond to the problems has caused the federal government to take action. A major growth industry in America today is institutional growth. "In 1980 [alone], seven federal departments and two agencies had received fifteen billion dollars for forty-five juvenile justice programs."(Decker:p.19) This a budget second to none and no industry will top that. My thesis will enable me to investigate the realm in which those government investments can be maximized to review and enhance a system that appears to have been ignored too long.

My thesis will focus on interpreting policies through an architectural design that will hopefully enhance the quality of environments in juvenile corrections.

DESIGN OBJECTIVES

A well-designed building lessens the problems of tension among confined children. It can reduce the ill effects of a poor program administered by a poor staff, as well as assist a good staff to carry out a good program. But the best staff possible cannot function effectively in a building where space for program is too small or is not arranged to provide maximum supervision in small individualized groups.(Norman:p.22) The facility should be attractive inside and out as well as stimulate the senses for the inhabitants who work and live there.

Concerns will include such items as: how the architecture can be maximized to address the needs of the staff and inmates physically and psychologically, to allow freedom and growth yet maintain security and discipline, to address the varying typologies of the inmates, to emphasize reward or punishment, and to fit within the community.
The project will be derived from an amalgamation of two approaches, the program for the users and the architectural techniques. The program for the users utilizes the ideologies behind typologies which then evolve into the morphology of design. A program will include items of concern for codes, needs within design, and the use of socio-physical performances. An analysis of architectural techniques will then be applied to create and experiment until a final design will emerge.

Site description (existing)

This site is densely wooded offering a lake and frontage to the White River. The terrain is actually more contoured than what is presented on the map. The first third of the site from 32 West is primarily flat with a sparse, orchard style placement of trees. Mid-site, to the west edge of the dirt road, a housing compound once existed. Another foundation was found near the lake. Thus, it is safe to assume that the land is suitable for construction. From mid-site towards the lake, the terrain varies yet descends. Several overlooks exist as they peer over steep banks of the lake. There is a path which winds down to the lake's edge which has a low-land area extending an arm out into the water creating a natural pier. Looking back the path winds to a high ridge. I had an immediate image of a "castle at the top of the mountain" which could exist there. From that point, a small path of rock stepped down to a ledge which jutted out over the water. Something special existed with that ledge. Once on it, a grandiose view was presented along with a sense of power existed on top of this pedestal and it literally brought me down and out into nature. Across the lake, a strip of land ascends separating the babbling current of the river and the peaceful lake. Here an image of a picnic ground existed. This site transforms from the urban roadside from one end to the meditative wilderness on the other.

Zoning

The trend is toward locating correctional facilities on the community's outskirts but convenient to main highways and public transportation. Landscaping and a buffer zone of lawns prevent prying and surround outdoor play areas.

Occasionally real estate groups object to locating a correctional facility in a suburban area because they fear it will depreciate property values. The fear is unsubstantiated. A poll of communities with these facilities in residential neighborhoods revealed that properly designed buildings on sufficient acreage to give the landscaped setback desired have not damaged the tone of the neighborhood or lowered the value of residential property. (Norman; p. 27) I have personally experienced this myself as well.
Analysis of site's surroundings

SOUTH:
Site borders 32 West. Across 32 West is an aviation supply center with flat open land behind.
SOUTHEAST:
Open farm land extends beyond as 32 West goes to Muncie in a north-easterly direction.
EAST:
Site is bordered by a dirt road leading around Inlaw Lake which exists on the site, and has an extension branching terminously into open land in the east. This open land provides habitat for occasional small clusters of woodland. Far beyond, 32 West continues providing retail strips.
NORTHEAST:
The White River meanders into a large bend as it heads toward Muncie. Once the bend turns, this link is followed by its riverside vegetation.
NORTH:
Site borders the White River which meanders and has rapids in places giving soft appearance and sound qualities. It is wooded along the river, yet allows for visual contact with a few large, well maintained homes and lawns which characterizes a romantic setting.
NORTHWEST:
The White River continues to flow down stream. Visual contact is minimal due to dense woodland.
WEST:
Currently a wood grove with a home. Land appears to be laid out for residential purposes. A boulevard is laid out along the west border of the site. Once completed, the tree-lined boulevard will create a psychological buffer and a pleasant drive.
SOUTHWEST:
Open farm land extends beyond as 32 West winds toward Yorktown. A few structures exist beyond such as Garver's Lawn & Garden Center with York Ridge Subdivision(older, small, single family residences as a backdrop.

