

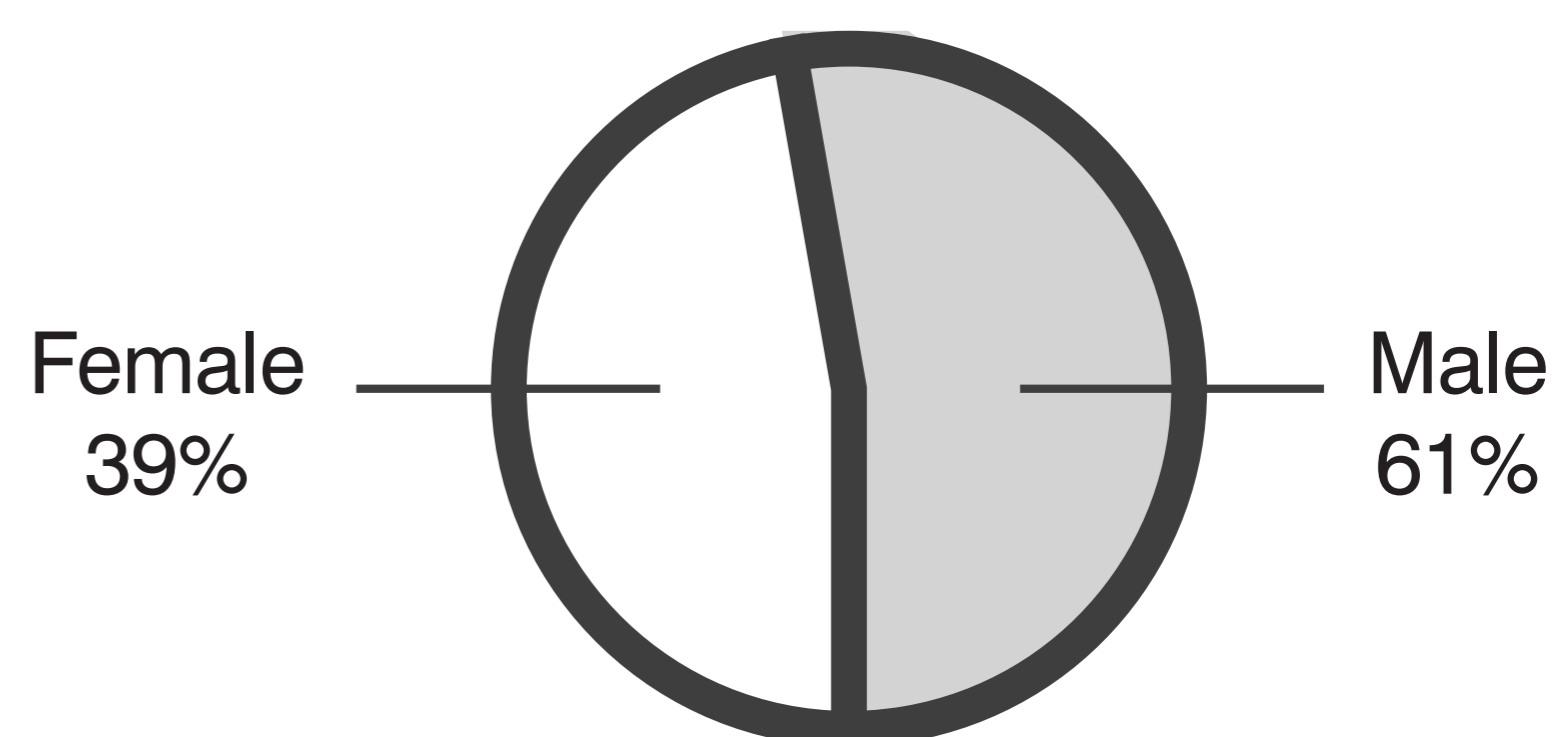
Violence Reduction Programme



This programme worked with 39 pupils and was evaluated by the University of Central Lancashire. All referrals were via Stoke on Trent schools.

The main objectives of the intervention are:

- To challenge young people's perceptions of gang involvement
- Improve negative attitudes and behaviours
- Enhance young people's motivation to stay in education



