

"It's horrible when they keep you in there at night": ending the overnight detention of children in police custody. Itua, A. London: Just for Kids Law; 2022.

URL:

https://justforkidslaw.org/sites/default/files/upload/J4KL_Detention%20briefing%202022_0.pdf?platform=hootsuite

Reports on the use of overnight detention of children who have been brought into police custody. Describes how police cells are designed to detain adults, and children who are detained there find the experience frightening and traumatic. Shows that overnight detention is legal in England and Wales only when it is in the best interests of the child. Argues that this legal precedent is not always followed and reports that a disproportionate amount of black and ethnic minority children are detained overnight. Provides case study examples and statistics to show that this system is harmful to children. Calls for the government to reform the youth criminal justice system to achieve a rights-based approach.

Addressing backlogs and managing waiting lists during and beyond the COVID-19 pandemic. European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies. Copenhagen: WHO; 2022.

URL: <https://apps.who.int/iris/rest/bitstreams/1444843/retrieve>

Postponement of non-emergency procedures to keep capacity available for COVID-19 patients, and to avoid infections, has led to backlogs of care in virtually all countries. As each delay in diagnosis and treatment may worsen health prospects, health systems have sought to understand and address the extent of the backlogs and their drivers. Drivers that can increase the backlog include: supply-side factors: low numbers of health workers; lower staff productivity due to exhaustion and burnout; increased cost of providing treatment in a safe environment; changes to payment systems which may have weakened incentives to provide other care; demand-side factors: increasing demand for care fuelled by the availability of new technologies; changed health needs due to ageing and rising chronic conditions (including long COVID).

Adultification bias within child protection and safeguarding. Davis, J. London: HM Inspectorate of Probation; 2022.

URL:

<https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprobation/wp-content/uploads/sites/5/2022/06/Academic-Insights-Adultification-bias-within-child-protection-and-safeguarding.pdf>

Aims to increase awareness of adultification bias and to improve child protection and safeguarding practice by introducing the Professional Inter-Adultification (PIA) Model. Explains that adultification is when 'notions of innocence and vulnerability are not afforded to certain children'. Notes that adultification affects Black, and Black mixed heritage, children especially, but can affect all children. Outlines some of the contexts adultification can occur in such as domestic abuse, socio-economic disadvantage, transphobia and homelessness. Considers that racism is the key issue influencing the adultification of Black children. Explains that the PIA model aims to illustrate the process of adultification and how it occurs and highlights the necessity to encourage critical thinking and reflection to support professionals to consider individual bias and the impact on safeguarding practice. Considers that an intersectional lens is needed in all child protection and safeguarding fields. Outlines ways in which Black children may be stereotyped and assumptions made about their behaviour, with their needs being overlooked.

Bringing baby home: UK fathers in the first year after the birth. Burgess, A; Goldman, R. London: Fatherhood Institute; 2022.

URL:

<http://www.fatherhoodinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Bringing-Baby-Home-Main-Report.pdf>

Reviews the empirical evidence about UK fathers and fatherhood in the first post-natal year. Discusses findings from the research literature looking at factors such as: fathers' involvement with their babies during their first year; fathers' physical and mental health; adjustment to fatherhood; and relationship with their partner. Finds that nearly all biological fathers are present in their baby's life and that the regularity of their interaction affects child outcomes through to adolescence. Includes, principally for researchers, information on the data that has been collected about fathers postnatally in three UK birth cohort studies. Identifies gaps in the data and makes suggestions for future birth cohort studies. Considers understudied birth cohort data and looks at the potential of ongoing longitudinal studies (Early Life Cohort study and Understanding Society). Includes tables showing the data available and in which of the cohort studies. Makes recommendations for policy, practice and further research.

Children and young people's mental health. Exploring presentation in mental health crisis through linked routine health care data in Wales, NDL Wales Team. NDL Wales. Cardiff: Public Health Wales NHS Trust ; 2022.

