

FROM RESEARCH TO ACTION

INSIGHTS AND SOLUTIONS FROM
YOUNG PEOPLE ON YOUTH VIOLENCE



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youth social action



Department for
Digital, Culture,
Media & Sport



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WHAT IS THE PEER ACTION COLLECTIVE (PAC)?

All too often, young people who experience violence aren't heard. But change won't happen if young people aren't at the heart of it. That's why the Peer Action Collective (PAC) exists.

The Peer Action Collective is a £5.2 million programme, which aims to give young people the chance to make their communities safer, fairer places to live. It is funded by the Youth Endowment Fund, the #iwill Fund (a joint investment between The National Lottery Community Fund and the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport) and the Co-op Group.

Supported by partners including The Young Foundation, UK Youth, Beatfrees, Here I Am Studio and the University of Central Lancashire, these young people have designed their own research projects, highlighting issues that matter to them. They have worked with more than 4,500 other young people, aged 10 to 20, to find out about their experiences of violence and what they want to see change in their communities.

But the PAC isn't just about research – it's about making change. That's why it has also supported a group of 1,500 changemakers, aged 10 to 20, who are taking what the researchers have learned and turning it into action.

The PAC works across England and Wales, with a lead organisation in each region, often collaborating with a bigger consortium of local youth services. These partners support the young people who are leading the PAC. They include:

- **Youth Focus North East in the North East**
- **YPAS in the North West**
- **Young Devon in the South West**
- **Volunteering Matters in the East of England**
- **StreetGames in the East Midlands**
- **Media Academy Cymru in Wales**
- **The EFL Trust in Yorkshire and the Humber**
- **Birmingham Youth Service in the West Midlands**
- **Artswork in the South East**
- **High Trees in London**

WHAT IS PEER RESEARCH?

Peer research is a participatory research approach that is about doing research with people, rather than to them. When done well, peer research is empowering. It is directed and conducted by people with lived experience of the issues being studied. This means people can affect positive change that matters to them. Peer researchers have a deep and personal understanding of the social or geographical community being studied. They may assist with research design, help develop research tools, collect and analyse data, and help write up and disseminate findings.



HOW DID THE PAC WORK?

Supported by The Young Foundation, over a year, 120 PAC peer researchers designed and delivered 23 peer research projects across England and Wales. They engaged more than 4,500 young people aged 10 to 20 in interviews, focus groups and surveys about their understandings of youth violence. Peer researchers were able to use their shared identity as young people to recruit and connect with their respondents, who might not otherwise take part in traditional research. Research topics selected and explored by peer researchers included: Data was analysed by peer researchers

- **the causes of youth violence**
- **how youth violence affects the local community**
- **personal experiences of youth violence**
- **solutions to reduce youth violence**

in each location using a simple thematic analysis approach to identify three to five key themes per project. The themes were collated and refined by The Young Foundation research team, who used them to delve deeper into the data to find additional quotes and examples utilising an automated coding and analysis platform, Discover.ai.

The findings offer candid insight into how youth violence affects young people across England and Wales, and shares their ideas to help reduce violence and improve safety in their communities. Uniquely, peer researchers have used their findings to inform the design and delivery of social action projects focused on driving local change. Examples of these evidence-based social action projects are captured as 'spotlight' case studies throughout this report.



WHAT DO YOUNG PEOPLE SAY CAUSES YOUTH VIOLENCE?

Social deprivation and a lack of opportunities lead to violence and crime

In many projects, social deprivation was cited as a cause of serious youth violence. This deprivation was particularly felt in the North of England and in urban areas where respondents argued that social deprivation contributed to a lack of opportunities for young people. Without the possibility of decent jobs or pathways to get involved with volunteering or helping the community, youth violence was sometimes seen as an inevitable alternative.

Since 2010, 74% of funding for youth services has been cut (YMCA, 2022). Young people based in cities said a lack of safe spaces for them to socialise limits the opportunities they have to safely spend time with their peers. This can act as a catalyst for bullying and fights, which happen in places where there is little adult supervision or rules in place, unlike in youth centres.

