



**QUEEN'S
UNIVERSITY
BELFAST**

SERIOUS YOUTH VIOLENCE RESEARCH AND POLICY GROUP

JAN 2019



Welcomes, Congratulations and Updates

Summary of first two meetings and feedback from group

Violence is traumatic

During adolescence, young men are more likely to be exposed to serious community violence

Young men are also more likely to perpetrate violence

Violent offending is something that can be prevented

(If the problem, the prevalence, risks and best practices are known!)

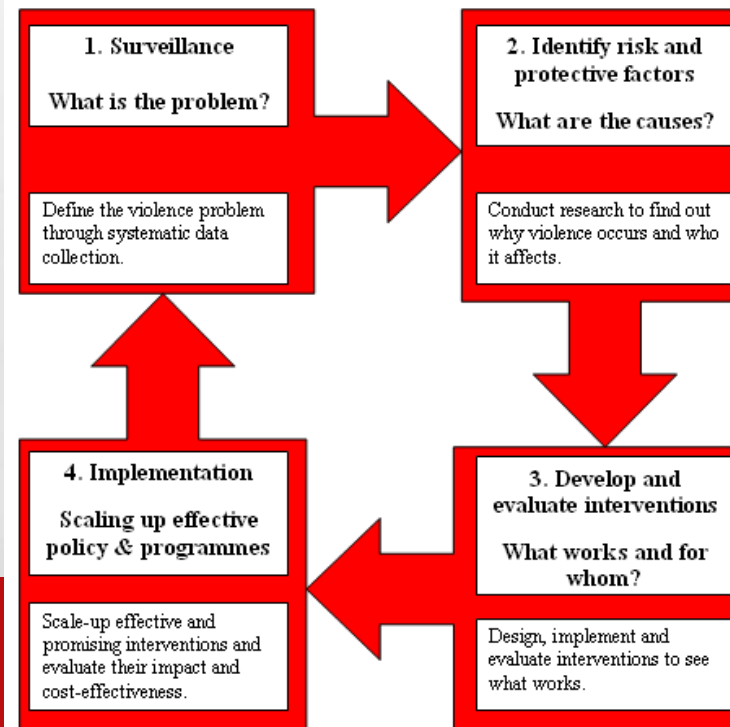
Summary of first two meetings and feedback from group

People are interested in:

1. Understanding the systemic risk factors associated with violent offending specific to young men
2. The role of trauma/victimisation in explaining violent offending
3. What can we learn from this to inform policy and practice, support for victims of violence and prevent violent offending

PUBLIC HEALTH APPROACHES

- Violence imposes a major burden on communities with bio-social-environmental implications (Lee, 2015)
- Instead of seeing violence as inevitable, PH approaches take a preventative approach
- Through coordinated and multidisciplinary prevention and promotion efforts, PH aims to understand factors that increase the risk of exposure and intervene to reduce those risks
- The model can be illustrated by this:

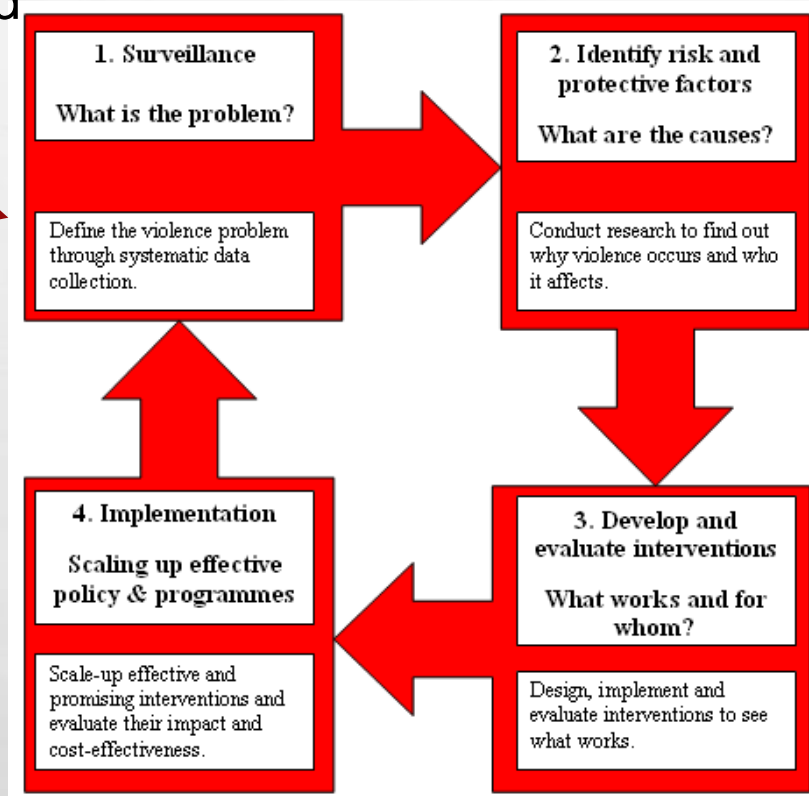


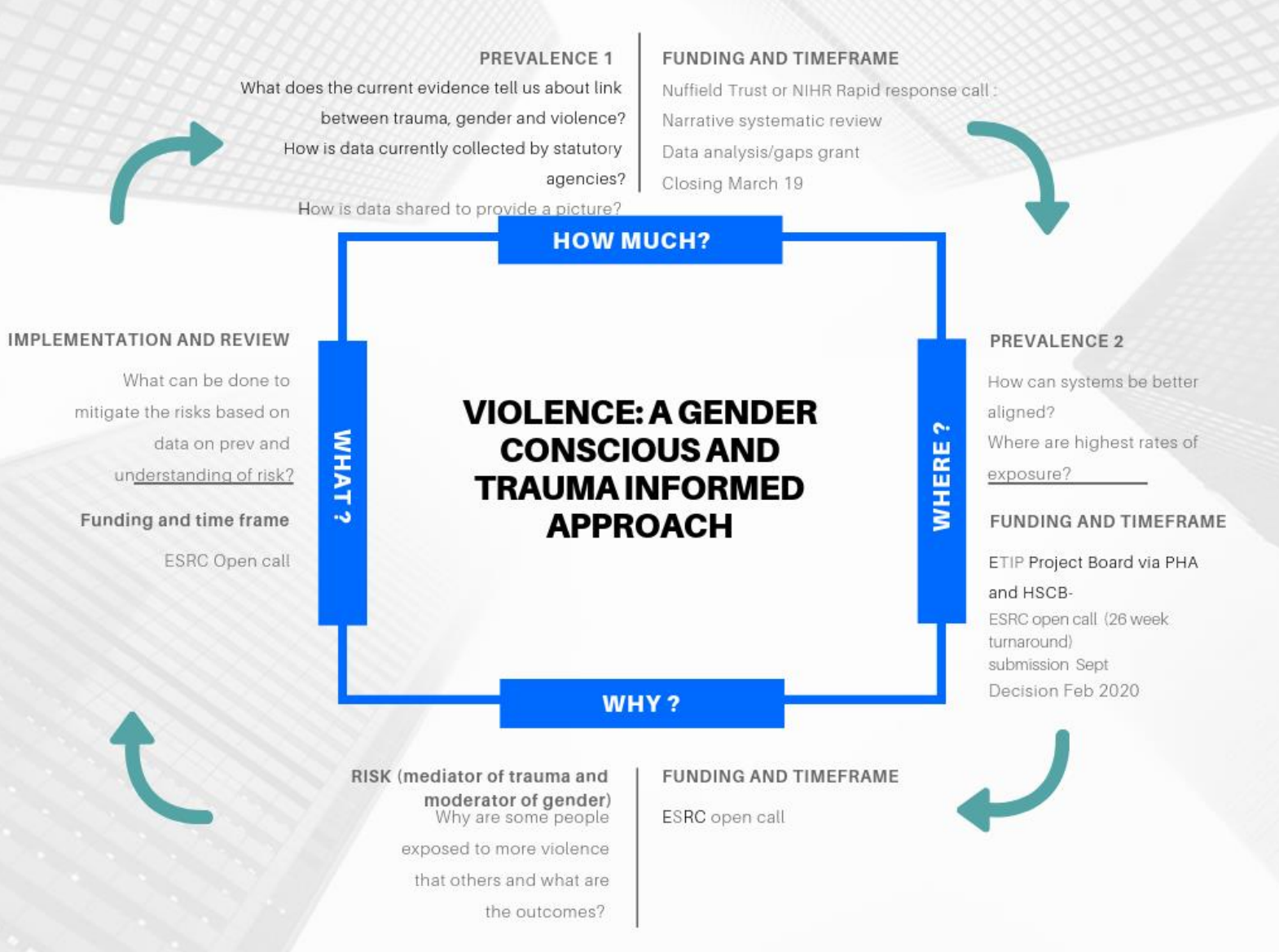


But we don't know the scale of the problem
Further, administrative data is not currently collecting the data needed to inform policy and practice

We want to be here, implementing and improving outcomes

Some problems





POTENTIAL OPPORTUNITIES:

- **Early Intervention Transformation Programme**
- **National Institute for Health Research**
- **Nuffield Trust**
- **Economic and Social Research Council**

Pathway-Phase 1 ‘what is the problem?’

1. Mapping exercise of regional administrative data (March 19)

- a. EITP programme support a possibility 19/20
- b. NIHR rapid response call
- c. Write up two pieces on what is known to date to highlight the significant gaps-1 a policy briefing and an academic article

Key stakeholders-departments and regional authorities, particularly HSCB, DH, DE, EA, DOJ represented on the research and policy group

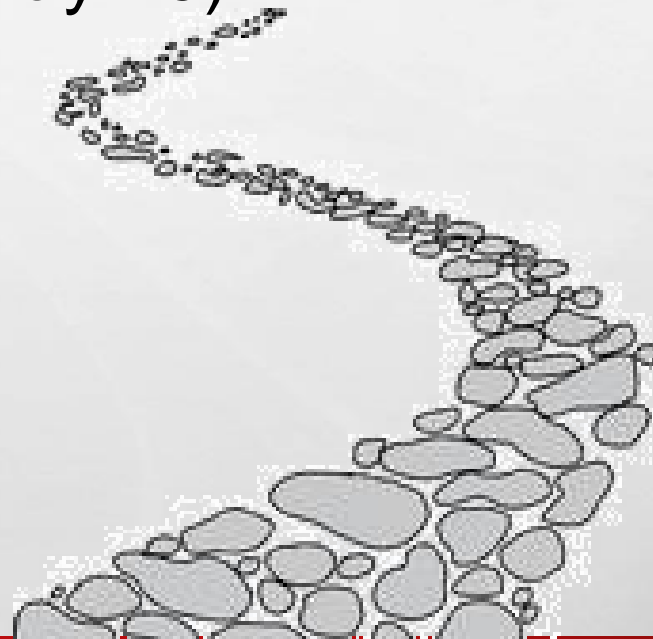


Pathway-Phase 2 ‘where and why does it happen and what’s the potential impact?’

2. Synthesis of what is known about this issues at a national and international level (May 19)

- a. Nuffield Trust
- b. Narrative systematic review
- c. Evidence gap map
- d. Regional conference

Key stakeholders-whole research and policy group



Pathway-Phase 3 'is the same true in NI and what works to prevent it?'

3. Primary study-risks and piloting of practical intervention and comparisons with data being collected by colleagues in South Africa

- a. ESRC (Sept 19 for decision Jan 20]
- b. Full dissemination strategy
- c. International conference (to include Prof Matthews, University of Cape Town and Prof Piquero, University of Texas)

Key stakeholders-Research and policy group, particularly Youth Justice Agency, Education Authority and Barnardos. Stakeholder map required



ROUNDTABLE

- Thoughts/observations
- Questions/concerns
- Roles and responsibilities