

“Conflict Resolution, Mediation and Restorative Justice and the Policing of Ethnic Minorities in Germany, Austria and Hungary” (285166)



The Turkish minority in Germany and their interaction with the German police

Preliminary results

?



**„Wir möchten nur,
dass die Täterin von der
deutschen Justiz gerecht
bestraft wird.“**



GESUCHT!
POLIZEI NACHWUCHS

GEFUNDEN!
WIR SIND NUR EIN JOG

POLIZEI
Hamburg

GESUCHT!
POLIZEI NACHWUCHS

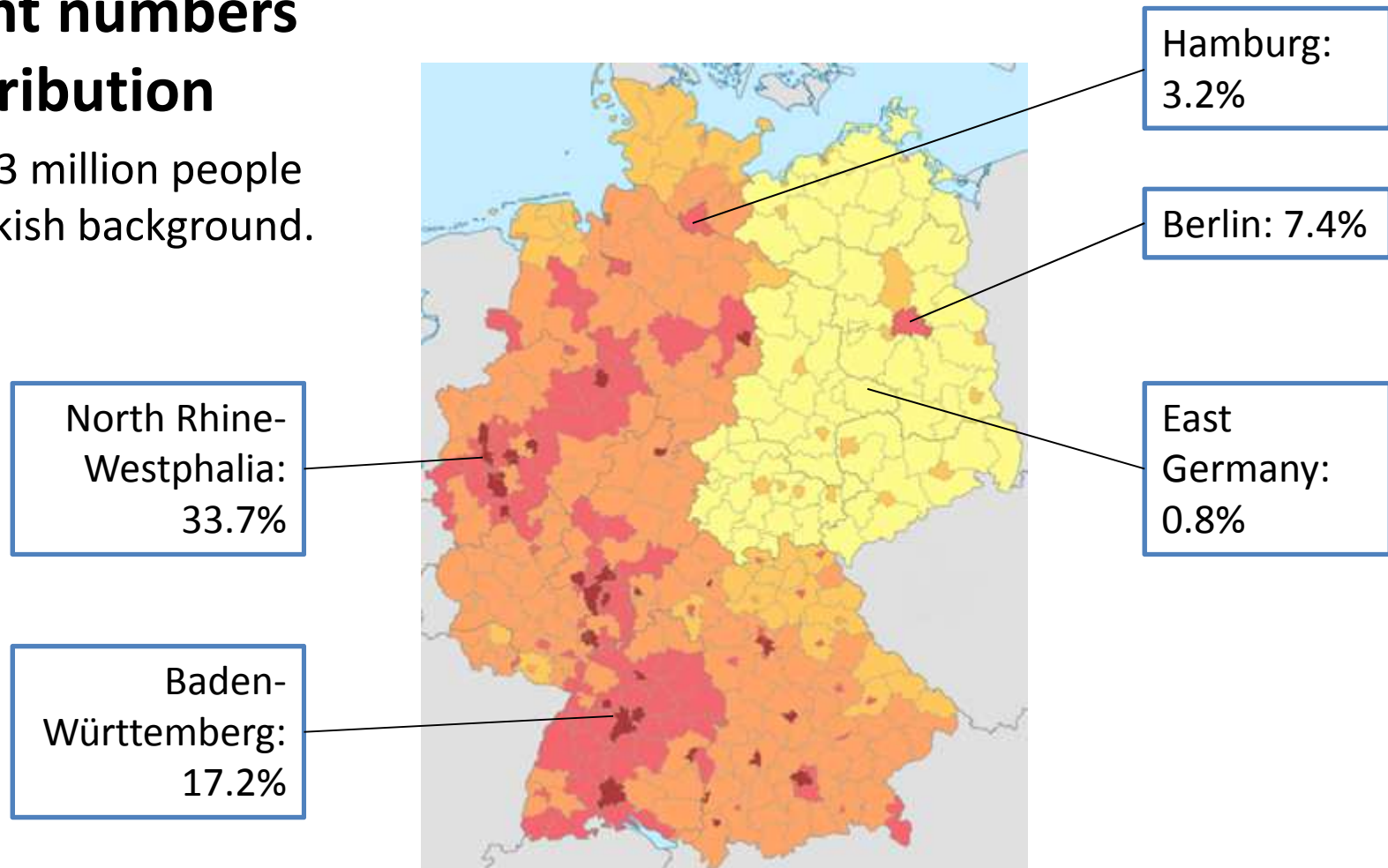
GEFUNDEN!
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The Turkish minority in Germany

Current numbers & distribution

All in all 3 million people with Turkish background.