URL: <https://phw.nhs.wales/publications/publications1/children-and-young-peoples-mental-health/>

The Networked Data Lab programme is a collaborative network of analytical teams working together to use locally available linked datasets to address key issues facing health and care. By bringing together data across different emergency services, this analysis provides a comprehensive overview of mental health crisis presentation to emergency health services in Wales.

Early childhood inequalities. Cattan, S; et al. London: IFS; 2022.

URL: <https://www.nuffieldfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Early-childhood-inequalities-IFS-Deaton-Review.pdf?platform=hootsuite>

Looks at the nature, magnitude and long-term implications of early childhood inequalities, and provides a critical appraisal of how policy aimed at supporting very young children and their families has fared in terms of reducing inequality. Uses a nationally representative longitudinal study following individuals born in the UK between 2000 and 2002, a nationally representative longitudinal study following a cohort of individuals born in Great Britain in one week of April 1970, and a longitudinal study of children born between 2010 and 2012 in England. Explores differences in thinking and language skills – cognition – and social, emotional, and behavioural skills – socioemotional development. Discusses inequalities in early environments. Considers the role played by genetic endowments both in the drivers of early development and in the associations between early and late inequalities. Examines how inequalities in early environments influence inequalities in early development. Addresses the evolution of inequalities in early development, including emerging evidence from the pandemic. Concludes by highlighting key trends in the early years policy landscape since the turn of the century and reflecting on where policy should go next.

Educational poverty: how children in residential care have been let down and what to do about it - second report of session 2022–23 (HC 57). House of Commons Education Committee. Norwich: TSO; 2022.

URL: <https://committees.parliament.uk/publications/23006/documents/168514/default/>

Presents the findings of an inquiry by the House of Commons Education Committee looking at the poor educational outcomes of children in residential care. Outlines the background to the inquiry, including the role of children's homes and characteristics of children in residential care, and describes the way the inquiry was carried out. Discusses the reasons for increasing numbers of children in care, and the funding, data and other challenges in improving their educational outcomes. Considers the issues around getting looked-after children into the best state schools and relating to children missing from education and unregulated education. Looks at improving educational outcomes for looked-after children with special educational needs and disabilities. Considers the transition from residential care to independent living, and the role of early intervention funding. Provides conclusions and policy recommendations, including introducing sanctions for schools that refuse to admit looked after children.

Equal access: getting it right for people with disabilities - focus report (learning lessons from complaints). Local Government & Social Care Ombudsman. London: Local Government & Social Care Ombudsman; 2022.

URL: <https://www.nhs.uk/Livewell/Childrenwithalearningdisability/Documents/NHS-England-Getting-it-right-for-people-with-learning-disabilities-epublication.pdf>

Explores the experiences of people with disabilities when accessing local government services, drawing on analysis of complaints made to the Local Government & Social Care Ombudsman. Outlines the background to the report, including the public sector equality duty set out in the Equality Act 2010 and the Ombudsman's role and experience. Identifies common issues and learning points, including failure to anticipate need for reasonable adjustments when developing policies and procedures; failure to make requested reasonable adjustments; failure to ensure third parties acting on behalf of local services are considering Equality Act duties; and imposing adjustments without considering individual needs.

Evaluating innovation in children's social care. National Audit Office. London: NAO ; 2022.

URL: <https://www.nao.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Evaluating-innovation-in-childrens-social-care.pdf?platform=hootsuite>

Examines the Department for Education (DfE)'s approach to funding and evaluating innovation projects in children's social care. Outlines the background to the DfE's promotion of innovation in children's social care, including the key features of the children's services system. Describes the DfE's implementation and evaluation of the Children's Social Care Innovation programme, including programme objectives, funding and project evaluation outcomes. Examines the ways in which learning

from the Innovation Programme was used in the design of two successor programmes and in project selection. Looks at the key themes in the use of evaluation identified in the study, including strategy, barriers to innovation and long term outcomes and good practice.

