

EVANGELISCHE AKADEMIE LOCCUM

In War as in Peace:
Youth Violence – A Challenge for International Co-operation
International Conference, 14 – 16 November 2007

In co-operation with
Institute for Development and Peace (INEF), Faculty of Social Sciences
at the University Duisburg-Essen and the sector project education and conflicttransformation
(gtz, Eschborn); sponsored by SDC-Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

Current State and Perspectives of International Research on Youth Violence
Stand und Perspektiven der internationalen Forschung zur Jugendgewalt

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Wilhelm Heitmeyer

Current State and Perspectives of International Research on Youth Violence

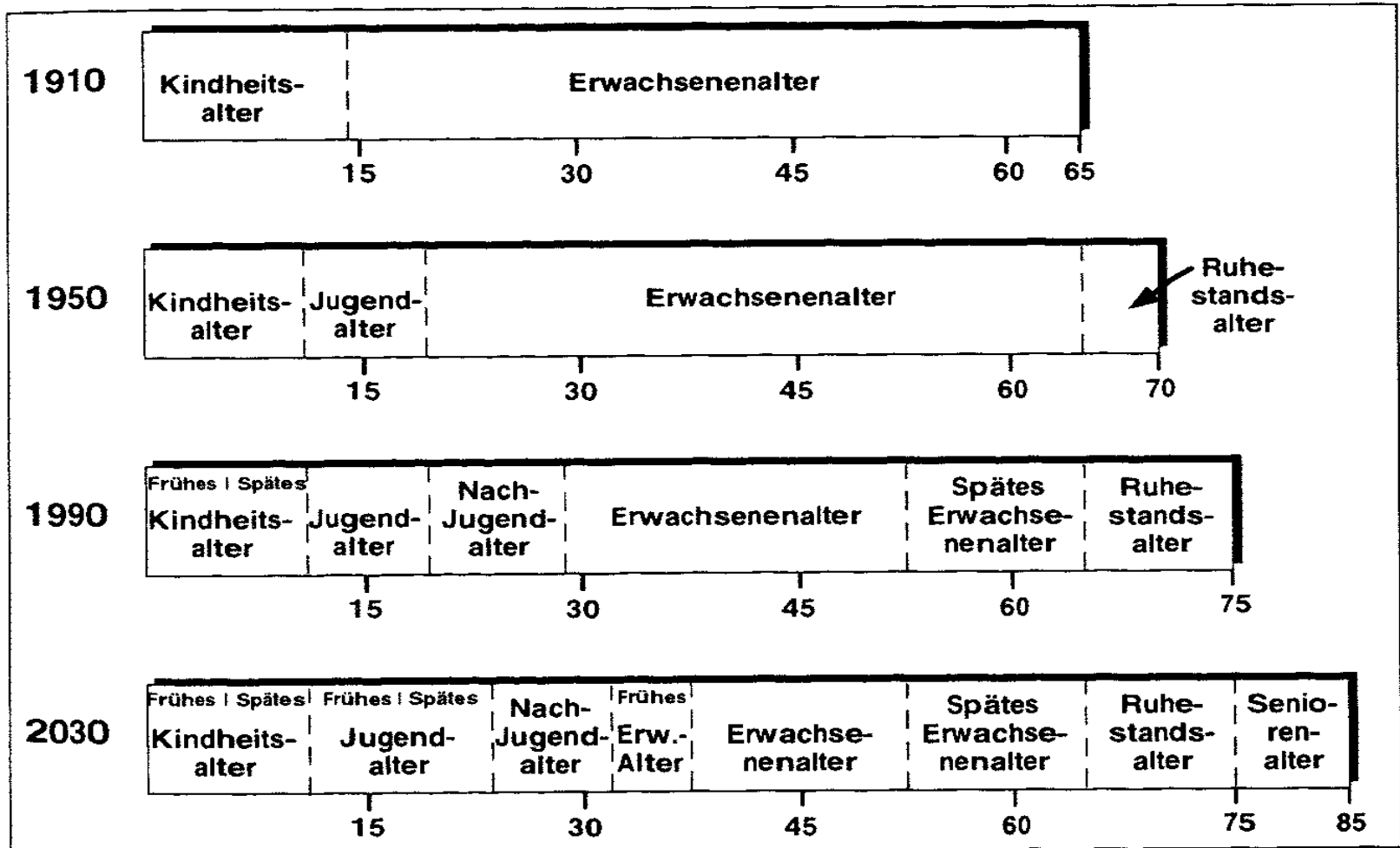
Stand und Perspektiven der internationalen Forschung zur Jugendgewalt