Circulation

The site is bordered by a major thoroughfare, 32 West, to the south with moderate traffic speeds. Serving as a major artery, 32 West links Muncie to Yorktown and eventually to Interstate 69. Bordering to the west is a proposed boulevard. Bordering to the east a dirt road cuts through the site and around the lake.
CRITERIA/PRINCIPLES FOR PROGRAMMING AND DESIGN

Deinstitutionalization and normalization
A major theme within this project is to deinstitutionalize and normalize this rehabilitative facility. While architectural design may be described as "causative" in effecting improved treatment and care, physical environmental variables are certainly important correlates of behavior and associated long-term stress factors. To normalize we must allow the individuals who use this facility to become comfortable with it. Allow the facility to be enjoyable to work in for the employees and create a "home" setting to stimulate the youth.

Family
A primary element to create a "home" setting is the strengthening of the family. During the youth's stay, he will not only gain knowledge on how he can grow himself, but how he can become a positive influence to his family and community. A greater understanding of communication will develop as he interacts with his natural family, the institution as a guardian, house parent, other children, and himself. The natural family is a bond which must be strengthened. The child's problems usually originate at home. A correctional system established by Fairfax County, VA assumes the parents are equally at fault. Thus, both the child and the parents receive counseling.

The institution, according to parens patriae, serves as the legal guardian. To maximize the youth's potential growth it is obvious they must work equally together.

The program to this facility has been changed in the residential complex. Rather than detention officers coming in on their shifts to "baby-sit," allow a parent type image to prevail on a permanent adult resident. A strong sense of pride will be manifested by virtue of the complex serves as his home as well. Many people are unable to have families of their own. Thus, this position should be filled easily. An occupation similar to this would be a hall director for a dormitory.

Other children will create a sense of family. There are two children per residence and only sixteen per complex. They will share their experiences together emphasizing teamwork.

Finally, one deals with himself. He needs intimacy as well as social involvement. This site as well as the architecture can offer meditation in tranquil surroundings.

Community and the family: the big picture
An interaction of enclosure and transitional space shall occur as well as intimacy and diversity of parts. There is a hierarchy amongst spaces which one feeds the other. The start is at the level of the individual and the zone which becomes his territory (the red line). Then within each room, a shared space is present for the two roommates (the blue line). The quad is subdivided into two halves with two rooms sharing a window reading nook (the green line). In the center of the quad exists a planter which ties the quad into its own little neighborhood (the purple line). The
The complex is subdivided into two halves with both "neighborhoods" sharing a commons space and creating a residential community. Finally each residential complex tied together as a whole focusing onto the lake.

Other spaces are created in the institution in much the same way as the residential district. Once enlarged, three main districts are created with the residential and the administrative districts tied together by the central plaza which is found between the educational and supportive branches. The administrative district is a curved element whose arms invite in as well as if to release out into the environment a new life. The educational and the supportive arms hold and protect the rest of the facility. The curved linear pavilions of the educational arm represents "wall" but is broken loosely to show a sense of freedom within the facility. An open gateway (*) overlooks the central plaza to reveal a grand vista below. This gateway is where an important event takes place - the unification of the youth and "family." As the educational arm reaches toward the lake and the residences, it begins to drift or float like the natural qualities of terrain. The site gradually transforms from a structured, urban environment greeting the public to the free, tranquil, and natural environment providing privacy for the residents.

Interaction with nature

To rehabilitate, nature can serve as a catalyst towards growth. Its soothing attributes enable reflection and thought. If the architecture can bring nature closer, it will become a more acceptable environment. From water spawns life. Water has a psychologically calming effect on people who are near by. Fountains can be incorporated as well as utilize the beautiful lake and river. Plants have a healthy side effect and it is advantageous to introduce them within as well as outside. The dense woods can be saved to reduce costs of future planting and offer large trees which would otherwise take years to grow. Existing terrain and vegetation can create natural paths that can be interesting and enhance a project. Nature adds so much to architecture.
NEW PRECEDENCES, PHILOSOPHIES, AND ATTITUDES

Study of how to reduce or eliminate the corridor.

Study of territory and shared spaces.

Overlapping of theories throughout to make a holistic design.

Reestablishment of the program to introduce new variables despite the norm.