Everybody's affected. Peer on peer sexual harassment among learners. Children, Young People and Education Committee. Cardiff: Welsh Parliament; 2022.

URL: <https://senedd.wales/media/pmdgeqio/cr-ld15251-e.pdf>

This report sets out, the causes of peer on peer sexual harassment are complicated. They include deep-rooted societal attitudes amplified by pornography, social media, and, in recent years, the COVID-19 pandemic. These are embedded, cultural matters that stretch beyond the remit of this Committee and the scope of our inquiry. They have made 24 recommendations in this report. They cover a range of issues, some broad and some specific.

Experiences from health and social care: the treatment of lower-paid ethnic minority workers. Equality and Human Rights Commission. London: Equality and Human Rights Commission; 2022.

URL: https://equalityhumanrights.com/sites/default/files/inquiry-experiences-and-treatment-of-lower-paid-ethnic-minority-workers-in-health-and-social-care-report_0.pdf

Investigates the treatment of lower paid health and social care workers from ethnic minority backgrounds in Britain. Looks at: hours worked; workplace policies, procedures and culture; tasks allocated; ability of workers to access redress; and training and development opportunities. Finds that: there is incomplete data on lower-paid ethnic minority workers; they experience different treatment at work; commissioning and outsourcing leads to poor pay and insecure work; they have low awareness of their employment rights; and they fear raising concerns with their employers and are not aware of ways to do so. Makes a number of recommendations for governments, local authorities, NHS providers, and health and social care regulators including that: regulatory frameworks are introduced to address inequality issues; accessible ways are introduced for workers to raise concerns and access redress if they believe they have experienced discrimination; and develop national structures for better data collection on the health and social care workforce. Includes specific recommendations for policymakers in England, Scotland and Wales specifically.

Families and inequalities. Kiernan, K; Crossman, S; Phimister, A. London: IFS; 2022.

URL: <https://ifs.org.uk/inequality/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/IFS-Deaton-Review-Families-and-inequality-.pdf>

This research focuses on families with children. It examines whether there are discernible socio-economic gradients in the recent changes in partnership and parenthood behaviours. It also assesses the extent to which these family developments and the attributes of the families in which children are born and reared contribute to disparities in their lives and their future life chances, with a particular focus on income, mental wellbeing, parenting and parental relationships.

From pillar to post: how to achieve greater stability in the care system. Smith, N. Ilford: Barnardo's; 2022.

URL: <https://cms.barnardos.org.uk/sites/default/files/2022-05/From%20Pillar%20to%20Post.pdf?platform=hootsuite>

Explores the experiences of children in care, and considers ways to ensure greater stability within the care system, drawing on the results of a survey of care-experienced adults. Looks at children's experiences of instability while in care, including placement/school moves and change of social worker, and examines the impact of instability on children in care. Explores best practice in improving stability for children in care, drawing on three case studies from around the UK. Considers the need to build wider relationship networks for children in care, including maintaining existing support networks and developing new ones. Presents recommendations to improve stability for children in care, including ensuring access to placements with local communities, improving mental health support and tackling loneliness and isolation for children in and leaving care.

Getting the best out of remote consulting in general practice – practical challenges and policy opportunities. Rosen, R; Leone, C. London: Nuffield Trust ; 2022.

URL: https://www.nuffieldtrust.org.uk/files/2022_06/1656424637_nuffield_trust_remote-by-default-web-final.pdf

The Covid-19 pandemic triggered a very sudden and widespread shift to remote consulting in general practice. While many patients and clinicians have welcomed the convenience, quality and safety of remote consulting, inherent tensions still exist in

choosing between remote and face-to-face care when capacity is constrained. This new Nuffield Trust report explores the opportunities, challenges and risks associated with this technological shift, and the practical and policy implications of recent learning.

Government food strategy. Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. London: HM Government; 2022.

