

# Working With Youth Gangs

## The School of Social Work

### The University of Texas at Austin

Instructor Michael Lauderdale, PhD Clara Pope Willoughby Centennial Professor of Criminal Justice in Social Work email <a href="mailto:mll@austin.utexas.edu">mll@austin.utexas.edu</a>	SW 393 U 84390 URS 93845 SW 360 93975	Room: SSW 2.116 Time: 8:30-10:30 a.m. MTW&Th Office Hours: Friday 8:30 to 11:00 Office: SWB 3.130J, 471- 9246
	Assistant's Office Marisa Lauderdale, Research Assistant	Office: SWB 3.130J
<b>Resources:</b>		94570; 84670; 94700
Email		<a href="mailto:mll@austin.utexas.edu">mll@austin.utexas.edu</a>
Website on Blackboard		<a href="https://courses.utexas.edu/">https://courses.utexas.edu/</a>

### Course Overview

Gangs are social groupings that have norms (codes of conduct) that violate the laws and social norms of the larger society. It is the content of the norms that distinguishes gangs from natural social groups. Gangs range in characteristics from youth associations that will appear among grade school youngsters and neighborhood youth to more tightly organized street gangs to security threat groups in prisons to social enterprises that may last for several generations. In some cultures gang-like entities serve as rites of passage to adulthood. Among the Plains Indians, for example, raiding parties of young men (sodalities) would prey on neighboring tribes, Mexican and Anglo settlements and much of the raiding was to demonstrate strength, bravery and cunning. Cultures of antiquity such as the Greek and the Roman used youth groups as preparation for entering into warrior societies as did the Normans of Scandinavia and western France.

Late in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, popular writing depicted gangs in cities like New York and London preying on unwary citizens. Much of Charles Dickens' writings concerned young gangs in London. Both Japan and China are noted for gang structures such as Tongs of China and the Yakuza of Japan that last for generations. Males have been far more visible as gang members in the past but there is an increase in female members of gangs but exclusively female gangs are rare. No culture is without some example of gang activity.

Gang activity or visibility varies over the years. Substantial gang activity occurred after the Civil War, during the Great Depression, in the early 60's and the late 80's. Significant in the development of social work and sociology were efforts to understand and work with youth gangs in Chicago in the early years of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Jane Adams and the Settlement Home movement and the ecological sociology of Park and Burgess at the University of Chicago were professional and academic efforts to understand and deal with gangs as well as other dimensions of lack of social integration and poverty.

Visibility of gangs has increased in the last 5 years in most of the United States and Mexico is beset with powerful and violent gangs in recent years that are called cartels.

This course will approach gangs from the perspective of natural social groups and view gang activity from that orientation. It will include material on how to identify and work with gangs as well as reasons for gang membership. Four major types of gangs will receive attention.

- Social groups as they appear in middle, high schools and colleges will be one type.
- A second type is street gangs that are the most familiar for many people and receive frequent media attention (Crips, Bloods, Sureños, etc.).
- A third type will be adult criminal gangs such as motorcycle gangs (Hell's Angels, Banditos), prison gangs (security threat groups) or gangs engaged in large scale rackets (Mafia, Cosa Nostra) such as the distribution and sale of drugs, prostitution and protection.
- A fourth will be international gangs such as those of El Salvadorian refugees, Mexican drug cartels, Russian and eastern European groups as well as old line Italian and Sicilian Mafias and terrorist entities.

### **Course Objectives**

1. Examine the relative incidence and history of gangs among youth and young adults
2. Examine the structure of youth gangs as social groups and extend those concepts to formal and informal adult organizations
3. Examine the relations between adolescent self-development, the role of peer groups and the influence of peer culture
4. Understand approaches being used by police, prosecutors, community groups and the schools to prevent the development of gangs
5. Provide information on the complex linkages among employment, education and gang recruitment
6. Overview conceptual material and direct contact with community programs to work with gangs and gang prevention
7. Review current research and policy issues in dealing with gang activity in Austin
8. Examine the role of youth in gang membership and terrorism

### **Course Texts**

Shelden, Randall G., Tracy, Sharon K., and Brown, William B. (2012) *Youth Gangs in American Society*. Belmont, California: Wadsworth.

Required readings will be posted at the class web site.

Additional readings as assigned. Assigned use of the Internet is a class requirement.

## Student Responsibilities

1. This is an upper division class and mature work is expected. Some material is confidential and students will be expected to maintain any restricted information to themselves. Some material is very brutal and comes from both police records and public sites in Mexico. Attend class regularly. Attendance will be taken and counts toward final grade. Each missed day will deduct 2% from the final grade. Late and leaving early count as a miss.
2. During class time, no cell phones, pagers, computers or iPod devices or reading material other than text and notes. If you text in class, you will be asked to drop the class.
3. Hats and caps off during class.
4. No food or drink during class.
5. Check class Blackboard site weekly at <http://courses.utexas.edu>
6. Come prepared to class to participate. Instructor will ask questions about material including Blackboard postings and you will want to be prepared.
7. Dress appropriately. We will have guest speakers that you may see in other settings and that watch what we do and who we are at the University closely.

