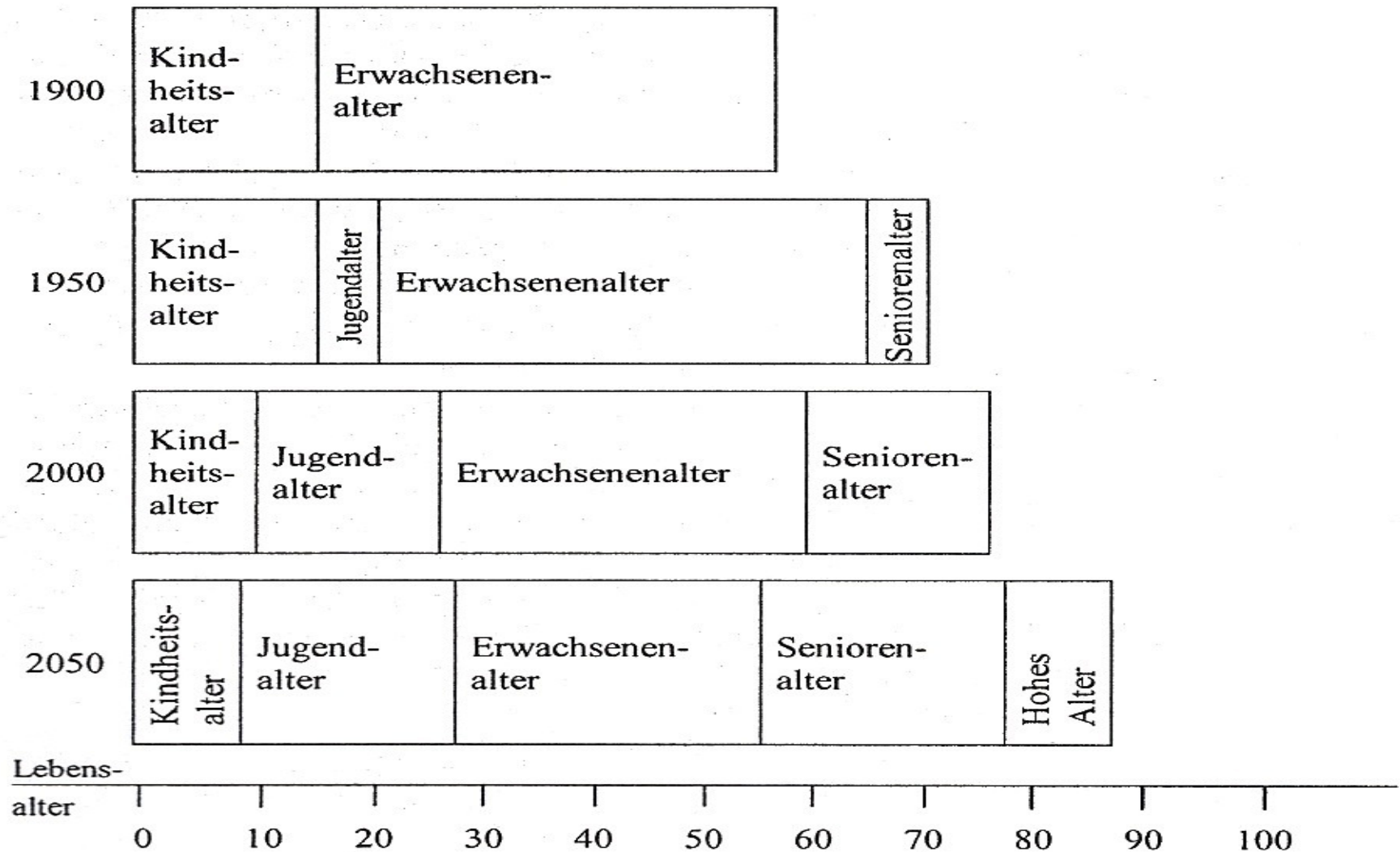


Youth delinquency and change in social control of deviant behaviour

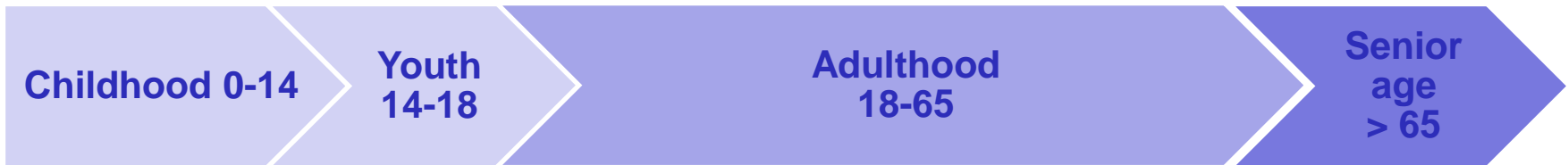
Univerzita Karlova, Praha
April 28th 2016