URL:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1082026/government-food-strategy.pdf

This strategy for England sets out what the government will do to create a more prosperous agri-food sector that delivers healthier, more sustainable and affordable diets.

Health benefits of reducing salt intake. British Heart Foundation. London: BHF; 2022.

URL:

<https://www.bhf.org.uk/-/media/files/what-we-do/influencing-change/healthlumensalt2022/bhf-salt-report-22.pdf?rev=04e38b527bd544e1b94aef7fbf767da2&hash=0E6FC5772972EE976CDD854CA34892DD>

This report finds that reducing the UK's average daily salt intake to within international guidelines could result in 135,000 fewer new cases of coronary heart disease in the UK by 2035.

How to combine action on housing retrofit with tackling health inequalities (and other injustices). Hjelmso, A. Glasgow: UK Collaborative Centre for Housing Evidence; 2022.

URL:

https://housingevidence.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/220615-How-to-combine-action-on-housing-retrofit-with-tackling-health-inequalities_final_web-ready.pdf?platform=hootsuite

Highlights the interconnected policy priorities that retrofitting homes can contribute to and takes a 'whole systems approach' to retrofitting as a public health issue. Explains that housing retrofit is an essential part of the UK's net-zero ambition, and notes that improving energy efficiency is a priority of several devolved and regional administrations in the UK, including Glasgow City Council, the Mayor of London and the Welsh Government. Highlights the links between poor housing conditions and ill health, and points to evidence that unequal social conditions drive unequal health outcomes. Outlines the current policy landscape, noting that while the largely unregulated private rented sector is home to the highest proportion of fuel poor households, most of the support available for retrofit is only on offer to homeowners. Observes that social housing providers have identified barriers created by time consuming and costly application processes for retrofit funding. Notes that attempt to boost or accelerate energy efficiency measures in homes, such as the Green Deal and the Green Homes Grant schemes have often been either extremely short lived or scrapped before they could achieve their goals. Identifies the principles that are required for housing retrofit to take a health equity approach, including: universality - benefits of retrofit available to everyone, but with targeted additional support to those who need it the most; ease of access - a single point of contact to reduce the fragmentation of services; empowerment - providing the right tools to enable people to act; affordability - measures to support households in the private rented sector, including those on low incomes; and holistic/joined-up thinking. Outlines additional benefits of housing retrofit programmes, including providing a boost to the green retrofit industry, which in turn could support economic recovery from the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic; and boosting skills and training in construction, leading to further sustainable, skilled jobs. Argues the need to insulate as many homes as possible, with a particular focus on those with the lowest incomes and least efficient homes. Concludes that housing retrofit is an investment in both public health and planetary health, but that achieving both will only happen if it is done fairly.

Improving children and young people's mental health services. Local data insights from England, Scotland and Wales. Grimm, F; et al. London: Health Foundation; 2022.

URL: https://health.org.uk/sites/default/files/upload/publications/2022/CYPMHbriefing_Web_Final.pdf

This briefing presents analysis from the Health Foundation's Networked Data Lab (NDL) about children and young people's mental health. The analysis highlighted three key areas for urgent investigation, to help ensure children and young people get the care they need. These are: rapid increases in mental health prescribing and support provided by GPs; the prevalence of mental health problems among adolescent girls and young women; stark socioeconomic inequalities across the UK.

Improving the way family support services work for minority ethnic families. Waddell, S; et al. London: Early Intervention Foundation ; 2022.

URL: https://www.eif.org.uk/files/pdf/improving_family-support-services-for-minority-ethnic-families.pdf

This report explores the experiences of minority ethnic families in accessing and receiving family support, to better understand the challenges and opportunities in how family support services work for minority ethnic families and young people.

Is the catch-up programme fit for purpose? Fourth Report of Session 2021–22 (HC 940). House of Commons Education Committee. London: House of Commons Education Committee; 2022.