SPOTLIGHT

Young people influencing violence reduction policy in Merseyside

– North West



In interviews between Young Person's Advisory Service's (YPAS) 12 peer researchers aged 17 to 22, and 417 young people aged 10 to 20 in Merseyside, a perceived lack of support services and local infrastructure was given as a key reason for getting involved in violence. Young people said the services that were available to them were often inaccessible or only available at certain times.

In response to this, peer researchers sought to influence policy and shape local provision and infrastructure more directly. They were able to collaborate with the Merseyside Violence Reduction Partnership (MVRP) in writing their next three-year strategy.

Peer researchers spoke about emerging themes and topics young people had shared, relaying information to “people in power” who can implement ideas for improvement. As this was the first time young people had directly contributed to producing the MVRP strategy, it was an important moment highlighting the value of youth participation.

Additionally, peer researchers planned, prepped and chaired a Co-op Fringe Event at the Labour Party Conference to speak about the link between youth violence and ‘levelling up’. The team were able to share their research findings with a large audience, highlighting experiences of young people across Merseyside and suggesting solutions drawn from their analysis.

Risk in the local area makes youth violence feel inevitable

The places where young people live can make them feel unsafe. Young people identified living on or around social housing estates as a key factor increasing the likelihood they will experience or perpetrate youth violence, influencing their safety and freedom of movement. In Brixton, South London, young people feel that experiencing or witnessing youth violence is inevitable, even a rite of passage, growing up in the area.

SPOTLIGHT

Young people drawing on lived experiences to campaign for local change in Lambeth

– London

In Brixton, South London, 10 peer researchers aged 16 to 20, working with High Trees Community Development Trust, investigated links between living on council housing estates and experiences of youth violence. The research produced insight into how different elements of social deprivation impact youth violence, and how 369 young people aged 10 to 24 in this area navigate youth violence in their daily lives, taking measures to mitigate risk while moving through different spaces.

Young people frequently described feeling hopeless and that things in the area could not improve, which many felt stems from longstanding neglect of the local community. Peer researchers felt it was imperative that their social action create a real, tangible and lasting impact on the community. Working with changemakers, Lambeth PAC (LPAC) created a series of 12 demands across the key themes of housing, education, and opportunities. These demands were created based on the peer research findings and have been identified as having the potential to have the greatest impact on young people's involvement in youth violence.

Some of the demands the LPAC are campaigning for include:

- **implementing policies to target high exclusion rates**
- **increasing access to relatable mentoring for young people**
- **building a local business charter to create jobs for local young people at a living wage**
- **guaranteeing the inclusion of the local community in regeneration**
- **ensuring adequate living conditions for all**



High Trees peer researchers have already built community support for their campaign through successful changemaker events, and they are now working toward implementing their demands through collaboration with local youth charities, community groups, business owners, schools, charitable foundations, politicians, and councilors.

Young people want institutions to respect and take them seriously

Young people's perceptions and experiences of the police shaped how safe they felt in their neighbourhoods. Long histories of difficult relationships between the police and minoritised communities were highlighted across the research, such as the residual impact of the 2001 riots in Bradford on current relations between the police and Asian young people.

SPOTLIGHT

Building bridges between police and young people in Sheffield and Bradford

– Yorkshire and the Humber

Working with the English Football League Trust, 12 peer researchers, spoke to 813 young people in Sheffield and Bradford about their experiences of youth violence. Many shared negative perceptions of, and experiences with, the local police. Through analysis of their interviews, the peer researchers found poor relationships with police were particularly acute among young people from minority ethnic backgrounds and from those living in more deprived parts of the cities. Responding directly to this finding, peer researchers decided social action should focus on building relationships

between local police services, community groups and schools to influence and shift perceptions.

In Bradford, three peer researchers were invited to West Yorkshire Police's Independent Advisory Group (IAG), where they fed back their findings and the views of young people to help steer decisions on how the police can work with young people in tackling violence and crime.

One PC from West Yorkshire Police praised the work of the Peer Researchers:

W [They] have been working with us in coming up with ideas to improve the lives of young people in Bradford. They have attended meetings and discussed [...] how we could improve our policing of young people on a range of topics, such as the bonfire period, safety of women and girls in the community, local tensions, gangs, and much more... They have become key members of our Youth IAG and are very passionate about what they believe in, trying to make Bradford a great and safer place to live for everyone.