A clearer understanding on how the rehabilitative process can be enhanced.

I felt I dealt with a project type and topic that most designers like to refrain from. A notable designer even questioned me, "How can you design a cage for kids?" The point is exactly that; too many people automatically picture "cage." I admit even I had to reevaluate the direction of my thesis midway; I began to fall into an "institutional" rut and began designing like so many others before. I changed course and things improved dramatically. All I had to do was to pretend I was designing a camp for highly intelligent and gifted children. These children are special — they need to be inspired the most.
BUILDING PROGRAM

CHILD RECEPTION/MONITOR STATION:

Lobby ........................................ 400 sq. ft.
Secretary ...................................... 180 sq. ft.
Intake Office .................................. 400 sq. ft.
Director of Security Office .............. 180 sq. ft.
Monitor Station ............................. 450 sq. ft.
Janitor's Closet ............................. 80 sq. ft.
Total .......................................... 1690 sq. ft.

VISITATION RECEPTION/FRONT OFFICE:

Public Lobby ................................... 700 sq. ft.
Front Office Waiting Area .................. 300 sq. ft.
Front Office Secy./Rec. Area ............. 450 sq. ft.
Janitor's Closet ............................. 80 sq. ft.
Total .......................................... 1530 sq. ft.

MEDICAL/PSYCHIATRIC COMPLEX:

Waiting Area ................................... 450 sq. ft.
Secretary ...................................... 180 sq. ft.
Nurse's Office ................................ 180 sq. ft.
Treatment Room ............................. 240 sq. ft.
Psychological Services Office ........... 225 sq. ft.
Janitor's Closet ............................. 80 sq. ft.
Total .......................................... 1355 sq. ft.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMPLEX:

Lobby .......................................... 152 sq. ft.
Office Manager's Office/Waiting .......... 216 sq. ft.
Courtroom ................................... 600 sq. ft.
Court Stenographer's Office ............... 108 sq. ft.
Judge's Chambers ............................ 225 sq. ft.
Superintendent's Office .................... 180 sq. ft.
Janitor's Closet ............................. 80 sq. ft.
Total .......................................... 1561 sq. ft.

EDUCATIONAL/RECREATIONAL:

Asst. Superintendent's Office/ 
Educational Dept. Lounge/Psych. ........ 625 sq. ft.
Class Rooms/Craft Shops .................... 5625 sq. ft. @ 625 each.
Exhibition ................................... 1250 sq. ft.
Gymnasium/Auditorium ..................... 8000 sq. ft.
Gymnasium Office ........................... 200 sq. ft.
Janitor's Closet ............................. 80 sq. ft.
Total .......................................... 15780 sq. ft.
SUPPORT SERVICES:

Kitchen Area .................................................. 1925 sq. ft.
Cafeteria .......................................................... 1935 sq. ft.
Staff Dining/Breakroom ....................................... 450 sq. ft.
Laundry ............................................................. 345 sq. ft.
Housekeeping Storage ......................................... 200 sq. ft.
Maintenance Office ............................................. 240 sq. ft.
Maintenance Office Storage ................................... 60 sq. ft.
Tool & Equipment ................................................. 1200 sq. ft.
Mini-maintenance ............................................... 400 sq. ft.
Garage .............................................................. 700 sq. ft.
Total ............................................................... 8215 sq. ft.

ACCUMULATED TOTALS:
Child Reception/Monitor Station ......................... 1890 sq. ft.
Visitation Reception/Front Office ......................... 1530 sq. ft.
Medical/Psychiatric Complex ............................... 1355 sq. ft.
Administrative Complex ....................................... 1561 sq. ft.
Educational/Recreational ..................................... 15780 sq. ft.
Residential ........................................................ 39942 sq. ft.
Support Services ............................................... 8215 sq. ft.
Total ............................................................... 70073 sq. ft.

Mechanical & Circulation
20% of Total (estimation) ................................. 10541 sq. ft.

GRAND TOTAL .................................................. 80614 sq. ft.
PROBLEM STATEMENT

Even though we must punish the offenders for the crimes they commit, the Indiana Constitution specifically declares, "The Penal Code shall be founded on the principles of reformation, and not of vindictive justice." Unfortunately, our society ignores the rights of all men. We no longer want to help our fellow man and guide the lost, but rather offer only the bare essentials for existence. It is time to clear the unrelenting and acrimoniously vindictive attitude and point out the imperfections which exist in the correctional system.