Loccum, 14.11.2007

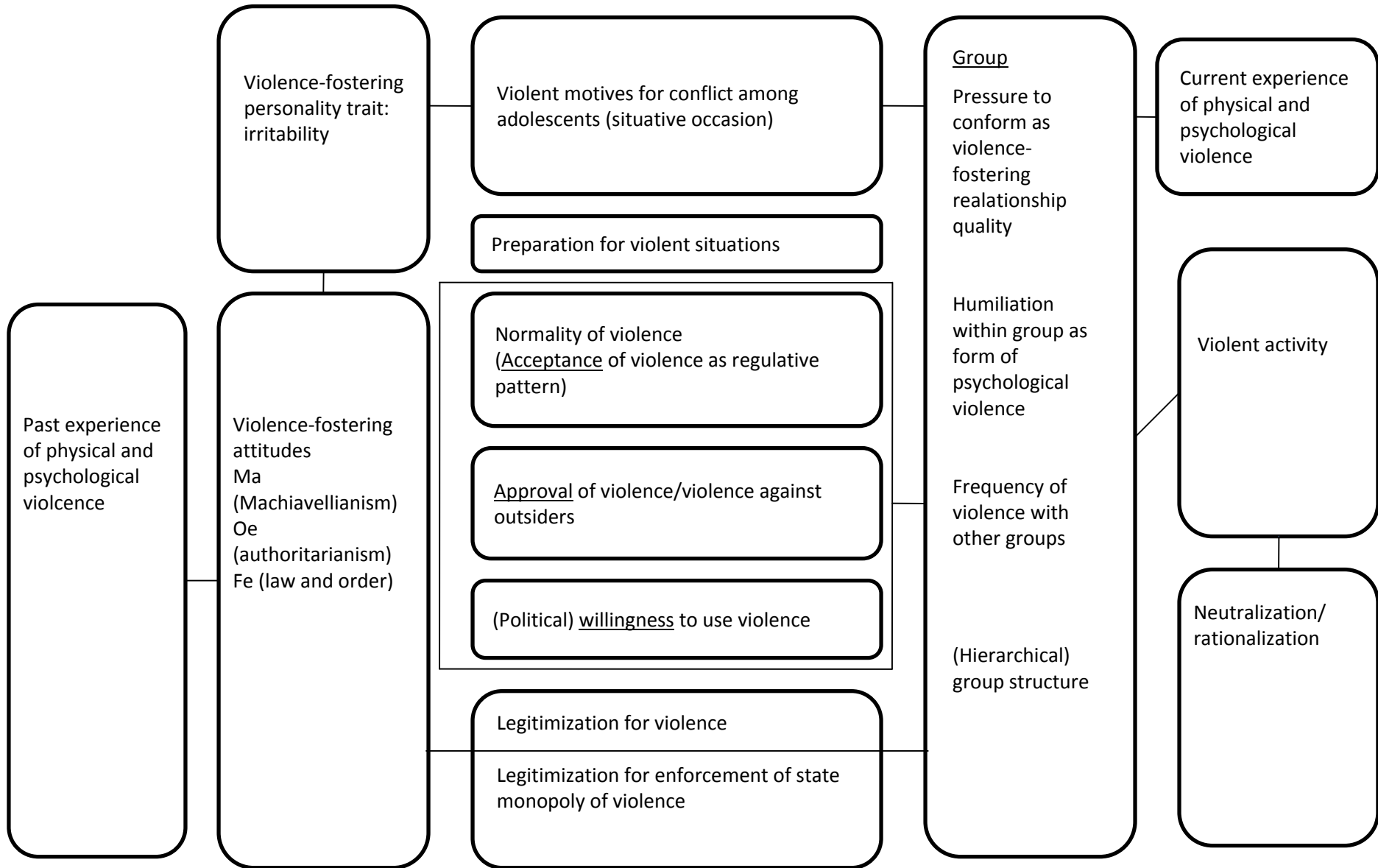
Content

1. Our problems
2. Some Common Results
3. Some Empirical Developments
4. Structural Elements and Process of Escalation.
Categories for Comparison Research.
5. Theories. A Proposal for an integrative Approach.
6. Perspectives. Urgent Questions.

