

'I hoped there'd be more options': experiences of the Homelessness Reduction Act 2018-2021. Sutton-Hamilton, C et al. London: Crisis; 2022.

URL: <http://files.localgov.co.uk/hra.pdf>

Explores the experiences of homeless people seeking support from local authorities under the Homelessness Reduction Act (HRA) 2018, drawing on surveys carried out over the 2018-21 period. Outlines the origins of the HRA and the wider homelessness policy context, and describes the research aims and methods. Looks at experiences of local authority housing options support, including eligibility for support; contacting housing options; personalised housing plans; staff and decision-making culture; expectations of housing options; and the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Examines the housing outcomes resulting from housing options support, including housing situations before and after approaching housing options; how people felt about their housing outcomes; the ways in which housing options support effected housing outcomes; and the reasons why housing outcomes are constrained.

A Welsh survey assessing the effect of COVID-19 on lifestyle behaviours that impact the environment: waves 1 and 2. Welsh Government. Cardiff: WG; 2022.

URL:
<https://gov.wales/sites/default/files/statistics-and-research/2022-05/welsh-survey-assessing-the-effect-of-covid-19-on-lifestyle-behaviours-that-impact-the-environment-waves-1-and-2.pdf>

This report summarises two waves of survey data on lifestyle behaviours that affect the environment at different time points throughout the COVID-19 pandemic.

All the lonely people. Mental Health Foundation. London: Mental Health Foundation; 2022.

URL:
https://www.mentalhealth.org.uk/sites/default/files/MHAW22_Loneliness_UK_Report.pdf?platform=hootsuite

Investigates loneliness – its causes, consequences and who is most likely to experience it. Looks at the strong links between loneliness and mental health. Discusses why loneliness matters, noting that it has been identified as a key social determinant of health. Highlights those levels of loneliness in the UK increased during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Looks at who experienced loneliness before and during the pandemic reporting that risk factors included being widowed, single, unemployed, or LGBTQ+. Discusses what loneliness feels like and whether people understand it. Describes stereotypes of lonely people and how this can be unhelpful. Includes help and advice on how to cope with loneliness and improve your mental health and how to support others who are lonely. Includes case studies of nine people who have experienced chronic loneliness including a refugee in supported housing, a care leaver from a BAME background, a young single parent on a low-income and an unemployed older male.

An alcohol-free childhood: action to ensure parents keep their children free from alcohol harm. Community Alcohol Partnerships. London: Community Alcohol Partnerships 2022.

URL:
<https://www.communityalcoholpartnerships.co.uk/images/documents/CAP-Report-2022-Final-WEB.pdf?platform=hootsuite>

Provides advice on ways to ensure that parents keep their children free from harm related to alcohol, drawing on the findings of surveys of young people and parents. Outlines the role of Community Alcohol Partnerships (CAPs) in reducing alcohol harm among young people, and summarises the Chief Medical Officer (CMO)'s health advice on drinking for children and young people. Presents the findings of the survey of young people looking at their relationship with alcohol, including the influence of parents on alcohol-related behaviour, and provides recommendations on improving the Talk Campaign aimed at parents and carers. Looks at UK alcohol consumption trends relating to young people, including the impact of the Challenge 24 strategy. Presents the findings of the research looking at parental attitudes to supplying alcohol to children, and provides case studies on local CAP action plans. Provides conclusions highlighting that two-thirds of parents remain unaware of the CMO's guidance and the need for a joined-up collaborative approach to increase awareness.

Building ventilation and Covid-19. Balogun, B; Wiebe, J. London: House of Commons Library ; 2022.

URL: https://researchbriefings.files.parliament.uk/documents/CBP_-9552/CBP_-9552.pdf

Provides briefing information on the role of building ventilation in reducing the risk of coronavirus (COVID-19) transmission, and the UK Government's policy covering this. Explains what is meant by ventilation and why it is important in the context of airborne diseases such as COVID-19. Outlines scientific evidence on the ways in which ventilation reduces the risk of disease transmission, and describes the main types of ventilation. Summarises statutory requirements relation to ventilation, including building regulations and guidance. Looks at ways of identifying poorly ventilated areas, and of improving ventilation in buildings. Outlines government policy on ventilation and COVID-19, including planning, healthcare and transport. Looks at ventilation in schools and educational institutions in England, and outlines the public funding and grants available for ventilation.