Amplifying their work with the IAG, the peer researchers had meetings with two Inspectors from Bradford Police and have been asked to assist the West Yorkshire Police in Bradford

with their Safer Schools Project. They felt the peer research and the PAC Project was a powerful tool and wanted PAC to work alongside the police to deliver social action in Bradford East Primary Schools alongside local PCSOs. The work aims to:

build bridges between young people and the police and initiate positive dialogue between young people and the police

deliver engaging themed workshops and activities related to the research findings at schools. These will focus on weapons awareness, anti-social behaviour and promoting healthy relationships
Encourage young people to make safe, smart and positive choices in the build-up to attending secondary school



SPOTLIGHT

Spotlight: Young People influencing police programmes to address youth violence in Devon

– South West

Peer researchers in Devon used their research to explore how safe young people felt in their local area. Young people interviewed argued that the area itself was relatively safe but issues of youth violence, such as bullying and fights in schools, were not being addressed appropriately.

Alicia, 22, from Devon said she feels people commit youth violence because “a lot of [young people] don’t see a bright future ahead, they don’t know what to do and [may have experienced] traumas [...] at home or just during childhood, where they might not believe

in themselves, they don’t have other people who believe in them. I think sometimes they just need an outlet for the anger and the hurt they may have, and that can sometimes be in the form of violence”

In October 2022, peer researchers presented their research findings at a changemaker event. The event encouraged young people from across the county to engage with the peer research, crowdsourcing ideas for innovative social action projects developed by local young people to address issues revealed by the findings.

The event kickstarted a closer relationship with the Devon and Cornwall police, working on the Serious Violence Programme (SVP) as part of their advising

team. Simon Hardwick, the Youth Justice Inspector for the Devon and Cornwall Police, was impressed with the peer researchers’ work and the changemaker event, finding that their themes and findings overlapped with the SVP’s approach. He is keen to ensure young people’s voices continue to be represented by the PAC Devon team as the police develop strategies for violence reduction locally, saying:

W I think we should be inviting them to attend and present their work at a future SVP Ops or strategic board. Everything they're doing is completely in line with the SVP programme and they are reaching a part of the target audience that we ourselves might struggle to engage.

Young people across locations consistently identified schools as a common setting for in-person youth violence. This was usually in the form of bullying, but also included organised fights and gender-based violence. Young people of school age complained that teachers often failed to respond adequately to student's experiences of violence at school. This contributed to a feeling of being unsafe at school, described by young people in many locations as impacting their wellbeing and mental health.

Schools were also described as having inadequate responses to reports of girls being harassed, with girls saying boys were sometimes given a warning but then continued to abuse girls anyway. Girls nationally explicitly described their disappointment with the way adults deal with gender-based violence and harassment.

SPOTLIGHT

Amplifying young people's voices to connect young people and policymakers in Birmingham

- West Midlands



Some 12 peer researchers aged 16 to 25, working with the Birmingham Youth Service, spoke to more than 150 young people about their experiences in relation to youth violence. Many had personal experiences, with 40% saying they had been the victim of youth violence and over 50% having witnessed it.

Delving deeper into the causes of violence, the peer researchers uncovered a strong link between youth violence and school exclusion. Their respondents identified frustration at the way schools exclude young people before looking at alternatives, removing them from the stable environment school has to offer. For those without a supportive home environment, school can be the most consistent support network they have, which makes

exclusions even more disruptive and damaging.

Young people also explained that exclusion puts their peers at risk of exploitation, leading to youth violence and criminal activity. This often results in disengagement and disillusionment with the education system. Peer researchers also found that young people who had been excluded from school felt prejudged and labelled, which led to a sense of isolation and hopelessness, and a reluctance to make positive choices out of fear of failure.

During their analysis of the findings, the peer researchers identified the importance of a significant person in young people's lives as the key to them

feeling heard and ultimately reducing the likelihood they would get involved in, or be affected by, youth violence. This could be a family mentor or relatable role model to support, discipline, advise and guide them at different stages within their life.