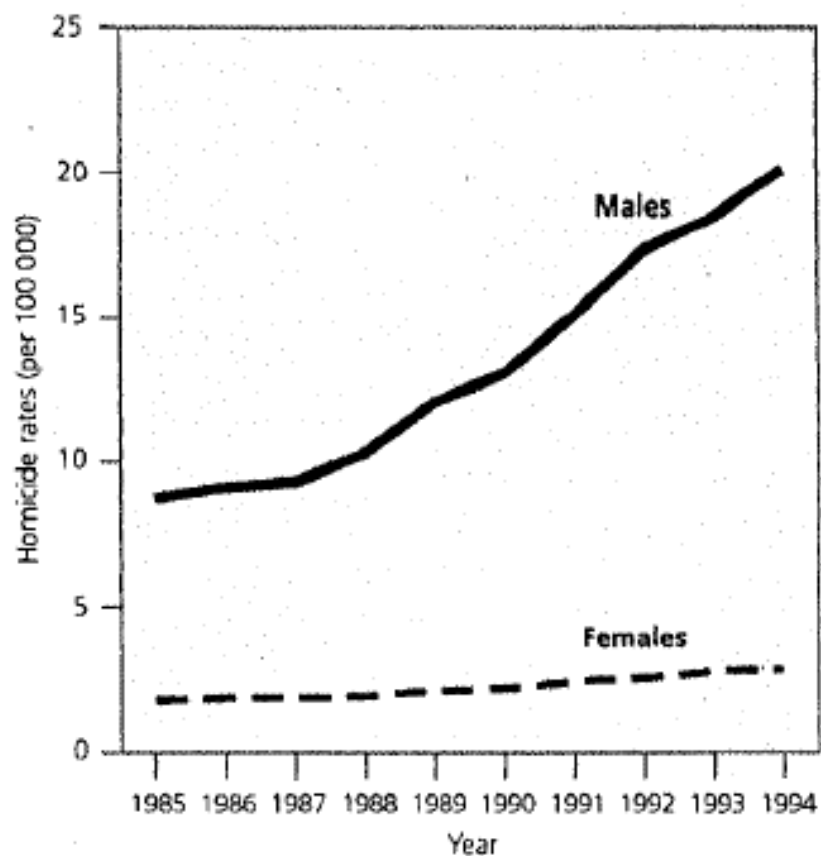
Phases of Adolescence over Time



Analytical Components of the Violence Construct

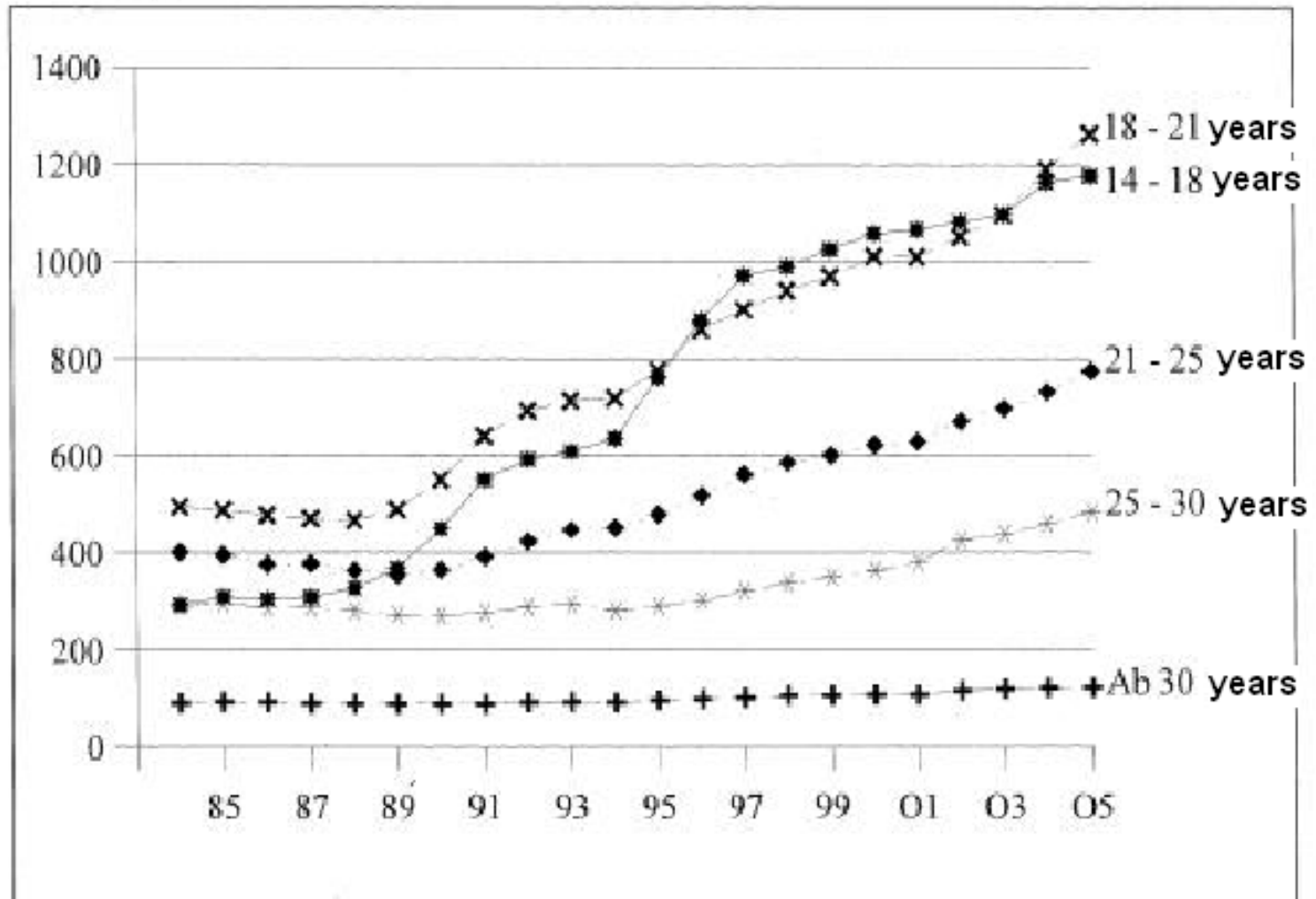


Global trends in youth homicide rates among males and females aged 10-24 years, 1985-1994^a



^a Based on WHO mortality data from 66 countries.

Registered Violent Perpetrators in the Western Part of Germany



Source: Grundlage: Pfeiffer/Delzer/Enzmann/Wetzels 1998

The Case of United States

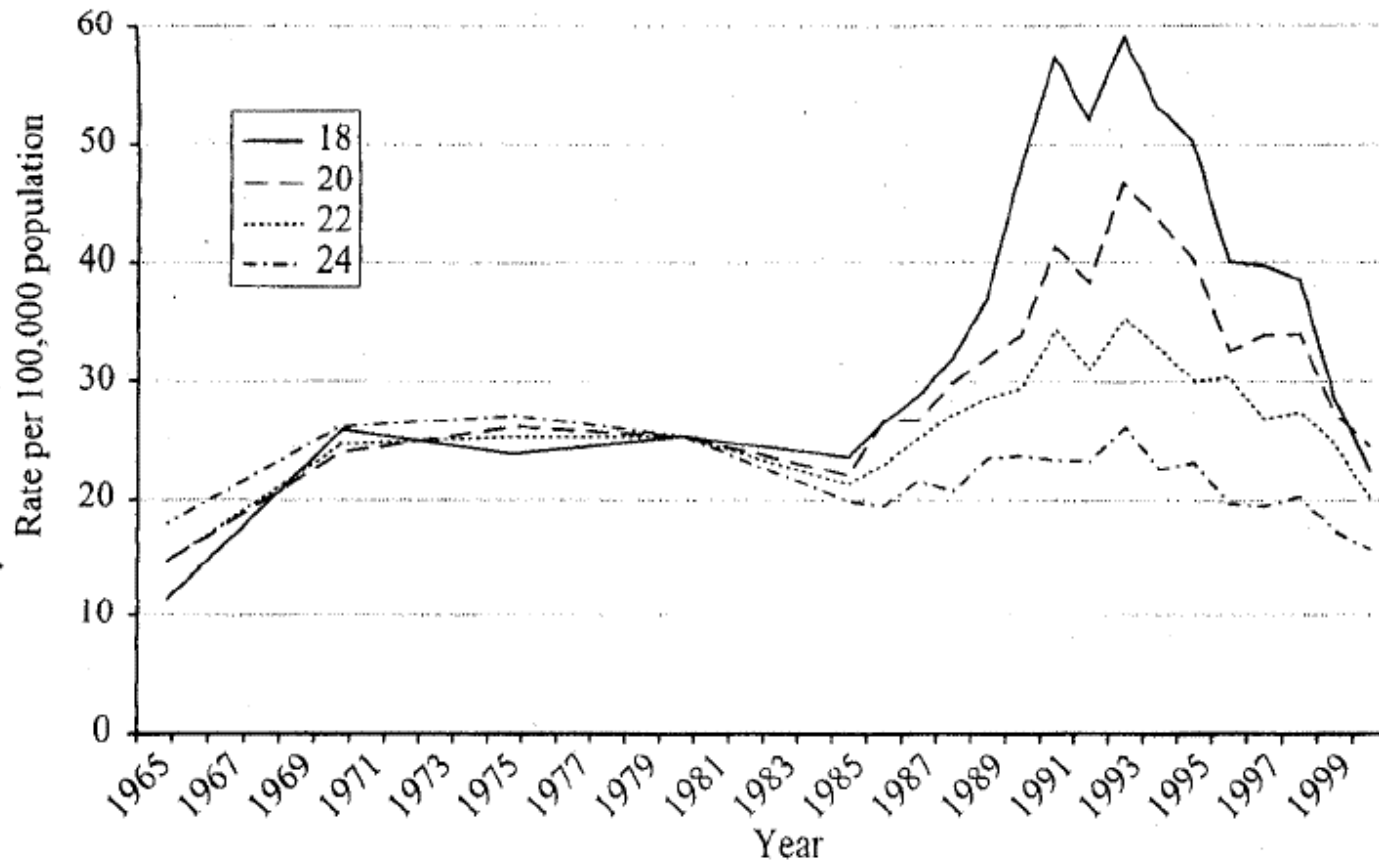


FIGURE II-3-3-2.1a. Trends in murder arrest rate by age (trends for the ages 18-24).

