

TITLE: Responses to violent behaviour: Narratives from a child youth care practitioner and a young person in Kwa-Zulu Natal.

INTRODUCTION

Study describes violence with regards to on young people awaiting trial in residential settings. [Swearing, kicking, punching, breaking objects (etc.)], Barter (2003).

Violence directed towards other young people or child and youth care workers.

Presentation covers (Background, objectives, literature review, theories and research work plan)

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BACKGROUND/CONTEXT

This topic has recently been part of extensive discourse in the International Child and Youth Care Network (CYC-Net, 2010, 2011, 2014). South African child and youth care practitioners also participated in these discussions.

Particular focus on child and youth care workers' response.

Efforts to inspire appropriate responses in residential treatment centres have existed for two centuries. (Brendtro: 2004).

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BACKGROUND/CONTEXT

Studies reveal that this phenomenon has been widely researched and documented in European countries.

Very few studies have been conducted in Africa while in South Africa Basson et al (2011) reports that according to statistics research has focussed on the causes of violence involving youth in trouble with the law rather than their subjective experience of violent situations.

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BACKGROUND/CONTEXT (Statistics)

In Europe, Khouri-Kassabri (659:2014) examined physical violence involving 1,324 Jewish and Arab adolescents in 32 residential settings in Israel.

This study revealed that 56% of adolescence experienced physical violence in residential care.



BACKGROUND/CONTEXT (Statistics)

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A retrospective study conducted in England and The United Kingdom discovered that 12 out of 158 young people experienced physically violence in a residential setting, boys twice as much as girls (Hobbs, Hobbs and Wayne: 1239).

BACKGROUND/CONTEXT (Statistics)

According to this study 56 percent of adolescents with adjustment difficulties experienced violence in the care of violent staff.

In Malawi, the findings of the study conducted by the African Child Policy Forum (ACPF) were that 33 percent of young people in residential care reported being beaten by caretakers and heads of institutions (The African Policy Forum 2014: 45).

RESEARCH PROBLEM, QUESTIONS AND OBJECTIVES

• PROBLEM: Violent situations involving young people awaiting trial in residential settings is a long standing challenge in child and youth care and the status quo remains regardless of training and legislative requirements.

 QUESTIONS: Which strategies do child and youth care workers use to respond to violent behavior when it occurs? The image pi

RESEARCH PROBLEM, QUESTIONS AND OBJECTIVES

- Are the strategies used informed by intuition, child and youth care theory and knowledge base?
- Do these responses conform to SA child and youth care legislation and organizational policy?
- How do Child and youth care workers and young people experience interpretation and make meaning of responces of the workers during young people's violent fights? The similarities and differences.

Objectives

- Document the experiences of young people awaiting trial And child and youth care workers.
- During violent situations.
- Action research go through the process of creating new knowledge (Develop a model for dealing with youth violence in residential settings in SA to be included in training child and youth care workers).

PRELIMINARY LITERATURE REVIEW

- Long *et al* (2008), young people at risk present with highly intense and complicated forms of conflict which they have experienced in the past.
- These conflicts manifests as violence incidences which staff in residential child and youth care workers have to manage.
- Often young people and staff attach meaning to staff responses.
- Garfat et al (2012) articulated "attention to meaning-making" as the core characteristics of a child and youth care approach.

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PRINCIPAL THEORIES / CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Core models

- Stress model Recognise escalation stages and know how to respond effectively at each stage.
- Life Space Crisis Intervention (LSCI) model Immediate cognitive intervention once violent behaviour has subsided. (et al (2008)
- Conflict cycle Self awareness and ability to avoid being in a power struggle with a young person. (Long et al (2008)



PRINCIPAL THEORIES / CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



Techniques

40 intervention techniques - general behaviouir management



RESEARCH DESIGN/METHODOLOGY, ANALYSIS



Design

Qualitative research method will be used in this study. Narrative inquiry.

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RESEARCH DESIGN/METHODOLOGY, ANALYSIS

Methodology

- Stories of two specific child and youth care workers and two young people awaiting trial will be individually collected.
- A workshop/focus group will be conducted to find out the views of other child and youth care workers in the same setting
- Documents such as incident reports, log books, hand-over books will be examined.

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RESEARCH DESIGN/METHODOLOGY, ANALYSIS

- Action Research will be utilised to generate more data.
- Workshops will include all staff in the facility.
- Department of Social Development in kwa-Zulu Natal (KZN). [permission has already been sought]

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RESEARCH DESIGN/METHODOLOGY, ANALYSIS

Analysis

Participative analysis with participants.

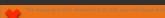
Sequencing and progression of themes as interviews take place. (Molly *et al,*2013), Continuous

Use colour coding and abbreviations to classify experiences

Categorise the experiences and select those relevant to the research question. Clandinin and Conelly (2000)



THE END



THANK YOU