Based on this insight, peer researchers are developing social action projects focused on empowering and building young people's confidence and providing them with platforms to express themselves and be inspired by each other. They are delivering workshops to raise awareness about young people's experiences and to amplify their voices locally. To share their findings and close the gap between communities and policymakers, changemakers are producing

a podcast which focuses on different topics raised in the research including the ways young people can get involved in solutions to reduce youth violence..

I hope this social action will inspire young people to follow their passions and find their own personal goals and ambitions.

Victor – Peer researcher

Social media can be a catalyst for real life violence

Violent content is easily available online, even for those that aren't seeking it out. Young people nationally said they had seen fights online when videos go viral. These are often school fights which are filmed and then shared – either as livestreams or after the event.

In the projects specifically focused on the role of social media in relation to youth violence, respondents from Portsmouth, Southampton, Leicester and Nottingham said social media plays a significant role in escalating and prolonging 'real life' youth violence. These young people believed that altercations started online, where it was easier to get into fights as the consequences felt less significant, often escalate into violence in 'real life'.

SPOTLIGHT

Using sport to provide a safe space for young people to socialise and learn about conflict resolution in Leicester and Nottingham

– East Midlands

Working with StreetGames, 15 peer researchers, aged 16 to 21, explored the relationship between social media and youth violence by asking 244 young people about their experiences of youth violence across Leicester and Nottingham. The findings revealed that most young people felt social media had a role in increasing their awareness of youth violence and that it played a role in escalating violence.

StreetGames' research found many young people felt the increased use of social media prolonged and heightened cases of violence by providing a new space for it to continue online. Younger adolescents said social media meant bullying could take place beyond the school setting. Older participants spoke about fights escalating through sharing and comments via platforms like Snapchat.

W Say I'm in Year 10 or 11 and I have a group at my secondary school and there's been a fight that's happened with someone from another school... it's on everyone's Snapchat stories and everything. If I now respond or say something [about the fight] that relates to the violence, [...] it's something negative or [like] taking the piss out of it, and that gets shared you know, you'll be in beef yourself.

Ben, 15, explained how fights that start in person escalate online. Most young people also felt altercations started more online than they did in real life due to a lack of personal accountability online. One young person summarised how social media gives individuals the ability to "just say whatever you want and post whatever you want", with the consequences mattering less. However, they highlighted online altercations could easily spread into 'real life', intensifying cases of physical violence.

In Leicester, StreetGames' Trusted provider, Waterfront, have embarked on a youth social action project using music videos, a medium which the research identified as often depicting violence, to portray positive messages as opposed to glorifying violence and drugs.

The changemakers working with Waterfront are playing a key role within this youth-led project by creating the lyrics and content for the videos.

Changemakers hope to subvert traditional messages encouraging violence from popular music videos and use their video to raise awareness of youth violence in a way that is both accessible and engaging for young people.



Young people's identities shape the ways they experience youth violence

When sharing their personal experiences of serious violence, the individual identity characteristic of respondents influenced their perception of youth violence. For example, female respondents in all locations said their personal experiences of youth violence were gender-based. However, there were also multiple accounts across regions of female respondents being unsure if their experiences explicitly counted as 'youth' violence or were better classified as gender-based violence that could be experienced regardless of age.

SPOTLIGHT

Supporting young people to launch a campaign to destigmatize talking about sexual violence in Southampton

– South East

Responding to peer research findings around experiences of sexual harassment and gender-based violence, a group of PAC changemakers aged 15 to 17 have been working with social enterprise, [Unloc](#), to create a social media campaign to raise awareness of sexual violence in Southampton. The group's social change initiative is called the Teal Umbrella project and is a social media campaign across various platforms such as Instagram, Twitter and Tiktok aiming to raise awareness of the prevalence of sexual violence in the area, and the support services that are available.

The changemakers have worked with a photographer to create impactful photos that can be shared as part of their campaign. These photos include the campaign's symbol of two teal umbrellas overlaid with some of the reasons young people don't speak out about experiences of sexual assault. These come directly from peer research with young people living locally.

The Teal Umbrella project aims to destigmatize the taboo of talking about sexual assault and encourage other young people in Southampton to

speak out and access support services. As well as being shared via social media, the project has received coverage in the local news including the [Southern Daily Echo](#).