"The juvenile justice system in the United States was designed with the philosophy that, as minors, young offenders have a "special status" which requires that they be protected and corrected, and not necessarily punished. Given this special status, juveniles can come to the attention of courts as delinquents, for having violated the criminal law; as status offenders, for having departed from the behavior expected of youths; and as dependent or neglected children, for having been the victims of abuse, neglect, or abandonment. Juvenile justice processing is grounded in the notion of parens patriae, a position which holds that a child's natural protectors have been either unwilling or unable to provide the appropriate care. Thus, the state must take over the role of parent." (Inciardi;p.713)

"To rehabilitate a child is to steer him back on the track from which he has strayed, but most were never on track in the first place. So rather than just rehabilitate, habilitate, and then any sign of improvement is a success.
- a correctional administrator

Many of the underlying problems in today's criminals can be found in their childhoods. With insufficient upbringing, lack of family funds, and the social conditions they live in, children easily fall into a life of crime. Institutions are responsible for the safety of their inmates, but are hindered by poor architectural design and detailing; suicides occur much to often. The current conditions in correctional institutions impede the attempt at reformation. We should give juveniles good education and skills to assist their return into society rather than to let them sit and literally rot. I believe that architecture is capable of creating opportunities for stimulation and improving life for these children.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Who fall under the jurisdiction of the juvenile courts?
Typically, the maximum age is eighteen. Juvenile courts have authority over delinquency and status offenses. Delinquency involves criminal law violations, such as those listed in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, that would be considered crimes if committed by an adult. As such, a delinquent is a juvenile offender who has been adjudicated by an officer of a juvenile court. Status offenses, as noted earlier, are specific
acts (truancy, running away) and general conditions (incorrigibility, uncontrollable behavior) that are unique to the status of being juvenile. Although delinquents and status offenders compose the great majority of the juvenile population, there is yet a third category - dependent and neglected children, the deprived, and the abused. These juveniles are victims rather than offenders, and the court's intent is to provide assistance "in their best interests." (Inciardi; p. 683)

Its contention that preventive detention, through pares patriae, acts in behalf of the welfare of a child, the Court also noted that such detention is for a limited period of time, as most youths are released after only a few days. And therein lies the dilemma for both youths "in trouble" and the juvenile justice system as a whole. Jails and detention centers, particularly those that mix juveniles with adults, can be depressing and exceedingly dangerous places. For example:

*In August 1984, a 15-year-old California girl arrested for assaulting a police officer hanged herself after four days of isolation in a local jail.
*In 1982, a 17-year-old boy was taken into custody and detained for owing $73 in unpaid traffic tickets, only to be tortured and beaten to death by his cellmates.
*In a West Virginia jail a truant was murdered by an adult inmate; in an Ohio jail a teenage girl was raped by a guard.
*In December 1982, 15-year-old Robbie Horn hanged himself in a Kentucky jail where he had been held for only 30 minutes. His offense: arguing with his mother.

Although one might argue that these are just isolated cases, in fact no one really knows the full extent of the problem. As is the case with crime victims in the general population, victimizations within institutions are reported only infrequently. (Inciardi; p. 708) Institutions can significantly reduce victimization if careful planning and detailing is taken into design.

Nearly all juvenile correctional facilities have a variety of treatment programs - counseling on an individual or group basis, vocational and educational training, recreational and religious programs, and dental facilities. A number of these institutions also provide legal services...
for juveniles, and a few have substance abuse treatment programs. Regardless of the settings and available services, juvenile facilities are still places of confinement that militate against rehabilitation in the same ways as adult penitentiaries do. They have been described as "crime schools" offering only an "illusion of treatment" under conditions that represent "legalized child abuse." (Inciardi; p.711)

The need for decriminalizing status offenses was obvious. Children who were runaways, curfew violators, truant, or otherwise "incorrigible" were handled in the same manner as juvenile law violators, given the same delinquent status, and housed in the reform and industrial schools. In some cases the courts title these children as habitual offenders and clearly need to institutionalize them. Again there is no distinction of status. A case in point involved New York's Girls' Term Court. Under the state's Wayward Minor Act of 1923, the juvenile courts had jurisdiction over youths ages 16 to 21 who had been arrested on criminal charges or who were "developing habits and associations that may lead to crime." This latter category was for status offenders, and the Girl's Term Court handled the females as wayward minors. The court procedures followed the parens patriae concept of informal hearings and individualized planning, but many of the Girl's Term "respondents," as they were called, were status offenders who were mixed with hard-core delinquent offenders in state correctional institutions. Moreover, "respondents" who earned early release from these institutions were supervised in the community by the New York State Division of Parole - the adult parole authority - by the same parole officers, under the same conditions, and reporting to the same offices that were used for convicted felons. The results were sometimes disastrous. As one New York parole officer recalled a 1967 case:

I'll never forget Rebecca. The Girls' Term system really worked against her. She was a bright and beautiful child, and a woman by the time she was 16. She did well in school, but her parents - wealthy New York socialites - just couldn't deal with the way Rebecca slept around, particularly with older men. . . . When she contracted VD from one of her sleeping partners, Mr. and Mrs. B. really flipped. In the hope of scaring Rebecca into straightening out, they hauled her off to Girls' Term Court. But the judge sent her to Westfield State Farm for "correction." There she was brutally raped and sodomized on more than one occasion. She also made some new friends there - heroin addicts, hookers, and some pretty vicious people. I know, I was supervising all of them. . . . To make a long story short, Rebecca ended up as a heroin addict, a junky prostitute, and on her 21st birthday we found her dead of a drug overdose in a sleazy Times Square hotel.

(Inciardi; p.702)
### Total Arrests by Age, 1984

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense Charged</th>
<th>Total Ages All</th>
<th>Ages 10 under</th>
<th>Ages 19 under</th>
<th>Ages 18 and Over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>34400</td>
<td>9.91%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>17.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter</td>
<td>13837</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>12072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forcible rape</td>
<td>28336</td>
<td>1.40%</td>
<td>1.40%</td>
<td>2.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robbery</td>
<td>108684</td>
<td>7.20%</td>
<td>7.20%</td>
<td>80.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggravated assault</td>
<td>221620</td>
<td>9.96%</td>
<td>9.96%</td>
<td>209.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>334999</td>
<td>49.72%</td>
<td>49.72%</td>
<td>49.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Larceny-theft</td>
<td>1099743</td>
<td>156.59%</td>
<td>156.59%</td>
<td>679.58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor vehicle theft</td>
<td>35265</td>
<td>8.56%</td>
<td>8.56%</td>
<td>79.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arson</td>
<td>114675</td>
<td>4.91%</td>
<td>4.91%</td>
<td>4.91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent crime</td>
<td>362844</td>
<td>18.79%</td>
<td>18.79%</td>
<td>18.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent distribution</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>18.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property crime</td>
<td>1435402</td>
<td>218.94%</td>
<td>306.57%</td>
<td>945.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent distribution</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>65.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime Index total</td>
<td>1284249</td>
<td>227.98%</td>
<td>570.91%</td>
<td>1323.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent distribution</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>56.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other Offenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offense Charged</th>
<th>Total Ages All</th>
<th>Ages 10 under</th>
<th>Ages 19 under</th>
<th>Ages 18 and Over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forger and counterfeiting</td>
<td>63159</td>
<td>1.20%</td>
<td>1.20%</td>
<td>37.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraud</td>
<td>290373</td>
<td>7.80%</td>
<td>7.80%</td>
<td>184.78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embezzlement</td>
<td>42286</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>3.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stolen property, buying, receiving, possessing</td>
<td>118792</td>
<td>8.66%</td>
<td>8.66%</td>
<td>22.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle</td>
<td>189324</td>
<td>46.06%</td>
<td>46.06%</td>
<td>162.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weapons: carrying, possessing, etc</td>
<td>137999</td>
<td>5.76%</td>
<td>5.76%</td>
<td>21.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prostitution and commercialized vice</td>
<td>99323</td>
<td>0.26%</td>
<td>0.26%</td>
<td>85.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex offenses except forcible rape and prostitution</td>
<td>35699</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
<td>62.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug abuse violations</td>
<td>34230</td>
<td>0.11%</td>
<td>0.11%</td>
<td>69.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambling</td>
<td>27387</td>
<td>0.10%</td>
<td>0.10%</td>
<td>26.79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offenses against family and children</td>
<td>34777</td>
<td>0.69%</td>
<td>0.69%</td>
<td>11.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Driving under influence</td>
<td>128455</td>
<td>0.45%</td>
<td>0.45%</td>
<td>18.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liquor laws</td>
<td>30329</td>
<td>0.14%</td>
<td>0.14%</td>
<td>281.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drunkenness</td>
<td>80234</td>
<td>0.23%</td>
<td>0.23%</td>
<td>42.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disorderly conduct</td>
<td>514490</td>
<td>2.21%</td>
<td>2.21%</td>
<td>480.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vagrancy</td>
<td>12780</td>
<td>0.23%</td>
<td>0.23%</td>
<td>10.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All other offenses (except traffic)</td>
<td>1425849</td>
<td>30.84%</td>
<td>30.84%</td>
<td>158.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspicion</td>
<td>16349</td>
<td>0.29%</td>
<td>0.29%</td>
<td>19.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curfew and loitering law violations</td>
<td>67243</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runaways</td>
<td>114475</td>
<td>0.31%</td>
<td>0.31%</td>
<td>114.37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### About 3% of the juvenile population was in custody in 1985