- 1. Youth – institutionalized and supervised by modern society**
- 2. Juvenile delinquency in Germany**
- 3. Social control of deviant behaviour**
- 4. Some historical trends in the change of social control: Norbert Elias 1936 and Michel Foucault 1975**
- 5. Some recent trends in the change of social control: from reaction to prevention**
- 6. Zero Tolerance**
- 7. Increase of penalty and imprisoning**

Youth – a new life phase in modern society



Youth in recent times – forward shift and extension: post-adolescence 18-25 +



Youth – a social institution of extended education and intensive supervision



TECHNISCHE HOCHSCHULE NÜRNBERG
GEORG SIMON OHM

- In the beginning of industrial capitalist societies 1870-1900 „discovery of youth“ in contrast to the previous term „youngling“ from 1700-1870
 - = young men in large cities, proletarian, socially conspicuous, endangered by moral neglect and therefore
 - In need of supervision and can be formed through education
 - → Beginning of youth care
 - Caring for integration of youth into society →
 - Youth is perceived as deficient...
 - → in need of education and social supervision
 - Youth always has been connected with „social problems“
-

Youth in public and scientific discourse: endangered and dangerous



TECHNISCHE HOCHSCHULE NÜRNBERG
GEORG SIMON OHM

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G7IBn9QH2F4>

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FC9B_5ffXco&oref=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fwatch%3Fv%3DFC9B_5ffXco&has_verified=1

- Youth, youth violence, binge drinking...all these terms ...
- Endangered and dangerous are not objective descriptions but
- Social definitions, ascriptions and constructs of media, politics →
- „Youth“ is a social and cultural concept of modern society
- defines this age „group“ as a „social problem“ and an object for supervision,
- On the one hand, the „future of the nation“,
- On the other hand, deficit of integration, endangering „order“
- Similar to „migrants“ and „refugees“: politicians demand integration

Crime and Assault 1987 – 2014

Percentage of German suspects among 100 Germans of the resp. age groups

	Children	Youth		Adults
	8 - 13	14 – 18	18 – 21	> 21
Total crime				
1987	.	3.5	4.2	1.8
2014	1.4	5.0	6.2	2.0
Assault				
1987	.	0.4	0.6	0.3
2013	.	1.2	1.6	0.5

Why is juvenile delinquency rising more than the adults crime rate?



- Opportunities for a job career in the standard employment relationship for today's youth is limited
- relative de-valuation of educational degrees
- Due to constrained transition to the job life post-adolescence-phase for many until early 30 →
- Status inconsistency: gap between sexual and physical maturity, legal capacity on the one hand
- and delayed economic and personal independence affects predominantly poor youths
- conflict with regards to the expectation they face to act like an adult and their resources
- Youths adapt less easily, they don't yet have the „thick skin“ (Pfeiffer 1999) = they are more sensitive to the constraints of their subjective expectations for success and happiness
- Deviant behaviour is immanent to the life phase of youth

Percentage of 16-29 olds at risk of poverty & social exclusion

Germany	25
Spain	35
Island	16
EU 28	30

- every reaction in society to deviant behaviour which aims at sticking to the social norm
- sanction = mechanism in order to enforce the norm
- negative (punishment) or positive (reward)
- informal or formal
- The extremes: norm with high level of threat of sanction and high probability of sanction (murder)
← →
- Drink-driving: only every 600th drive is detected or
- Tax evasion to Panama: little social control

History of social control in the process of civilisation: Norbert Elias 1936



TECHNISCHE HOCHSCHULE NÜRNBERG
GEORG SIMON OHM

Social processes of power leading to monopolisation of the means of living

Sociogenesis

Reaction to new dependencies of individuals on social institutions

Psychogenesis

Modern territorial state monopolises the means of violence

In capitalism
means of production
are concentrated as private property

Pacification of society :
from external control to internal =
self control of affects

proliferation of shame and
embarrassment
in the habitus of modern people

- Elias 1936: shift from external control to self control and concentration of external control in the hand of legitimate monopoly of power i.e. the modern state
- Foucault 1975: Surveillance and punishment: shift in sanctions from infliction of pain to the body (poena → punishment) to sanctionising deviant behaviour acknowledging the person of the criminal
- Torture and body punishing in the middle ages – now overcome?? <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4K2meUegrSA&feature=related>
- Foucault: psychiatry, medicine and (social)pedagogics become more important as subtle modes of social control