The project is also helping to inform local policy and the group have used their campaign to encourage Southampton City Council to make public places safer for women and girls, ensuring young people's lived experiences are informing decisions that impact them locally.

Of the 72 LGBTQ+ people who were interviewed by peer researchers in the East of England, everyone said their identity was a pivotal factor in their experiences of violence. This assertion was echoed in projects in Bradford and Northumbria.

Racism is also heavily intertwined with how young people of colour conceptualise and experience youth violence. This was a shared theme across locations where more young people from minoritised backgrounds took part in the research including London, Bradford and Durham.

SPOTLIGHT

Young people challenging racial stereotypes through music to prevent youth violence

–North East

Three of the 14 peer researchers working with Youth Focus North East designed peer research projects involving young people of colour. They asked about their personal experiences related to youth violence, which resulted in exploring definitions of racism as well as the solutions they thought could help reduce violence related to racism.

All young people that took part in focus groups felt that race was a defining factor when assessing who is most likely to be a victim of youth violence. They felt

that harmful stereotyping can lead perpetrators to feel violence against them is justified. Personal experiences of racism were common. Faisal, 15, said:

My little brother gets called bad things because of his skin and because of his hair.

Some young people emphasised that violence was not just physical but could include verbal harassment or attacks on homes and personal property. Ruth, 13, explained,

It might not be just calling them names, it could be graffitiing words on the wall, like racial slurs, and they could keep doing it every single day or they can write stuff on the floor near their house, calling them names [...] That is bad youth violence’.

To address this, peer researchers and changemakers felt it was important to challenge harmful, racialised stereotypes of young people of colour and promote better community cohesion between ethnic groups to reduce youth violence. They developed a song and accompanying animated music video showing the story of a young Syrian refugee who experiences racism at school and the impact this has.

The young people involved have co-written and composed both the music, lyrics and video with industry professionals to maximise the impact of the song, hoping to create an important conversation around racism and encourage other young people to empathise with young people of colour, who are disproportionately the targets of youth violence.

Declining mental health is seen as a cause and consequence of youth violence

Young people across all regions identified mental health issues as both a cause and result of youth violence. They reflected on the lack of appropriate mental health services for young people in areas such as Newcastle, Southampton, London and Sheffield and how this may push people into violence.

Those with personal experiences of youth violence spoke directly of the impact of violence on their mental health, both as perpetrators and victims. Many also understood the emotional and mental burden of witnessing youth violence in their communities.

SPOTLIGHT

Yong people using creativity to encourage stakeholder action to address youth violence

-East of England

In summer 2022, peer researchers from Volunteering Matters, along with four changemakers, undertook social action in collaboration with Ipswich and Colchester Museum, the [Common Ground](#) project, and [Story-makers Company](#). The focus of the project, called [Collective Impact](#), responded to findings from peer research with 415 young people across the East of England.

The project allowed young people to access and explore the Museum's collections to find connections between objects and the topics revealed in their research including experiences of youth violence, oppression and voicelessness. Artist Hannah Aria led in-person creative media workshops at the museum and young people created masks, activism placards and poems that represented feeling safe and finding their voice.

The creative outputs designed by peer researchers and changemakers through

the collaboration were shared at a Power of Youth Day event, as well as other exhibitions across the region. For the Power of Youth Day, the group held an exhibition at Christchurch Mansion in Ipswich. Peer researchers presented their work to community members and influential stakeholders, including the Mayor of Ipswich, Suffolk Police Crime Commissioner, Suffolk Constabulary, and key councillors.

The Mayor of Ipswich, John Cook, said at the event,

I know there is a bit of prejudice aimed at young people who are committing crimes, but actually they are more likely to be victims of crime than they are to commit.

Throughout the day stakeholders and decision-makers were confronted with candid insights into young people's experiences of feeling unsafe and peer researchers were able to share the lived experiences of young people in relation to crime and violence directly from their research. The day ended with a Q&A session with a guest speaker, who was a victim of knife violence in his youth. The day had press coverage in the local newspaper as well as on BBC Radio Suffolk.