The Turkish minority in Germany

History

- 1960: West Germany experienced economic boom
- 1964: German-Turkish recruitment agreement
- 1973: recruitment stop; migrant workers become immigrants
- 1979: first demonstrations for democratic rights
- 1980s: family reunification completed

The Turkish minority in Germany

Social situation

Family

- 25% households include 5+ persons
- wide networks with hierarchic structures led by patriarchs
- spouses found in Turkey
- traditional gender roles

Education

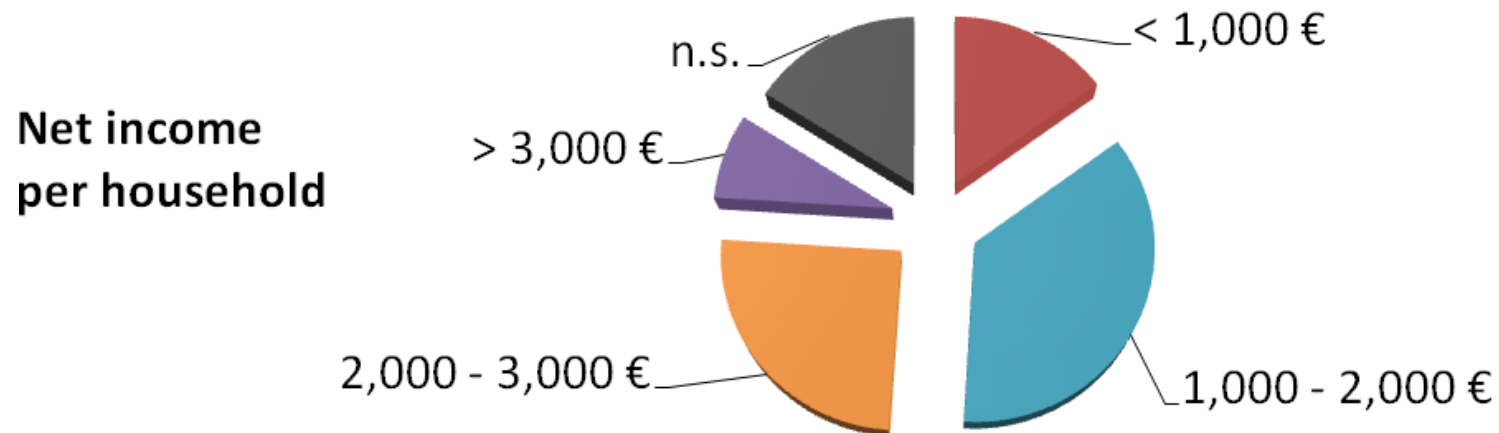
	Academic education		Professional education	
	No graduation	Secondary General School	No graduation	Apprenticeship
♀	31.2%	54.4%	84%	14.8%
♂	19.8%	61.3%	67.7%	30%

The Turkish minority in Germany

Social situation

Work and income

- problems: early marriages, employers' discrimination
- 82,000 Turkish freelancers



The Turkish minority in Germany

Social situation

Community

- 44% live in areas where mostly migrants are living
- majority rather watches **Turkish TV** than German TV programs
- **Islam** plays a pivotal role
= 36% are formal members of a mosque association
- “hyphenated” identities: German-Turks

The Turkish minority in Germany

Security situation

Victimization

- affected by xenophobia and racism
- 31% reported discrimination in the past 12 months (FRA 2009):
Turkish appearance and ancestry (Info Research Group 2012)
- 81% did not report discrimination to an organisation (FRA 2009)
- 49% women had experienced **domestic violence** (BMI & BMJ 2006)
- 24% had perception of **ethnic profiling** when being stopped by the police in the past 12 months (FRA 2009)

The Turkish minority in Germany

Security situation

Offenses

Among non-German suspects, German-Turks are **main suspect group** in (BKA 2012)

- 17% forgery of documents
- 12%-24% drug dealing
- 31% violent crime

Why do they **meet**?

What do they **think of** each other?

Why do **conflicts** occur?

How do they **cope** with conflicts ?