(Source: Blumstein 2003)

The Case of United States

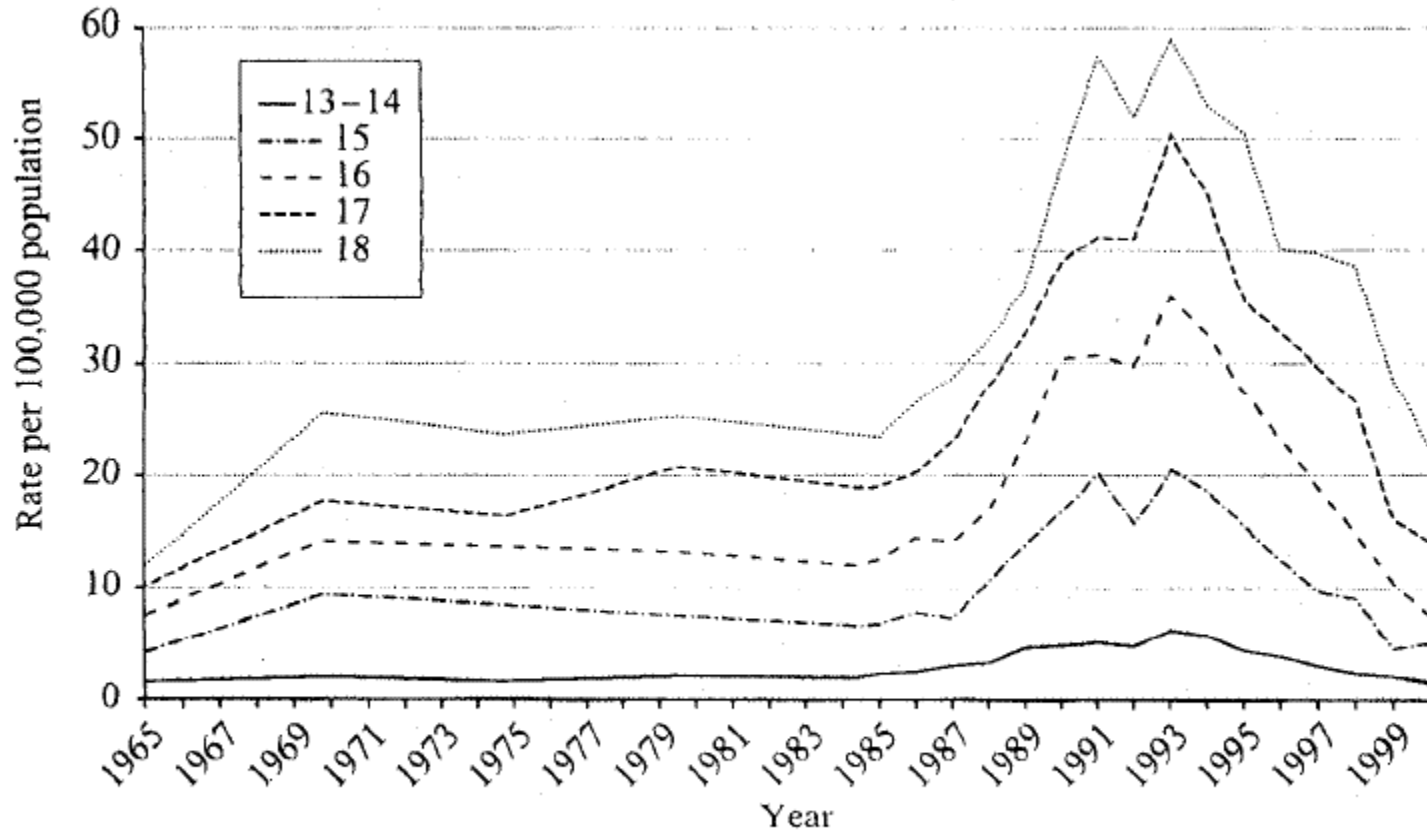
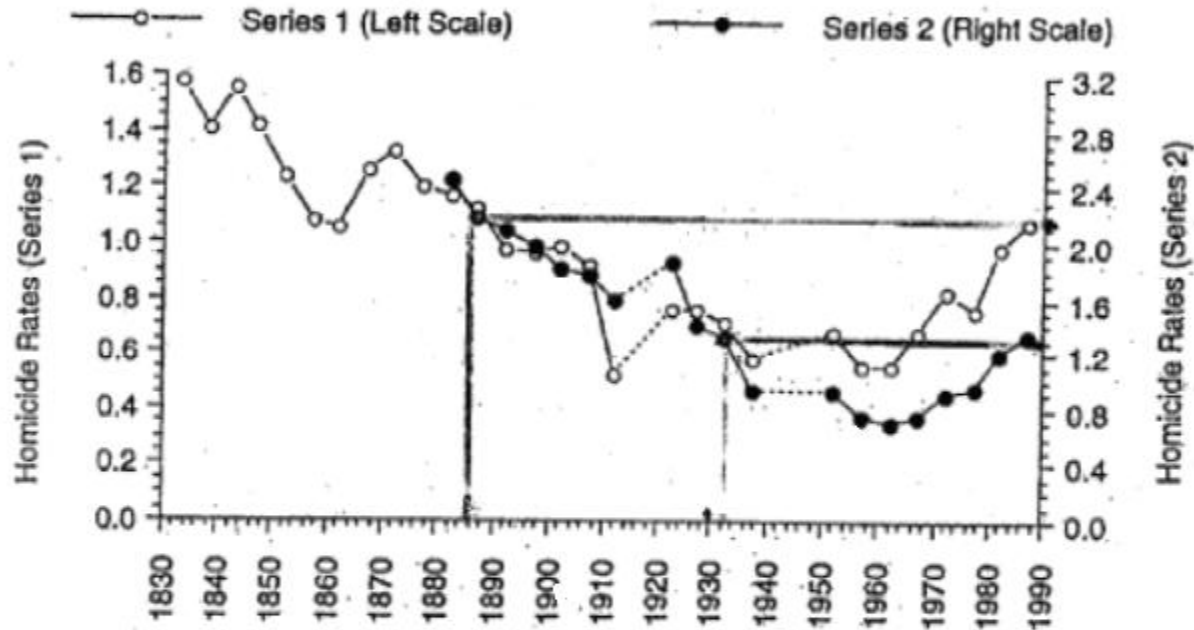