SPOTLIGHT

Informing a national violence strategy with PAC peer research in Wales

- Wales



Peer researchers in Wales spoke to 633 young people, to determine the causes and impact of youth violence. One of the dominant themes that consistently came up in both interviews and focus groups was the perception among young people that knife crime is 'everywhere' and that 'everyone' is carrying knives. Analysis of the data collected by peer researchers suggested that despite the rate of knife crime being low, government and media attention sensationalises this and contributes to young people feeling unsafe if they aren't carrying a knife.

To address what respondents felt is a preoccupation with knife crime from institutions like schools and the police, peer researchers have appealed directly to the

local Police and Crime Commissioner explaining how the fixation on knife crime can unintentionally glamourise it and may lead to more people carrying as a result. They are now working in collaboration with the Wales Violence Prevention Unit to influence the Wales Without Violence national strategy to raise awareness of other, more dominant forms of violence raised in the research- such as fighting and gender-based violence. The findings from PAC peer research alongside the survey results are being used to influence the Wales Without Violence Strategy and produce a written guide for professionals and police in preventing and responding to youth violence.

The Wales Without Violence strategy aims to involve young people to create a robust, targeted strategy focused on reducing youth violence across Wales. In addition to having conversations with hundreds of young people as part of their peer research, in partnership with the VPU, peer researchers have helped design an online survey invited young people aged 15 to 25 to offer their suggestions for solutions to youth violence in Wales—both preventative and responsive.

To engage more young people in PAC and the Wales Without Violence strategy, in November 2022, peer researchers launched a 'pop up' shop in Duke St Arcade, a popular shopping area. This has allowed more young people to engage with the peer research findings and extend its influence, particularly when the Police and Crime Commissioner visited to hear more about what young people had found out.



YOUNG PEOPLE LEADING CHANGE

Young people leading change

120 peer researchers, working across 23 projects, captured the candid experiences of over 4,500 young people living in towns, cities and rural areas across England and Wales. They uncovered factors, causes and potential solutions to youth violence. The findings encompass the many aspects of a young person's life, understanding youth violence as it permeates through them all.

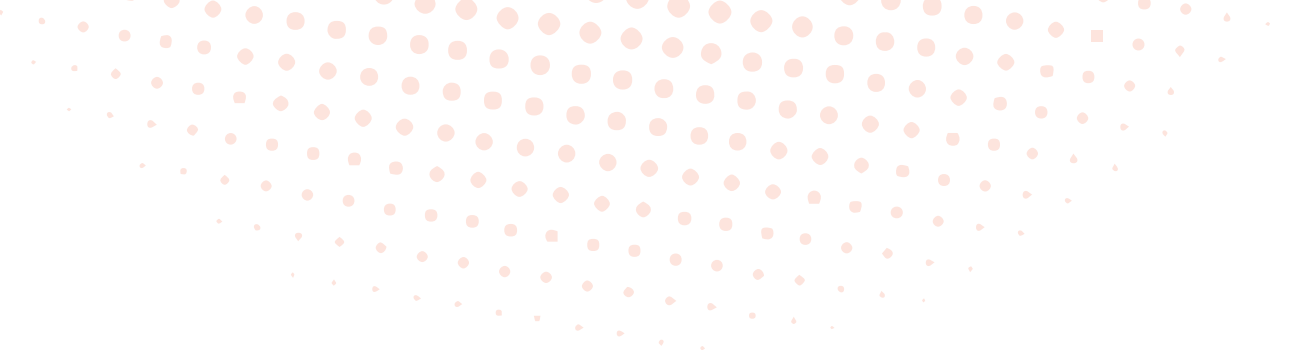
Respondents frequently acknowledged that no single factor was the sole cause of youth violence, rather each one has the potential to set a young person on the trajectory of violence. While many young people have not directly been victims of physical violence, in all locations they recounted stories of violence that happened to friends and family members or spoke about local incidences of serious violence shared between peers and on social media.

Living with violence in constant proximity leads to desensitisation and young people feeling “exhausted” by having to consider violence avoidance strategies when outside their homes, at school and online.