URL:

<https://committees.parliament.uk/publications/9251/documents/160043/default/?platform=hootsuite>

Explores the effectiveness of the UK Government's catch-up education programme, which aimed to make up for learning that was lost during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Describes how the pandemic had a devastating impact on education, particularly among those from disadvantaged backgrounds, and there are ongoing high school absences due to the virus. Argues that the Government should give additional funding directly to schools rather than the complex system of catch-up funding that is currently in place. Calls for the National Tutoring Programme to be held to account and for greater priority to be given in schools for children to improve their wellbeing. Concludes that the Government should accelerate their commitment to having a senior mental health lead in every school.

Mental health and loneliness: the relationship across life stages. Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Support. London: Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Support; 2022.

URL:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/mental-health-and-loneliness-the-relationship-across-life-stages/mental-health-and-loneliness-the-relationship-across-life-stages>

Presents the results of a study exploring the experiences of loneliness among people who had experienced a mental health condition. Draws on the findings from interviews with six professional expert stakeholders and with 37 people who experienced loneliness and also had a history of mental ill health. Considers four life stages: 18–30-year-olds; parents of young children; middle aged (40–60); or retired. Discusses the relationship between loneliness and mental health finding that it is bidirectional and cyclical. Describes how many interviewees felt there was a stigma to having mental health problems. Outlines key events which were associated with periods of loneliness such as leaving the family home in early adulthood, caring for young children, a decline in physical health among older people, or a change in employment routine. Notes that loneliness was more common in urban rather than rural areas and in areas where people did not feel safe and welcome. Discusses the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on survey respondents. Outlines support and interventions to improve mental health. Makes recommendations for improving support for people with mental health issues including providing more local and tailored mental health services and creating support groups in communities around shared interests.

No place for cheap alcohol: the potential value of minimum pricing for protecting lives. World Health Organization. Geneva: WHO; 2022.

URL: <https://apps.who.int/iris/rest/bitstreams/1435687/retrieve>

Pricing policies and taxation are among the most effective measures that policymakers can use to address alcohol harms, but they remain underutilized across the European Region. This report reviews the status of implementation of minimum pricing globally, provides an overview of the most recent evidence behind the policy, addresses its main strengths and limitations and offers practical considerations for countries.

Not heating, eating or meeting bills: managing a cost of living crisis on a low income. Schmuecker, K; Earwaker, R. York: JRF; 2022.

URL: <https://www.jrf.org.uk/file/59191/download?token=PCFIM8W9&filetype=briefing>

This paper presents the findings from a large-scale bespoke online poll of over 4,000 low-income households across the UK conducted by Savanta ComRes between 24 May and 7 June 2022. For this report, 'low-income households' are defined as those in the bottom 40% of 'equivalised' household incomes (see methodology note) – around 4 in 10 households in the UK. It follows on from our research carried out in September/October 2021, where we revealed the extent of arrears on bills and additional borrowing that low-income households were taking on during the pandemic.

Not working: exploring changing trends in youth worklessness in the UK, from the 1990s to the Covid-19 pandemic. Murphy, L. London: Resolution Foundation ; 2022.

URL: https://www.resolutionfoundation.org/app/uploads/2022/06/Not_working.pdf

Looks at trends in youth worklessness in the UK from the 1990s up to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Sets out the key trends over the years, showing which groups of young people have seen improved outcomes and which have fallen behind. Reports that women have seen the largest fall in worklessness, with Black, Pakistani and Bangladeshi ethnic groups also

showing improvements. Identifies some of the reasons behind the trends, finding that the fall in worklessness among young women reflects a reduction in the number of women caring for family as the birth rate for young women has fallen. Finds that worklessness due to long-term health problems has risen for both young men and women, mostly due to a rise in people with mental health problems. Discusses the link between mental health problems and worklessness. Looks at how the pandemic has affected worklessness trends, finding that the furlough scheme protected many workers and that the impact of the pandemic was not as great as feared. Makes recommendations for policymakers including that they focus on supporting young people who are 'hard to reach' as they do not engage with job centres or local authorities.