Children's social care: the way forward. Parents, Families and Allies Network. London: Parents, Families and Allies Network; 2022.

URL: <https://www.pfan.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/Childrens-social-care-the-way-forward.pdf>

Reports on experiences of parents who have lived experiences of children's social care and their allies, many of whom work in children's social care or are social work academics. Analyses the current system and offers constructive suggestions for change. Identifies individual problems and areas of concern such as the focus being on parenting ability than children's needs, and issues with social care activities not translating into what can be helpful for children or their families. Highlights concerns over government policy encouraging a culture of blaming parents and rejecting the need to consider structural pressures coming from inequality and poverty. Recommends alternative ways forward, for example parents and children being central to designing and running the new system. Suggests nurturing relationships between practitioners and families, with 80% of their time being direct work, and creating a collaborative, community-focused culture. Aims to close the gap between demand for services which are increasingly beyond their ability to meet by working directly with people to identify and provide effective and lasting responses.

Children's social services and care rates in Wales: a survey of the sector. Forrester, D; et al. Cardiff: Wales Centre for Public Policy; 2022.

URL: https://www.wcpp.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/220216-Childrens-social-services_en_final.pdf?platform=hootsuite

Explores the rates of children in care throughout Wales and the factors that influence care rates. Explains that the Welsh Government is determined to reduce rates of care in Wales and examines the results of a survey of 792 social workers to better understand the situation in the country. Finds that social workers perceive the number of children in care as being too high and identify systemic issues as being the main cause. Highlights differences between local authorities, such as divergent social care practice, leadership, and local frameworks. Concludes that understanding the different needs of local communities and developing specific values and practices to address those needs would help ensure children and families receive consistent support throughout Wales.

Developing the intervention for the all Wales diabetes prevention programme. Gregory, N; et al. Cardiff: Public Health Wales NHS Trust; 2022.

URL: <https://phw.nhs.wales/publications/publications1/developing-the-intervention-for-the-all-wales-diabetes-prevention-programme/>

The aim of the All Wales Diabetes Prevention Programme (AWDPP) is to provide an effective, equitable approach to type 2 diabetes (T2D) prevention delivered through primary care across Wales, based on Prudent healthcare principles. Unlike Scotland and England, Wales has not had a national diabetes prevention programme to date. This paper demonstrates how the AWDPP Intervention was designed and developed, and by whom, to promote transparency and encourage fidelity to the Wales-wide model.

Disrupting the routes between care and custody for girls and women. Fitzpatrick, C et al. Nuffield Foundation ; 2022.

URL: <https://www.nuffieldfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/Disrupting-the-Routes-between-care-and-custody-for-girls-and-women.pdf?platform=hootsuite>

Presents the findings of research that explored the over-representation of care-experienced girls and women in the youth and criminal justice system. Looks in particular at: the key features of girls' and women's overlapping care and criminal careers, the challenges facing care-experienced girls and women in the youth and criminal justice system, and the professionals who work with them, the aspects of the care experience that might contribute to/prevent the involvement of girls and women in the youth and criminal justice system, how policy and practice might be improved to address the issues identified, and how data collection might be improved in order to inform further understanding. Concludes that care-experienced girls and women in trouble may be subject to damaging cycles of excessive surveillance and inadequate support at different points across the life course, with the former occurring in relation to criminalisation and the latter in relation to victimisation, leaving care support and imprisonment. Argues that there is a need to address these damaging cycles in order to disrupt the routes between care and

custody. Sets out a series of recommendations, some of which include: listening to care experienced girls and women, building a trauma-responsive care system that does not perpetuate further harm, providing meaningful and timely mental health support, confronting the intergenerational harms caused by imprisoning care-experienced mothers, and challenging stigma and raising aspirations. See also policy briefing (Ref. B59823).