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Number of juveniles in custody</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>794</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>1799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>51812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>1096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>1796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>1412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>384</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>1814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>5396</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>1344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>4860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oklahoma</td>
<td>1296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>1796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>3283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>1530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>4122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>1724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Data on juveniles are for February 1, 1985. An additional 2,112 adults were held in youth facilities. Data from Mississippi and Wyoming are not shown because they are in transition to a new system.

ILLUSTRATIONS

JUVENILE LIFE:

These young gang members elicit adult-size fears, but they are children in the juvenile justice system.

A recognition of the pressures on youth began to surface by the middle of the decade in the popular culture media. In 1954 Marlon Brando played in Columbia Pictures’ The Wild One as a tough motorcycle leader whose gang rampages beyond his control and who is then unjustly attacked by adult mobs. The youth of the day recognized that adults distrusted their behavior somewhat, and they readily identified with the brutality and perceived heroism of the Brando character. The following year MGM’s Blackboard Jungle examined another aspect of the youth problem, focusing on central city juvenile delinquency. Also appearing in 1955 was Warner Brothers’ potent film Rebel Without a Cause, which targeted the disaffection of middle-class youth. In bringing delinquency from the slums to the suburbs, the film hinted that the social ills at the base of youthful rebellion were widespread.

JAMES DEAN
NATALIE WOOD
SAL MINEO

Warner Bros.
REBEL WITHOUT A CAUSE
Cinemascope

Marlon Brando in The Wild One, a film that reflected the growing pressures on youth in the 1950s.

All three of the stars of Rebel Without a Cause suffered premature violent deaths—James Dean at age 24, in 1955, in an automobile crash; Natalie Wood at age 43, in 1981, in a drowning accident; and Sal Mineo at age 37, in 1976, in a street mugging.

SELF SERVICE
PAY AT CHECK-OUT COUNTER
THE ABANDONED

A victim of child abuse
ARE THESE COMFORTS OF HOME?

A holding cell in New York City's infamous Manhattan House of Detention, known as the "Tombs.

Cell blocks at San Quentin, where 900 inmates were held in lockdown in their 48-square-foot cells from June 1982 through the end of 1983.

Overcrowded conditions in maximum security at New Mexico State Prison.
A police precinct lockdown

Manning the cell-block watch station

Would you work here for $11,000 a year?
CORRECTIONAL DESIGNS OF THE PAST:

Eastern Penitentiary,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Warden T. H. Osborn and
Jailers in a cell block at Sing Sing, 1915

Alcatraz Island Penitentiary
A Day at Auburn Prison

yesterday (left) and today (below). Under Auburn’s silent system, proponents claimed, such prisons were cheaper to build and run, gave prisoners vocational training, and produced more state revenue. Defenders of the separate system, on the other hand, held that institutions such as Pennsylvania’s Eastern Prison prevented “contamination” by completely separating prisoners from one another, hence promoting the best chance for repentance. The silent system eventually won out, even in Pennsylvania, due to its economic advantages.

The Raymond Street Jail
Brooklyn’s Gothic Horror
New York's famous City Prison,
"The Tombs," was of Egyptian
style and made of solid granite.
This illustration of the building
dates from 1890.
SCETCHES
The Complex is split apart allowing for a greater interaction with the outdoors.

The Quad is bisected and pulled apart for a greater sense of nature coming indoors. This also destroys the corridor, thus, enforcing community.