Outside the frame: unaccompanied children denied care and protection. ECPAT UK (End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and the Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes). London: ECPAT UK; 2022.

URL:

<https://www.ecpat.org.uk/Handlers/Download.ashx?IDMF=4c15dae8-d91a-4931-acfc-48119e4a77aa>

Examines child protection issues around unaccompanied children who have gone missing while unlawfully accommodated in Home Office hotels outside the child welfare system. Outlines the background to the report, highlighting the legal duty on local authorities to safeguard the welfare of children in need in their areas, and the increasing use of hotels operated by the Home Office for unaccompanied children arriving from abroad. Considers the risks around human trafficking and modern slavery facing unaccompanied migrant children. Presents the findings of a Freedom of Information request to the Home Office indicating that 45 children went missing from Home Office hotels in 2021-22. Concludes that the data indicates a serious child protection emergency and provides recommendations to the UK Government to ensure that unaccompanied children receive the lawful protection to which they are entitled.

Police awareness and practice regarding gambling related harms: the report of the Commission on Crime and Gambling Related Harms. Churcher, H. London: Howard League for Penal Reform; 2022.

URL:

<https://howardleague.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/Police-awareness-and-practice-report-FINAL.pdf>

Explores police understanding of gambling related harms and crime, and how police forces in England and Wales operationalise this understanding in their daily practice. Draws on freedom of information requests and interviews with representatives from police forces and national liaison and diversion programme implementation leads. Discusses the use of screening and support. Considers the prevalence and nature of gambling related crime. Examines the demography of the victims of gambling related crime. Concludes that there is an important role that police can have in identifying and signposting support for people with gambling addiction who have come to the attention of the criminal justice system, but that understanding gambling harm and addiction in a public health context would enable better and more timely identification and support.

Protecting the mental wellbeing of our future generations: learning from COVID-19 for the long term. A mental wellbeing impact assessment approach. Main findings report. Edmonds, N; et al. Cardiff: Public Health Wales NHS Trust; 2022.

URL:

<https://phw.nhs.wales/publications/publications1/protecting-the-mental-wellbeing-of-our-future-generations-learning-from-covid-19-for-the-long-term-main-report/>

This MWIA provides an evidence-based picture of the nature of the impacts and who is most affected in the population, and areas where further research is needed to fully understand ongoing impacts. Ten areas for action are identified for policy and decision makers across a range of sectors, organisations and settings. These can be utilised to support children and young people in the immediate pandemic recovery period, and ensure appropriate policies, plans and tangible actions are developed to protect and promote mental wellbeing and resilience in the future.

Protective factors for violent extremism and terrorism: rapid evidence assessment. Marsden, S; Lee, B. London: CREST; 2022.

URL: <http://ow.ly/gbgV30smZI8>

Conceptualises protective factors in relation to violent extremism, summarises the extant empirical evidence base, and assesses the extent to which current theoretical frameworks have been applied to protective factors. Draws on three existing systematic reviews, and the most recent literature on protective factors, and identifies the strengths, weaknesses, and gaps in the evidence base. Finds that limiting grievances, developing skills and traits to cope with adverse events, and limited exposure to violent extremist settings may help explain, to some extent, why individuals do not engage in violent extremism. Concludes by identifying and discussing ways in which the theoretical and evidential base is limited.

Supporting modern slavery victims: guidance and good practice for council homelessness services. Local Government Association. London: LGA ; 2022.

URL: <https://www.local.gov.uk/publications/supporting-modern-slavery-victims-guidance-and-good-practice-council-homelessness?platform=hootsuite>

Explores the link between homelessness and modern slavery in order to provide guidance to service heads and frontline workers in understanding their role and improving their service provisions. Identifies that previous research has suggested that homeless people are vulnerable to becoming victims of modern slavery, particularly where they have complex/multiple needs. Recognises that many councils have a legal obligation to provide accommodation support to modern slavery victims. Highlights ways in which councils can support victims by contributing to homelessness/housing services.