Economic modelling: reducing health harms of foods high in fat, sugar or salt - final report. Revored-Giva, C et al. Edinburgh: Scottish Government; 2022.

URL:

<https://www.gov.scot/binaries/content/documents/govscot/publications/research-and-analysis/2022/05/economic-modelling-reducing-health-harms-foods-high-fat-sugar-salt-final-report/documents/economic-modelling-reducing-health-harms-foods-high-fat-sugar-salt-final-report/economic-modelling-reducing-health-harms-foods-high-fat-sugar-salt-final-report/govscot%3Adocument/economic-modelling-reducing-health-harms-foods-high-fat-sugar-salt-final-report.pdf>

Examines the impact of restricting in-premise price promotions of foods high in fat, sugar or salt, drawing on the results of economic modelling. Outlines the background to the study, highlighting proposals to restrict the promotion and marketing of foods high in fat, sugar or salt in Scotland, and describes the research aims. Provides the findings of a literature review on the effects of sales promotions on consumer behaviour and public health and outlines the research methods. Presents findings looking at: promotions' contribution to discretionary food sales; substitution towards non-discretionary food and drink; inter-category models, including confectionery, biscuits, savouries, cakes/pastries, puddings/deserts, soft drinks and edible ices; and choice experiments restricting the promotion of price discounts. Provides conclusions indicating that a policy to restrict all price promotions of discretionary foods would result in a net change of -613 kcal per week.

Ethnicity and children's social care. Ahmed, N et al. London: Department for Education; 2022.

URL:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1076919/Ethnicity_and_childrens_social_care.pdf?platform=hootsuite

This report explores the differences in experiences and outcomes of children in social care by ethnic group, drawing on analysis of a range of data sources. Outlines the background to the study, indicating that the analysis was commissioned by the independent review of children's social care, and describes the methodology. Examines the characteristics of children by ethnic group, including gender, age, disability, geography and free school meal status. Looks at ethnic disparities in the journeys of children through the social care system, including reasons for social care intervention and escalation through the social care system. Explores placements and outcomes for looked after children, including placement types, location and moves. Looks at the outcomes of care leavers, including education, training and employment and suitability of accommodation.

Everyone has the right to a good later life: Centre for Ageing Better strategy 2022-25. Centre for Ageing Better. London: Centre for Ageing Better; 2022.

URL:

<https://ageing-better.org.uk/sites/default/files/2022-06/Ageing-Better-new-Strategy-2022-2025.pdf>

The Centre for Ageing Better has launched a new public campaign tackling everyday ageism alongside its new strategy. The campaign will seek to overturn the deeply entrenched negative attitudes within society towards older people through a collective and nationwide approach. The organisation will work with the public, age-friendly communities and employers, as well as other sector and industry partners, to change the way people think, feel and act about ageing.

Health and social care workers' quality of working life and coping while working during the Covid-19 pandemic: findings from a UK survey. Gillen, P et al. Belfast: Queen's University of Belfast; 2022.

URL:

https://www.hscworkforcestudy.co.uk/files/ugd/2749ea_b274e9e90dd74682a34de9ef6efc16c6.pdf?platform=hootsuite

Explores the impact of providing health and social care during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic in the United Kingdom, focusing on the effect on the work and home life, and health and wellbeing of nurses, midwives, allied health professionals, social care workers, and social workers. Follows on from three previous surveys in earlier periods of the pandemic. Uses a survey from 24 November 2021 to 4 February 2022 and focus groups with human resource staff from health and social care, managers, and frontline workers. Looks at the impact on working conditions and service pressures. Discusses burnout among staff. Considers mental wellbeing. Assesses quality of working life. Explores the coping strategies adopted. Makes recommendations relating to changing conditions, connections, communication, and work-life balance.

High societies: international experiences of cannabis liberalisation. Shepherd, J. London: SMF ; 2022.

