

SUPRB explores European collaborations in the field of prevention and the well-being of children and young adults.



The Substance Use and Psychosocial Risk Behaviours Research Centre ([SUPRB](#)), at HOGENT (Belgium) is a practice-oriented expertise centre that connects science, policy, and practice. SUPRB aims to further expand its expertise on the prevention of psycho-social risk behaviour among children and young people in hybrid (digital and physical) environments.

What we are looking for

Our team is exploring European collaborations and aims to play an active role as a flexible, supportive partner in international and national consortia and in projects funded by Erasmus+, Horizon Europe (notably HORIZON-HLTH-2026-01-DISEASE-02), EU4Health, and other relevant funding programmes.

Who we are looking for

Complementary partners with expertise in child and youth mental health, digital technologies, behavioural interventions, co-creation, and policy or practice translation, enriched with unique research, technological, or implementation specialisations.

Why collaborate with SUPRB?

- Extensive network of researchers, schools, and policy actors in Flanders and across Europe, with strong local anchoring in the field of prevention of psychosocial risk behaviour.
- Leading role in developing and widely implementing innovative, evidence-based school interventions and universal prevention programmes such as [Unplugged](#).
- Expertise in monitoring, data, and evaluation, including coordination of (inter)national surveys (e.g. VAD Student Survey) and intervention evaluations (e.g. [Evaluation Nognito](#)).
- Development of blended-learning modules and training materials for professionals, e.g. on motivational interviewing, skills development, and behavioural change.
- Active translation and dissemination of research findings into policy documents, guidelines, publications, podcasts, and events such as [Club Health Ghent 2025](#).

Examples of potential collaborations

- Co-creating programmes with schools and young people, e.g. on healthy digital behaviour and media literacy.
- Setting up monitoring tools or surveys on digital habits and mental health.
- Conducting pilots and evaluations of interventions, e.g. with young people, parents, and educational professionals.
- Translating scientific findings into policy recommendations, training, and communication materials.

[Website SUPRB](#)