FIGURE II-3-3-2.1b. Trends in murder arrest rate by age (trends for the ages 13-18).

(Source: Blumstein 2003)

Homicidrates in Europe (without war times)



- › *Series 1*: ungewichtete Durchschnitte der Raten von England/Wales, Frankreich und Schweden
- › *Series 2*: ungewichtete Durchschnitte der Raten von Belgien, England/Wales, Frankreich, Italien, Niederlande, Schweden und Schweiz

Quelle: Eisner (1995)

Homicide rates among youths aged 10-29 years by country or area: most recent year available^a

Country or area	Year	Total number of deaths	Homicide rate per 100 000 population aged 10-29 years			
			Total	Males	Females	Male:female ratio
Albania	1998	325	28.2	53.5	5.5	9.8
Argentina	1996	628	5.2	8.7	1.6	5.5
Armenia	1999	26	1.9	3.1	— ^b	— ^c
Australia	1998	88	1.6	2.2	1.0	2.3
Austria	1999	7	— ^b	— ^b	— ^b	— ^c
Azerbaijan	1999	194	6.7	12.1	— ^b	— ^c
Belarus	1999	267	8.8	13.2	4.3	3.1
Belgium	1995	37	1.4	1.8	— ^b	— ^c
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1991	2	— ^b	— ^b	— ^b	— ^c
Brazil	1995	20 386	32.5	59.6	5.2	11.5
Bulgaria	1999	51	2.2	3.2	— ^b	— ^c
Canada	1997	143	1.7	2.5	0.9	2.7
Chile	1994	146	3.0	5.1	— ^b	— ^c
China						
Hong Kong SAR	1996	16	— ^b	— ^b	— ^b	— ^c
Selected rural and urban areas	1999	778	1.8	2.4	1.2	2.1
Colombia	1995	12 834	84.4	156.3	11.9	13.1
Costa Rica	1995	75	5.5	8.4	— ^b	— ^c
Croatia	1999	21	1.6	— ^b	— ^b	— ^c
Cuba	1997	348	9.6	14.4	4.6	3.2
Czech Republic	1999	36	1.2	1.4	— ^b	— ^c
Denmark	1996	20	1.5	— ^b	— ^b	— ^c
Ecuador	1996	757	15.9	29.2	2.3	12.4
El Salvador	1993	1 147	50.2	94.8	6.5	14.6
Estonia	1999	33	7.7	13.3	— ^b	— ^c
Finland	1998	19	— ^b	— ^b	— ^b	— ^c
France	1998	91	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.9
Georgia	1992	4	— ^b	— ^b	— ^b	— ^c
Germany	1999	156	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.6
Greece	1998	25	0.9	1.4	— ^b	— ^c
Hungary	1999	41	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.9
Ireland	1997	10	— ^b	— ^b	— ^b	— ^c
Israel	1997	13	— ^b	— ^b	— ^b	— ^c
Italy	1997	210	1.4	2.3	0.5	4.5
Jamaica	1991	2	— ^b	— ^b	— ^b	— ^c
Japan	1997	127	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.7
Kazakhstan	1999	631	11.5	18.0	5.0	3.6

Kuwait	1999	14	— ^b	— ^b	— ^b	— ^c
Kyrgyzstan	1999	88	4.6	6.7	2.4	2.8
Latvia	1999	55	7.8	13.1	— ^b	— ^c
Lithuania	1999	59	5.4	8.4	— ^b	— ^c
Mauritius	1999	4	— ^b	— ^b	— ^b	— ^c
Mexico	1997	5 991	15.3	27.8	2.8	9.8
Netherlands	1999	60	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.6
New Zealand	1998	20	1.8	— ^b	— ^b	— ^c
Nicaragua	1996	139	7.3	12.5	— ^b	— ^c
Norway	1997	11	— ^b	— ^b	— ^b	— ^c
Panama (excluding Canal Zone)	1997	151	14.4	25.8	— ^b	— ^c
Paraguay	1994	191	10.4	18.7	— ^b	— ^c
Philippines	1993	3 252	12.2	22.7	1.4	16.0
Poland	1995	186	1.6	2.3	0.8	2.7
Portugal	1999	37	1.3	2.1	— ^b	— ^c
Puerto Rico	1998	538	41.8	77.4	5.3	14.5
Republic of Korea	1997	282	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.6
Republic of Moldova	1999	96	7.7	12.8	— ^b	— ^c
Romania	1999	169	2.3	3.5	1.1	3.1
Russian Federation	1998	7 885	18.0	27.5	8.0	3.4
Singapore	1998	15	— ^b	— ^b	— ^b	— ^c
Slovakia	1999	26	1.5	2.4	— ^b	— ^c
Slovenia	1999	4	— ^b	— ^b	— ^b	— ^c
Spain	1998	96	0.8	1.2	0.4	2.9
Sweden	1996	16	— ^b	— ^b	— ^b	— ^c
Switzerland	1996	17	— ^b	— ^b	— ^b	— ^c
Tajikistan	1995	124	5.5	9.7	— ^b	— ^c
Thailand	1994	1 456	6.2	10.0	2.2	4.4
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1997	6	— ^b	— ^b	— ^b	— ^c
Trinidad and Tobago	1994	55	11.4	15.4	— ^b	— ^c
Turkmenistan	1998	131	6.9	12.4	— ^b	— ^c
Ukraine	1999	1 273	8.7	13.0	4.3	3.1
United Kingdom	1999	139	0.9	1.4	0.4	3.9
England and Wales	1999	91	0.7	1.0	0.3	3.4
Northern Ireland	1999	7	— ^b	— ^b	— ^b	— ^c
Scotland	1999	41	3.1	5.3	— ^b	— ^c
United States of America	1998	8 226	11.0	17.9	3.7	4.8
Uruguay	1990	36	3.6	4.5	— ^b	— ^c
Uzbekistan	1998	249	2.6	3.8	1.3	3.0
Venezuela	1994	2 090	25.0	46.4	2.8	16.5