Types of social control I



TECHNISCHE HOCHSCHULE NÜRNBERG
GEORG SIMON OHM

Types of social control

Latent

Manifest

Diffuse

latent-diffuse

manifest-diffuse

presence of others

disappointment of parents

Specific

latent-specific

manifest-specific

helping, caring, therapeutical

police or

professions without

other legitimized



conscious control instruction

instances of social control

→ role-conflict between

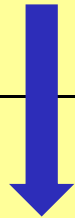
help for the client and

control through social work

Control	Aimed at	Physical force	Surveillance	Guidance Therapy professions
Reactive	Body			
	Personality			
	Behaviour			
Preventive	Body			
	Personality			
	Behaviour			

Trends in social control

Control	Aimed at	Physical force	Surveillance	Guidance Therapy professions
reactive	body	amputation sharia	electronic foot shackles	medical sexual therapy
	personality	compulsory treatment	psychological test	psychotherapy
	behaviour	police report	probation service	behavioural therapy
preventive	body	genital mutilation	genome analysis	medical examination
	personality	preventive detention	secret services	.
	behaviour	pre-trial detention	video-surveillance of public space, gated communities	activating social work



Trends in social control:

Zero Tolerance



- Origin of the concept: New York City 1995 ff.:
William Bratton faced with an increase of rates in heavy crime
 - High density of controls in city centres (e.g. Times Square)
 - Then adopted in European big cities
 - Administrative offences punished in the same way as crime such as:
 - aggressive begging in city centre
 - prostitution in city centres forbidden and relocated ...
 - deportation of foreigners
defined as „violation of public order“
 - French new legislation: youths in the banlieue insulting their teachers threatened by prison for up to 6 months
 - graffiti-spraying is prosecuted in Bavaria like a criminal offence
-

Trends in social control:

Zero Tolerance

- Social problems perceived as problems of public order:
- e.g. in the banlieues of Paris (St. Denis) or Bruxelles (Moelenbek) a layer of superfluous people is concentrated who are redundant for capitalist growth, immigrants from the Maghreb states
 - Political diagnosis: these youths lack respect they should accord to the law and to authorities
 - Trend from reaction to legal violations to preventive preservation of public order
 - Correction of pedagogical orientation in juvenile justice
-

Trend in social control: reaction → surveillance



- Beginning with 9/11 in 2001 surveillance and prevention of deviant behaviour in preliminary stage even before a law is violated
 - Co-operation of previously separated instances of social control: police and secret services
 - Logic of surveillance of public space and entire social areas regards normal civil life as suspicious
 - No concrete well-founded suspicion, however general suspicion
 - example: banks are obliged to inform intelligence services
 - Innovation in surveillance technologies, in public space, in schools and private housing
 - Neighborhood crime watch, gated communities and „blockleader“
-

- in the U.S. „three strikes and you are out“:
compulsory minimum imprisonment for repeat offenders
- In 2016 a sentence for an Afro-American who stole „snickers“ for 31 \$ five times got 20 years in prison
- Recurrence rate for younger offenders after imprisonment: 60-80%
- In prison cancellation of social relations and socialisation into a specific deviant subculture
- In Germany counter-movement to the „diversion“ in juvenile justice
- since the 1990s minimum sentence has been increased for more than 29 criminal offences such as pirated copies or sexual offences (after the events in Cologne 2016)
- Frequency and duration of imprisonment increased since 1990 in Germany from 40,000 to 65,000, in the U.S. since 1980 from half a million to 2 mio.

Social work with (potentially) violent youths

- Offers to meet the needs of youths for experiences and sense of community with peers
- Organise alternative methods of solving conflicts:
- Victim-offender-mediation etc.
- Organize processes of social learning to reflect the image of the male and masculinity which is one base of violence
- Support youths when they leave their cliques which are ready to use violence
- Anti-violence-training on the „hot seat“, where offenders are confronted with the perspective of the victim and the image of a „Macho“

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Dpo8GxoMCsA&feature=youtu.be> 11:20



Thank you for your attention!