

# **Migration, Islam and Masculinities: Transforming Emigration and Immigration Societies**

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## **Gewaltrisiken und Resilienzfaktoren bei (männlichen) türkischen Jugendlichen**

The lecture deals with juvenile migrants' psychosocial risks of violence. We will present the results of our quantitative empirical study focusing on the comparison of juvenile and domestic violence and violence-prone parenting patterns in interethnic (Turkish and German) and intergenerational contexts. With respect to Turkish migrant families, we ask if the role of the parental acculturation is a moderating factor in the transmission of intergenerational violence and domestic violence.

A comparison of Turkish and German juveniles shows a higher rate of violence amongst Turkish juveniles; however, controlling the education background of the juveniles lessens the likelihood of violence – especially active violence. Nevertheless, after statistical control of the educational background is established, we can clearly show findings that the legitimacy of violence is higher for Turkish juveniles. On the other side, there seems to be no difference in the rates of domestic violence, especially in the violence of parents toward their children; though, Turkish juveniles report higher rates of violence between their parents. With respect to the role of the parental acculturation of violence, we can show that the integration of the mother seems to be the key factor; the analyses shows that the integration of Turkish mothers, but not of Turkish fathers, mediates the relationship between the experienced violence and use of violence in two generations.

Finally, we specify some of the main resilience factors, which are relevant for the intervention and prevention of violence in pedagogical and psychological contexts.