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Tiivistelmä-Referat-Abstract			
<p>This study investigates what and how Keski-Uusimaa newspaper wrote about young people's risk of exclusion, in particular criminality. The data for the study comprised articles of children and young people's risk of exclusion published in Keski-Uusimaa newspaper in 2006. The constructionist theory was used and the data were analysed using the analytical discursive method. The data were divided into three different discourses making it possible to observe the discussion of social exclusion from three different viewpoints: the discourse of being involved in a criminal incident, the discourse of threat to safety and the discourse of being relieved from responsibility.</p> <p>In the discourse of being involved in a criminal incident, neither the young people nor adults commented on the crime itself. Even reported incidents in the media were tolerable as long as they did not disturb the day-to-day work at school. Ignoring crimes may partly be explained by the general decrease of commentary on moral issues. Public humiliation or mocking in the media is not a random phenomenon. Researchers are worried that the lack of comments may turn into admiration. In particular, hard crimes can cultivate myths of eternity and admiration, expanding to different hate communities on the Internet.</p> <p>In the discourse of threat to safety, children and young people were described by rhetorical means, to be dangerous for themselves or others. On the one hand, the context of serious crimes described children and young people as murderers and killers. On the other hand, they were presented as threats to those using public facilities. By presenting single cases, children and young people were described as general dominant threats to society and also the inclusion of information on the nationwide crime defence programme suggested that children and young people should always be under the surveillance of some public authority. The aim of this surveillance seems not to be inclusion but exclusion, thus increasing the risk of crimes.</p> <p>The child held in the custody of child welfare after committing a serious crime, such as manslaughter, was reflected in the discourse of being relieved from responsibility. Despite this turmoil continued. The media missed the information about the crisis and speakers' categories. It seems to be difficult to protect the criminal. Furthermore, the social media passed on the material not published in the media. This type of situation made it possible for school mass murderers to publish and rehearse their self-made videos among other media material.</p> <p>The incomprehension of children and young people was exploited financially in the discourse of being relieved from responsibility. They were expected to know how to take a quick loan by phone, illicitly without their parents knowing, but not to count the real interest rate for twelve months. In this discourse, children were lured to have cash easily. The discourse of being relieved from responsibility also included discarding a sense of shame regarding crimes. Moreover, taboos surrounding the role of victims of sexual abuse require open discussion.</p> <p>One of the main principles of social work is normality. According to it, society takes a risk of stigma when reacting to children and young people's minor offences. Stigmatisation may be attached to assuming a deviant identity. There should be nationwide norms for children and young people's minor offences because of the significant decrease of social tolerance in local projects concerning them.</p> <p>Social workers should be more involved in discussions concerning children and young people both in the real world and virtually. Instead of making children and young people harmless, we could bring into focus the voice and position of the socially excluded so that they could be seen as subjects of their lives and responsible citizens.</p>			
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