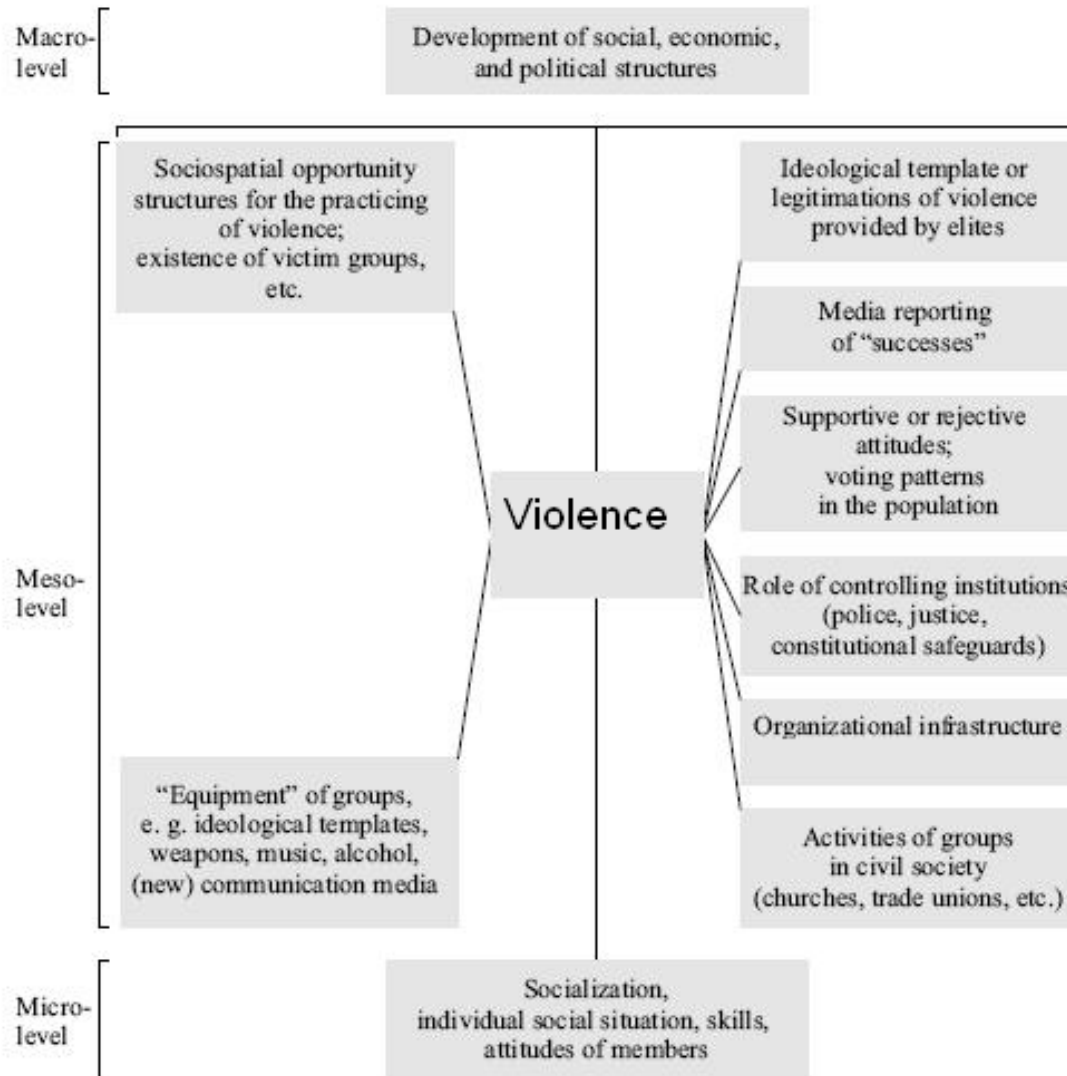
SAR: Special Administrative Region.

^a Most recent year available between 1990 and 2000 for countries with ≥ 1 million population.