Interview study

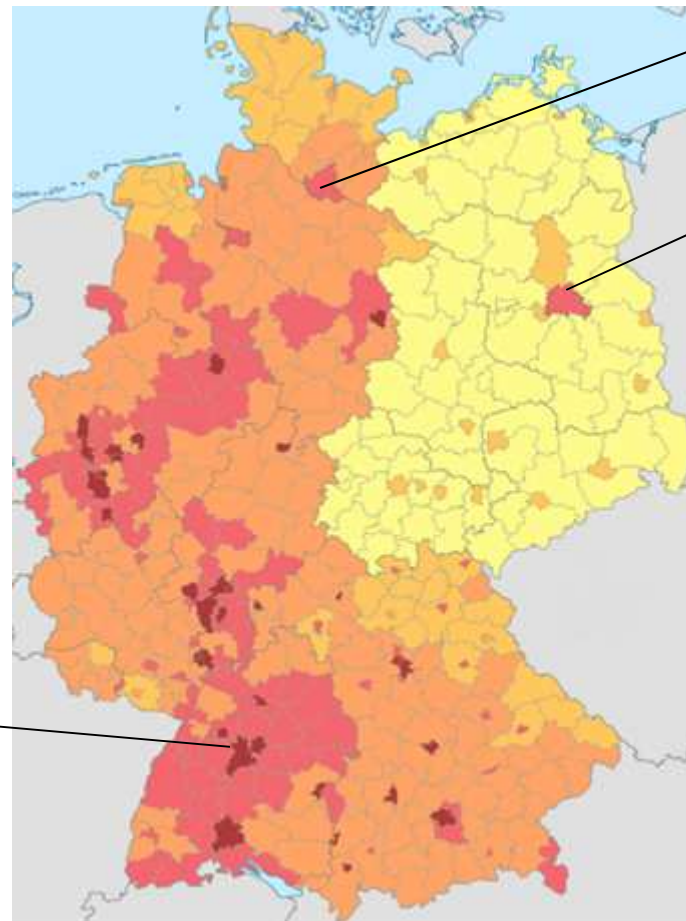
Sample

German-Turks: $N = 26$

Police officers: $N = 26$

Stakeholders: $N = 9$

Mannheim



Hamburg

Berlin

When do they meet?

On the street

- Informal contact / by chance / small talk
- **Controls**
- At demonstrations
- Calling police: (a) cases of **emergency** or (b) being molested, or (c) **accidents**
- Having committed a crime

At home

- Loud neighbours
- Raids

At the police station

- Reporting of offenses
- Being **witness** of an offense
- Being charged and want to clarify the case



What do they think of each other?

German-Turks



Police

- Feel safe and cope with problems on their own
- Do not call police in cases of family quarrels

Police ...

- Good to have
- Friendly **vs.** unfriendly
- Fair treatment **vs.** unjustified accusations
- Helps when called **vs.** should be feared (i.e., strict, provoking, aggressive behavior)
- Recognized, but not taken seriously
 - *„they want to be perceived as hard and cool, but they aren't“*
 - **vs.** *„police are sometimes too nice“*

- Majority of German-Turks is inconspicuous and peaceful
- Divergent group
- **Normal people** with normal problems
- Women are not of the same worth as men in the Turkish culture
- Language problems



Why do conflicts occur?

German-Turks' view

German-Turks ...

- Fake lacking German language skills or really lack it
- Are disrespectful towards police

Police are

- Asking questions in a complicated way
- Behave **disrespectfully** (e.g., yell or laugh at persons)
- Do not tell why they stop someone, but use **force without reason** at controls
- Prejudiced against foreigners

Police view

German-Turks ...

- React **highly emotional**
- Stereotype police actions as ethnic profiling and **racism**

Police are ...

- Obligated to abide by German law
- **Obligated to assert** oneself

How do they cope with conflicts?



Establishment and maintenance of contact

- Bilateral invitation and **participation** at festivities
- Special trained and well-known police **contact persons** for quarters, schools, mosque associations, and youth centres
- At **stakeholders'** places: showing presence at meetings or at festivities
- At **official meetings**: Round-table events, migration advisory board, Quarter managment

Prevention events with contact focus

- At mosques: traffic safety, juvenile delinquency, domestic violence
- At schools: **traffic safety**, media competence

How do they cope with conflicts?

Feature	Police action
Cultural differences in general	Basic and advanced training on intercultural skills
... in particular <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language problems • Patriarchism • Gathering in groups • Highly emotional reactions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police officers with Turkish background  • Leaders address leaders  • Demonstration of manpower • Deescalating skills

?

Take home message

- There are **several approaches** to cope with conflicts
 - Majority of actions is **preventive** (pre-conflict management)
 - Post-conflict management is more difficult, but not impossible
- **Scarce results** on how German-Turks do something to improve contact with the police
= requires a certain level of organization or status

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Thank you!

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