Teenagers in contact with social care: what works to keep them safe and improve their outcomes. Munton, T; et al. London: What Works Centre for Children's Social Care; 2022.

URL: <https://whatworks-csc.org.uk/research-report/teenagers-in-contact-with-social-care-what-works-to-keep-them-safe-and-improve-their-outcomes/?platform=hootsuite>

Examines the evidence on the most effective interventions for teenagers and young people in contact with the children's social care system. Outlines the policy and practice context for the study, highlighting links to the independent review of children's social care commissioned by the UK Government, and describes the research objectives and methods. Presents findings listing all the types of intervention, summarising the results of quality of impact studies and providing detailed findings for eight types of intervention. Discusses the implications of the findings, highlighting weaknesses in the quality of evidence which make it difficult to draw robust conclusions about the efficacy of specific interventions and that social work professionals favour strategic approaches aimed at early intervention and prevention.

The draft online safety bill and the legal but harmful debate: eighth report of session 2021–22 (HC 1039). Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. Norwich: TSO; 2022.

URL: <https://committees.parliament.uk/publications/8608/documents/86960/default/>

Reviews the UK Government's Draft Online Safety Bill, discusses concerns identified by the Digital, Culture, Media and Sport Committee, and sets out the Committee's proposed amendments and recommendations. Argues that the drafted Bill does not adequately protect freedom of expression or tackle illegal and harmful content on user-to-user and search services. Proposes amendments to the definition and scope of harms to align the Bill with international human rights law. Recommends that the UK Government proactively address specific types of content that constitute child abuse and online violence against women and girls but are technically legal in the current framework. Calls for greater clarity within the Bill on the powers of Ofcom and how and when these should be used to ensure they are practical and proportionate.

Trauma-informed care: understanding the use of trauma-informed approaches within children's social care. Asmussen, K; et al. London: Early Intervention Foundation; 2022.

URL: <https://www.eif.org.uk/files/pdf/trauma-informed-approaches-within-childrens-social-care.pdf>

Explores how trauma-informed care approaches have been adopted by children's social care (CSC) teams to improve the quality of their services and reduce childhood adversity. Uses a mixed-methods study involving a mapping survey, completed by 58 CSC teams, and in-depth interviews completed from ten CSC teams. Identifies that trauma-informed care activities are being practised by 89 per cent of teams participating in the study. Finds that no single model of trauma-informed care currently exists in CSC in England, there are overlaps between trauma-informed care activities and standard social care practices, and trauma-informed activities rarely lead to evidence-based interventions.

UK social work practice in safeguarding disabled children and young people: a qualitative systematic review. Franklin, A; et al. London: What Works Centre for Children's Social Care ; 2022.

URL: <https://whatworks-csc.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/UK-Social-Work-Practice-in-Safeguarding-Disabled-Children-and-Young-People-Post-Reviewer-WWCSC-FINAL-accessible.pdf?platform=hootsuite>

Examines research evidence on safeguarding and welfare concerns around disabled children and young people who have experienced or are at risk of abuse. Outlines the background to the study, explaining that recognising and responding to abuse involving disabled children can be complex and challenging, and describes the research objectives and methods. Presents findings identifying key research articles and reports relating to the UK, suggesting that the research is of good quality with a low level of bias, and discusses the strengths and limitations of available evidence. Concludes that there is a scarcity of evidence on the abuse and protection of disabled children and young people across all forms of harm and groups, and identifies

the key learning points for policy and practice. Provides policy and practice recommendations, including the need for updated national guidance and for local safeguarding partnerships to ensure adequate arrangements are in place to ensure equal safeguarding of disabled children and young people.