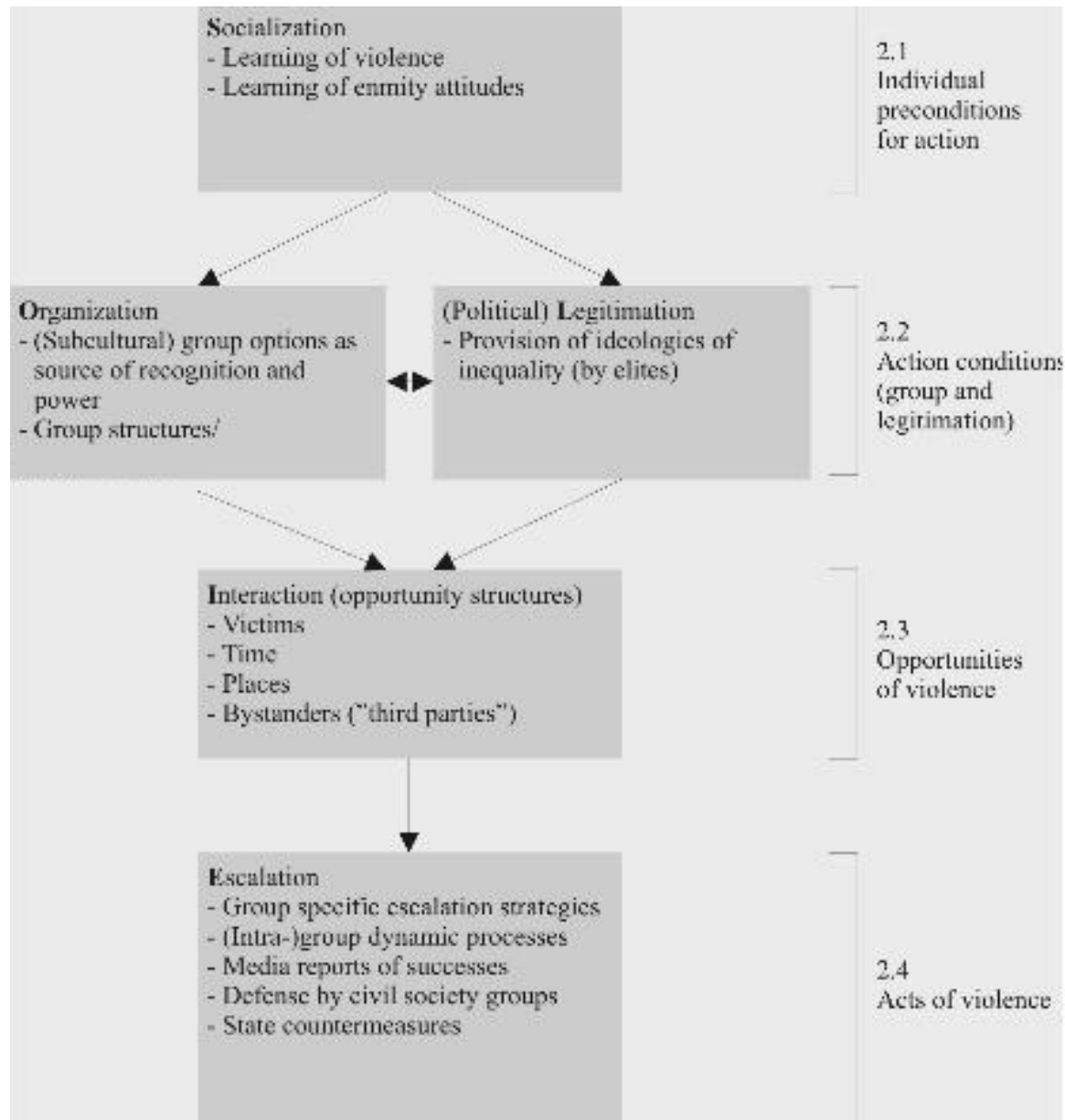
^b Fewer than 20 deaths reported; rate not calculated.

^c Rate ratio not calculated if fewer than 20 deaths reported for either males or females.

Structural Elements for the Analysis of Violence



Process of Violence



Sociological Approaches to explain Individual Violence

1. “Classical“ Sociological Etiological Approaches
 - 1.1 Differential Association Theory (Sutherland etc.)
 - 1.2 Strain Theory (Merton, Agnew etc.)
 - 1.3 Subculture Theories
 - 1.4 Differential Opportunity Theory
 - 1.5 Social Disorganization Theory

2. Interactionist Approaches
 - 2.1 Labeling Approach
 - 2.2 Theory of Differential Social Control
 - 2.3 Deviant Behavior for Defending One´s Self-Esteem

3. Control Theories
 - 3.1 Hirschi´s Control Theory
 - 3.2 Power-Control Theory
 - 3.3 Utilitarian Theory
 - 3.4 Self-Control Theory
 - 3.5 Control Balance Theory

4. Life-Course Theory

Dimension of Integration

Dimension of Integration	Structural Integration (=systemic integration on an individual basis)	Institutional Integration (=communicative interaction)	Socio-emotional Integration (=cultural and expressive social interaction)
Agenda	<input type="checkbox"/> Participation in material and cultural goods	<input type="checkbox"/> Compromise between conflicting interests	<input type="checkbox"/> Establishing emotional relationships
Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - access to partial systems (objective dimension) - recognition (subjective dimension) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - opportunities and willingness to participate in processes of (political) decision-making - adherence to basic principles (fairness, justice, solidarity) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - recognition of personal identity - acceptance of collective identities and symbols
Form of Recognition	Positional recognition	moral recognition	emotional recognition

Source: Anhut/Heitmeyer 2000

Chances of Integration and Risks of Disintegration for Young People

Standard of Societal
Development: Chances of
Recognition

high

low

stable

instable

Status of the State:
Quality of Control

(Non-war constellations/
Post-war constellations/
War-constellations)

Do we need an International Platform for
Research on Violence?

Drug crime in Rio, racist offences against immigrants, shootings at schools, harassment in Belfast's neighbourhoods, killing brothers and sisters in Ramallah, kids traumatized by war in Bosnia or in the Congo – the involvement of children and adolescents in political and criminal acts of violence in mega-cities, as well as in (post-)conflict zones of recent wars, is an increasingly disturbing phenomenon.

What do we know about the reasons and root causes of youth violence stemming from such a variety of political and cultural backgrounds and contexts? What do (post) war constellations have in common with the urbanized reality of western democracies? Do social exclusion, poverty, the absence of education, and the availability of small arms create contexts which enhance violence and may be considered as „grey zones“ between war and peace? How would we differentiate between politically motivated, socially, ethnically or religiously based, and other ritualized forms of violence? Which patterns of violence are specifically youth related?

The conference will look at recent results and findings of international research on youth violence. In order to better understand the driving forces behind, and to identify political strategies to deal with this critical development, we will try to compare and contrast (post) war and non-war constellations, and the causes or patterns of youth violence they present. What are promising approaches on communal and state levels, amongst civil society actors and those in the field of international co-operation, to tackle the challenge of youth violence?

You are cordially invited to participate in the discussions of this conference.

Dr. Corinna Hauswedell, Academy Loccum

Dr. Sabine Kurtenbach, Institute for Development and Peace (INEF)

Andrea Grimm, Academy Loccum

Dr. Fritz Erich Anhelm, Academy Director

Conference Fees/Registration:

Room and meals: € 180,--.