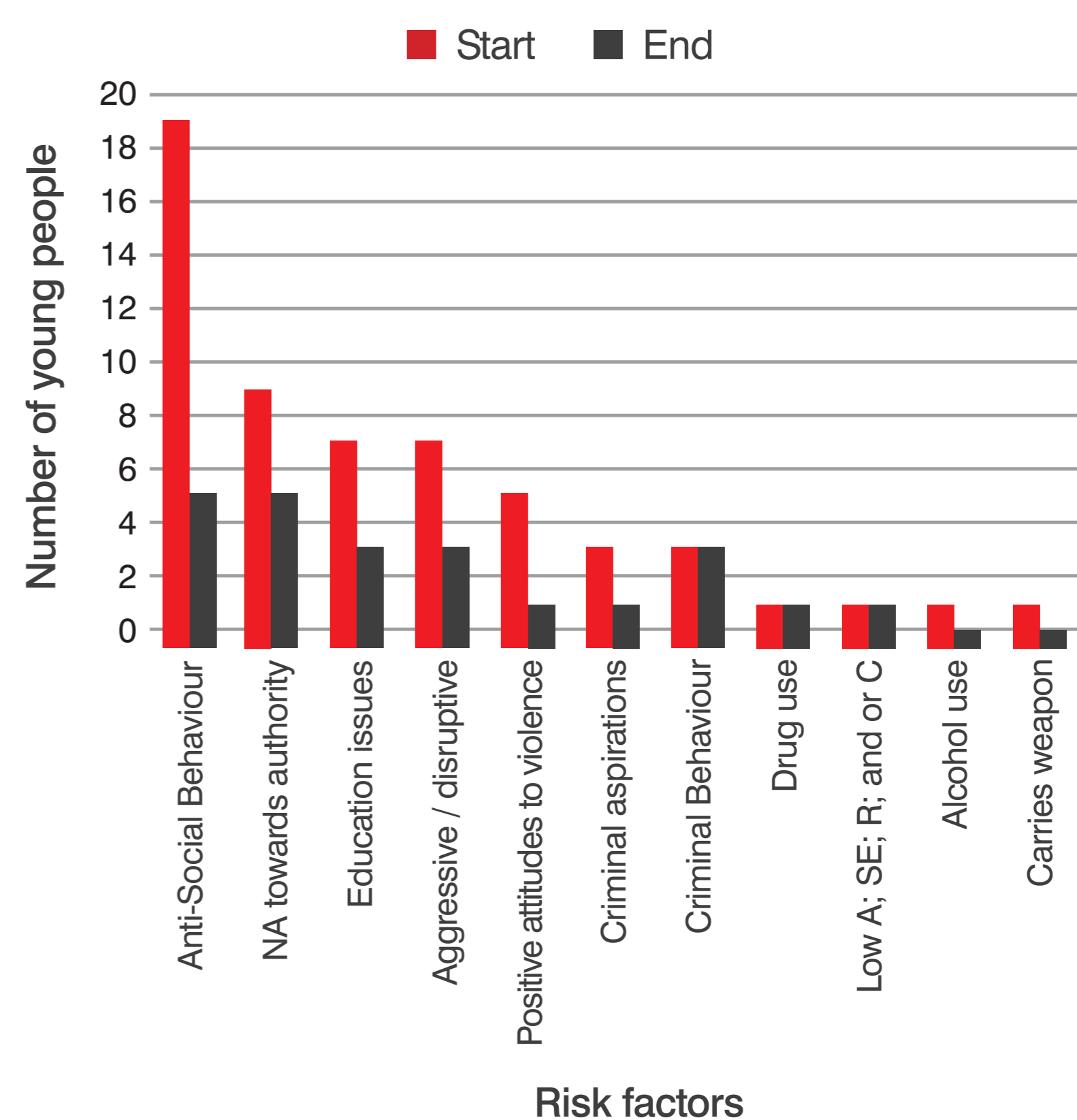
The six mechanisms of change identified were:

1. Development of an affective and enduring relationship with a positive adult
2. Provide skills/ mechanisms for positive behavioural management and change
3. Support the development of positive pro-social attitudes and empathy
4. Challenge negative behaviour, attitudes and assumptions through knowledge transfer and reflection
5. Provision of positive and authentic role models who recognise the young person's strengths; for example through mentoring
6. Engagement in fun and rewarding activities

These six inter-related mechanisms sought to affect change across seven early outcomes areas:

1. Young people develop positive attachments
2. Young people develop new positive behavioural patterns and strategies
3. Young people develop more pro-social attitudes and empathy
4. Young people develop an increased awareness and knowledge of risks and consequences of their actions
5. Young people feel motivated, have pro-social goals and inspirations and feel positive about their future with improved well-being and self-esteem
6. Young people have sustained engagement in wider activities

Criminal aspirations reduced by 75%
 Educational issues reduced by 63%
 Positive attitudes towards violence reduced by 60%
 Aggressive / disruptive behaviour reduced by 43%
 Negative attitudes towards authority reduced 40%



The related theories of change suggested by the change mechanism in the model are:

- Attachment Theory;
- Theory of Internal Self-Regulation;
- Social Learning Theory;
- Theory of Social Norms; and Motivational Theory.