URL: <https://www.smf.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/High-societies-April-2022.pdf?platform=hootsuite>

Explores international evidence on the impact of liberalisation of cannabis on health, crime and economic outcomes, in comparison with the UK's current prohibition regime. Outlines the background to the report, highlighting changing attitudes to the regulation of cannabis around the world, and describes the research aims and approach. Explores the UK's current prohibition regime and its consequences, highlighting calls to reform the UK's current approach. Looks at the experiences of Portugal, Spain, Netherlands, Uruguay, Canada and the USA in operating more liberalised approaches. Discusses the lessons learned from countries' experiences of cannabis liberalisation, identifying their merits and disadvantages, including effectiveness in reducing harm, generating economic activity and increasing tax revenues.

Hospital discharge and its impact on patient flow through hospitals. Health and Social Care Committee. Cardiff: Welsh Parliament; 2022.

URL: <https://senedd.wales/media/f21peeh4/cr-ld15151-e.pdf>

The Health and Social Care Committee's report found that a workforce crisis in the social care sector is resulting in patients staying in hospital for days, or even weeks, longer than necessary. This creates a backlog within the healthcare system leading to ambulances queuing up outside A&E for hours, unable to admit seriously ill patients and unavailable to help other members of the public. The report highlights several issues that can contribute to holding up the discharge process, including housing. Social care, health and housing should be seen as the three pillars of the discharge system, but the committee heard that suitability of housing considerations is too often an afterthought, and not given sufficient priority.

How is together for childhood bringing about change for local communities? (Learning Together: part two). National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. London: NSPCC; 2022.

URL: https://learning.nspcc.org.uk/media/2800/how-is-together-for-childhood-bringing-about-change-for-local-communities.pdf?utm_source=Adestra&utm_medium=email&utm_content=Read%20the%20full%20report%20%28PDF%29&utm_campaign=20220519_KIS_New-in-the-Library-external_May

Examines the impact on local communities of a place-based programme bringing together local partners and families to prevent child abuse. Outlines the Together for Childhood approach being implemented in Glasgow, Grimsby, Stoke-on-Trent and Plymouth, and describes the flexible and continuous learning approach to evaluating the impact of the programme. Describes the six design principles setting out the ways in which Together for Childhood aims to work at each site. Identifies key learning points from the programme, including building trusted relationships through effective communication and leadership; activities are inclusive and accessible for all community members; and partners and community measures are becoming increasingly involved in co-creation. Explores the difference that the programme is making in preventing child abuse, and outlines next steps in developing the Together for Childhood approach.

Integrated care systems: what do they look like? Dunn, P; et al. London: Health Foundation; 2022.

URL: <https://www.health.org.uk/publications/long-reads/integrated-care-systems-what-do-they-look-like>

In this long read we analyse publicly available data on some of the characteristics of ICSs and context in each area – including the organisational and policy context, health challenges, and capacity within the health care system to address them. We compare areas and discuss implications for policy.

Lessons from Covid-19 for climate change: applying an interdisciplinary approach in developing strategies to motivate behavior change, tackle misinformation and address inequality in times of crises. Blau, W et al. Romania: Springer Nature ; 2022.

URL: <https://figshare.com/ndownloader/files/35084941>

Explores the lessons from the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic for developing strategies to encourage behavioural change, address misinformation and tackle inequality in relation to the climate change crisis. Outlines the background to the report, highlighting the interdisciplinary roundtable approach taken to considering the lessons from COVID-19 in tackling key aspects of

the climate crisis. Presents key themes and recommendations based on learning from the COVID-19 pandemic for: tackling misinformation; promoting collective behavioural change; and addressing inequality. Provides conclusions, highlighting the need to find new ways of working together and identifying novel and innovative solutions to climate change, and other challenges, and lists the contributors to the roundtable discussions.

Levelling up dementia diagnosis: tackling variations in diagnosis rates in England. Future Health.Saint Albans: Future Health; 2022.