For students (age 30 or under), members of the armed services and alternative service as well as unemployed with proper identification: € 90,--. Conference fees are to be paid in cash at the time of registration.

We request that you register by name, address, institution/ organization at:

Evangelische Akademie Loccum
Karin Hahn
D-31545 Rehburg-Loccum,
Fax: +49-5766-81-128
E-mail: Karin.Hahn@evlka.de

Registrations will be confirmed as long as places are available. Should you have to cancel your registration, please inform us as soon as possible.

Accommodation and meals:

Participants will be accommodated in single rooms or double rooms, if preferred. All meals are served at the Academy. By prior arrangement, rooms and meals may be available before and after the conference.

Directions:

Loccum is located 50 kilometers west of Hanover in Lower Saxony. The nearest airport is in Langenhagen airport near Hanover. The nearest train stations are Wunstorf, Minden and Nienburg. Detailed instructions will be sent to all registered participants.

Conference Organizers:

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HOUSE SCHEDULE:

8.30 MORNING PRAYER, 8.45 BREAKFAST

12.30 LUNCH, 15.30 COFFEE/TEA,

18.30 DINER.

Opportunity to visit Loccum Monastery, Thursday 13:30 Uhr

The Academy on the Internet: <http://www.loccum.de>

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**International Conference
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and the sector project
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sponsored by SDC-Swiss Agency for
Development and Cooperation

■ Wednesday, November 14, 2007

- 15:30 Coffee/ Tea with cake
16:00 Welcome and introduction
Dr. Corinna Hauswedell, Loccum
- 16:15 **Youth violence in the globalized world**
- Introductions to the conference theme
- 18:30 **Context matters: violence in (post)war and non-war societies**
Dr. Sabine Kurtenbach, INEF, Duisburg
- Demographic data and findings concerning the social situation of youth in countries undergoing (post-)conflict and crisis-like situations of radical change**
Dr. Rüdiger Blumör, German Technical Cooperation (GTZ), Eschborn
Steffen Kröhnert, Berlin Institut für Bevölkerung und Entwicklung
Facilitator: *Dr. Corinna Hauswedell*
- 19:30 **Current state and perspectives of international research on youth violence**
-
21:00 *Prof. Dr. Wilhelm Heitmeyer, Institute for Interdisciplinary Conflict and Violence Research, Bielefeld University*

■ Thursday, November 15, 2007

- 09:30 **Causes and contexts of youth violence – stocktaking** (work in two parallel sections)

SECTION I: Non-war constellations: urbanization, social change and exclusion

A world of gangs

Prof. Dr. John Hagedorn, University of Illinois, Chicago

Youth at risk programming – A crucial element to build citizenship

Clarissa Huguet, Children in Organized Armed Violence (COAV), Rio de Janeiro

Nigeria: Youth violence and the challenges in the age of globalisation

Dr. Nick Idoko, Centre for Peace in Africa, Lagos, Nigeria

Urban riots in France: History, patterns and the significance of institutional violence

Dr. Carsten Keller, Centre Marc Bloch, Berlin
Facilitator: *Dr. Rose Ngomba-Roth, Göttingen*
Rapporteur: *Dr. Peter Lock, Hamburg*

SECTION II: Post-war and continuous conflict constellations: ethnicity and identity, terrorism, religion

Israel-Palestine

Stephan Clauss, Akademie für Konflikttransformation, Bonn

Northern Ireland

Dr. Neil Jarman, Institute for Conflict Research, Belfast

West Africa

Prof. Dr. Paul Richards, Wageningen University, Netherlands

Afghanistan

Martin Hayes, Child Protection Specialist of the Christian Children's Fund (CCF), Richmond/Virginia

Facilitator: *Dr. Corinna Hauswedell*
Rapporteur: *Prof. em. Dr. Peter Waldmann, Augsburg University*

- 16:00 **Strategies for dealing with youth violence and its causes**

-
18:30 (work continued in two parallel sections)

SECTION I: Non-war constellations: urbanization, social change and exclusion

Juveniles as target group and partner in development co-operation

Günter Sohr, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), Berlin

Comprehensive public health strategies

Dr. Alberto Concha-Eastman, Regional Advisor, Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Washington D.C.

Intercultural youth exchange: opportunities for young people to prevent and de-learn violence and experience alternatives (beams of hope)

Christa-Berta Kimmich, European play work association (e.p.a.), Hamburg

Neglect and trauma amongst young people in London – how to prevent and work with it at street level

Daniel Baltzer, Kids Company, London

Facilitator: *Erich Marks, Geschäftsführer, Deutscher Präventionstag, Hannover*
Rapporteur: *Andrea Grimm*

SECTION II: Post-war and continuous conflict constellations: ethnicity and identity, terrorism, religion

Linking development and peacebuilding: experiences from Bosnia

Dr. Martina Fischer, Berghof Centre for Conflict Research, Berlin

Strategies for working with youth in the immediate post accord period

Siobhan McEvoy-Levy, Butler University, Indianapolis

Demobilization and reintegration of children and adolescents – experience from the Congo

Achim Koch, German Technical Cooperation (GTZ), Eschborn

Strategies to confront youth violence – experiences from Nicaragua and Central America

José Luis Rocha, Universidad Centroamericana (UCA), Managua

Facilitator: *Prof. em. Dr. Franz Nuscheler, INEF, Duisburg*
Rapporteur: *Dr. Sabine Kurtenbach*

- 19:30 **Youth violence in cultural contexts: film and Hip Hop music**

-
21:00 *Katrin Lock, London*

■ Friday November 16, 2007

- 09:30 **Youth violence as a challenge facing international co-operation**

Final winding-up session, introduced by reports of the section rapporteurs

Ambassador *Friedrich Däuble*, Appointee for Conflict Prevention, Federal Foreign Office, Berlin
Dr. Winrich Kühne, Center for International Peace Missions (ZIF), Berlin

Nadine Lyamouri-Bajja, European Youth Centre, Council of Europe, Strasbourg

Facilitator: *Dr. Corinna Hauswedell*

- 12:30 Conference ends with lunch
12:50 Departure of shuttle bus to Wunstorf train station (arrival around 13:30 hours)

Conference languages: German and English;
simultaneous translation available