## Basis for Grades and Dates of Exams and Papers

Participation	25%	Daily Attendance, Preparation, and Participation in class and at the web site
Midterm Class Exam June 23, 2014	35%	Scantron Scored
Class Final	40%	Thursday, July 10, 2014 (if enrolled for graduate credit, paper will account for 20% and exam for 20%).

## Class Participation

This class will consist of lectures, presentations from area leaders concerned with gangs, and class exercises. Class attendance and participation is required.

The instructor will moderate a discussion group for the class and members are to participate in this Web-based group. You will be expected to post an item or reply on the DISCUSSION AREA each week. Friday will be the day that the week's discussion is due for completion. It is to be completed by 5:00 p. m or it will not count for credit. If you do not have home or work access to the web, many University facilities including at the School of Social Work are available.

*This section pertains only to those enrolled for graduate credit.*

## Paper Topics for Persons Enrolled for Graduate Credit

**You Must Propose a Topic to the Professor by Thursday, June 12**

History of an Austin Gang

Aspects of College Life That Reflect Gang Characteristics

Gang Issues in Austin Neighborhoods

Middle Class Gangs  
Gangs in Texas Prisons  
Gangs and the Drug Trade in Texas  
Gangs in Professional Sports  
Gangs in Colleges  
Girls and Gangs  
Why Adolescents Become Involved in Gangs  
Existing Successful Programs To Prevent Gang Involvement  
Community Safety Programs  
Terrorists and Gangs  
Gangs and the Mexican Border  
Immigration, Marginalization and Gangs

## **The Paper**

Required Format

1. Introduction: Why I have chosen this topic and my personal experience with gang phenomena (group membership, norms of the group, roles in the group, status hierarchy in the group)
2. Characteristics of the Gang or Problem
3. Theories: What theories explain the situation?
4. Solutions: What might be done?

Your paper should be typed and approximately fifteen pages, double-spaced, exclusive of the bibliography. Use 1-inch margins on the four sides and Times Roman 12 point or a near facsimile. Total number of words will be between 2,500 and 3,000 exclusive of bibliography. Each citation must include a two to three sentence summary of the citation. Such page limitations mean that you will need to use economy of style in your writing and keep closely focused to the problem you have chosen. Make appropriate reference to theories but direct your narrative efforts to the Problem and how you have chosen to analyze it and develop a response. This is a style that does not use footnotes and simply enters the name of the author/s and the copyright date in the text. Full citations are at the end of the paper. Prepare your paper on a computer word processor and include an electronic version for submission. Use the American Psychological Association for paper style. For explanations of this style see <http://www.utexas.edu/ssw/apss/forms/resources/apa.html>

References may include interviews and html sites on the World Wide Web. The paper is due at the end of the class period (Monday, July 7, 2014) and must be submitted as hard copy and electronic. Please keep a copy of your paper, as papers will not be returned.

## **Website**

Uses University's Blackboard application. Instructor moderates website and it is restricted.

## Class Schedule

Month	Day	Date	Topic	Readings
June	Thurs	5	Introduction to course, overview of text: Youth Gangs in American Society	Handouts
June	Mon	9	Mexico's Impact on Gang Activity in Texas-The Cartel Threat. Lt. Enrique Muniz The Criminal Justice System In America And Its Response To Gangs	First Guest Lecturer Shelden, et al: Chapter 1,
	Tues	10	Gang Properties And Characteristics: Who Belongs To Gangs, What Function Do They Serve For Individuals, How Are They Alike And Different From Other Youth Associations	Shelden, et al: Chapter 2
	Wed	11	History Of Youth Gangs	Shelden, et al: Chapter 3
	Thurs	12	Gang Cultures And Criminal Activities	Shelden, et al: Chapters 1-3,
	Mon	16	Gang Ties Why There are Gangs: Ties Between The Neighborhood, Larger Gang Entities	Shelden, et al: Chapter 4 and 5
	Tues	17	Gangs and the Correctional System-	Shelden, et al: Chapter 6
	Wed	18	Issues Such As The Drug Trade, Protection, And Prison Gangs In Austin	Shelden, et al: Chapter Review of Gang Properties and Theories
	Thurs	19	Gangs In The Adult Prison System Michelle Burman	
	Mon	23	Gangs In Context: Inequality In American Society Exam	Lectures, Assigned Readings, Ch.1-6
	Tues	24	Community Response Gang Interventions Gang Threat From A Police Perspective	Shelden: Chapter 7
	Wed	25	Current Approaches At Community Control	Shelden: Chapter 8
	Thurs	26	Legal Intervention Strategies	Shelden: Chapter 9
	Mon	30	County and School Response	Website
	Tues	1	Racial And Ethnicity Issues In Gangs	Website
	Wed	2	APD Police Response	Guest Speaker
	Thurs	3	Terrorism	Shelden: Chapter 10
July	Mon	7	Terrorism And Gangs Paper Due for Graduate Enrollment	Shelden: Chapter 11
	Tues	8	Review	
	Wed	9	Review	
	Thurs	10	Last Day Of Class and Final Exam	