One of the most important outcomes of the research was empowerment. The young people involved in PAC have elevated their findings into meaningful projects in their local communities, working to reduce youth violence where they live. This unique research-informed social action has seen peer researchers and changemakers aged 10 to 20 design and deliver projects across England and Wales. Scores of social action projects across the country are now shifting stakeholder understandings of youth violence, enhancing community youth provision, promoting behaviour change to keep young people safer, and influencing policy through the sharing of youth-led research findings.





Social change projects designed by young people are influencing change in a number of ways:

01

CHANGING YOUNG PEOPLE'S BEHAVIOUR

Young people are delivering workshops across the country, including a focus on increasing young people's understanding of how their discriminatory behaviour impacts on others.

02

CHANGING ADULT STAKEHOLDER UNDERSTANDING

There is extensive activity going on with stakeholders, where young people use their research findings with the view that they use these in their work.

03

CHANGING COMMUNITY PROVISION

Young people are setting up spaces where other young people can feel safe and engage in positive activity – from sessions in youth clubs, to schools, to community events.

04

CHANGING COMMUNITY BEHAVIOUR

Young people are engaging in public awareness raising and campaigning on a range of issues to challenge the way they act on or think about issues of youth violence.

05

06

07

CHANGING POLICY OR STRATEGY

Young people are directly influencing violence reduction strategies, joining spaces that allow their voices to be heard and campaigning for change in policy.

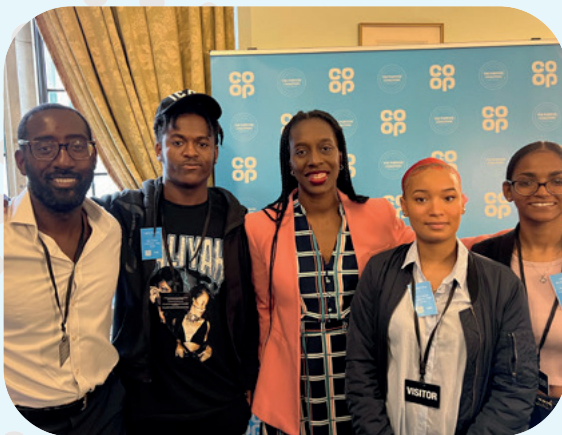
CREATING A MOVEMENT

Young people are galvanising support for movements they are creating on issues they are passionate about and came out strongly in the research, both on social media and in communities.

CHANGING THEIR OWN ORGANISATION

Young people are working with their organisations to alter the way they work with young people based on their research findings.

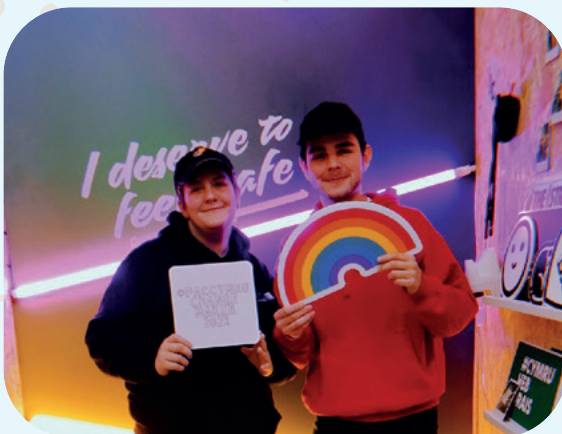




Social action projects across England and Wales are targeting stakeholder understandings of youth violence alongside delivery of more localised responses to solve the issues young people say cause youth violence where they live. Projects include: a campaign to support survivors of sexual violence in Southampton; a football team providing a safe space for young asylum seekers in the East of England; and collaboration with West Yorkshire Police's Independent Advisory Group to influence planning and policy related to youth violence. Community provision for young people has been improved through projects to refurbish and improve youth centres and by setting up new clubs and safe spaces in schools.

There has been a significant push for social action that aims to educate young people and adults about the causes and effects of youth violence, as well as projects that focus on raising awareness of the experiences of groups who experience higher levels of risk including young women, young people of colour and those who identify as LGBTQ+.

The PAC continues to engage young people across England and Wales in conversations about youth violence, as well as equip them with the tools to influence positive change to reduce violence where they live. This short report forecasts a full exploration of youth voices and social action projects, which will be launched by the Youth Endowment Fund and published on the [PAC](#) and [The Young Foundation](#) websites in spring 2023.



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