URL: <http://files.localgov.co.uk/health.pdf?platform=hootsuite>

Examines the variability in rates of diagnosing dementia across England and considers ways in which dementia diagnosis rates can be improved. Explains what is meant by dementia, its prevalence, the importance of early diagnosis and the economic cost of dementia. Explores the importance and challenges of diagnosing dementia, highlighting government and NHS policy commitments and the challenges of implementation. Looks at the variation in dementia diagnosis rates across English regions and clinical commissioning groups, including undiagnosed dementia. Discusses health inequalities relating to dementia and the wider socio-economic costs across health and social care. Identifies opportunities and presents recommendations for improving dementia diagnosis rates, including establishing new diagnosis targets, introducing incentives for primary care and establishing a national dementia observatory to compile data and share good practice.

Making Wales a no wrong door nation - how are we doing? Holland, S. Cardiff: Children's Commissioner for Wales; 2022.

URL:

<https://www.childcomwales.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/No-Wrong-Door-Report-February-2022.pdf?platform=hootsuite>

Explores the progress made in Wales in supporting children with complex needs. Describes how every Regional Partnership Board (RPB) was visited in 2019-20 which led to a call for a 'No Wrong Door' commitment whereby children and young would not get bounced around different services when seeking support for disability, mental health, emotional, or behavioural needs. Finds that each RPB now has a group dedicated to children's issues and provides examples of good practice. Outlines key barriers to the No Wrong Door approach, such as local authorities and health services disagreeing on the level of support required and long waiting times for an assessment for neurodevelopmental conditions such as Autism and ADHD.

No honour in abuse: harnessing the health service to end domestic abuse. Centre for Social Justice. London: CSJ; 2022.

URL:

https://www.centreforsocialjustice.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/CSJ-No_honour_in_abuse-1.pdf

Discusses how the health service in England might play a bigger role in tackling domestic abuse. Draws on more than 45 interviews with charities and experts as well as testimony from domestic abuse survivors to inform the report. Explains that domestic abuse affects more than 2m people every year including many children and that the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic has seen a surge in levels of abuse. Highlights that less than 18% of domestic abuse victims report it to the authorities. Discusses the legislative framework for domestic abuse. Considers that medical professionals should be better equipped to identify and respond to domestic abuse if tragedies are to be prevented. Highlights that 'honour abuse' cases (including practices such as female foeticide, forced marriage, forced abortion) are particularly problematic. Includes case studies of abuse and the victim's testimony. Discusses the impact of abuse on survivors and the wider family. Makes a number of recommendations including that: the term 'Honour Abuse' is removed from official documentation as it risks legitimising the practice; statutory training for all health professionals should be introduced; and Family Hubs should deliver domestic abuse services.

Oral health care in Europe: Financing, access and provision. Winkleman, J; Gómez Rossi, J; van Ginneken, E. Brussels: European Observatory on Health Systems and Policies; 2022.

URL: <https://apps.who.int/iris/rest/bitstreams/1431126/retrieve>

This Health Systems in Transition (HiT) review investigates a broad range of topics of oral health care across Europe, ranging from oral health and inequalities, coverage gaps, financial protection and unmet needs, preventive community care, workforce, corporate dentistry and cross-border care.

Rapid review of wellbeing evaluation research using the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-Being Scales (WEMWBS). Blodgett, J; Kaushal, A; Harkness, F. London: What Works Centre for Wellbeing ; 2022.

URL: https://whatworkswellbeing.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/WEMWBS_Rapid_Review_final.pdf

Summarises the key findings of a rapid review of well-being evaluation research using the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-Being scales (WEMWBS). Aims to evaluate which interventions are most effective at improving wellbeing. Outlines the methodology used to identify the 209 studies included in the evaluation. Explains that the studies covered five main themes: psychological, social, arts/culture, health promotion, and 'other'. Finds that there was evidence that a broad range of interventions are effective at improving mental well-being with medium to strong effects shown for psychological, social and art interventions. Reports that interventions based on building emotional resilience, focusing on personal wellbeing and learning self-management techniques had the greatest impact on wellbeing. Notes that there was no control group in most studies making it difficult to draw strong conclusions. Discusses the implications of the findings for research and practice.

Resetting the course for population health: evidence and recommendations to address stalled mortality improvements in Scotland and the rest of the UK. McCartney, G; et al. Glasgow: Glasgow Centre for Population Health; 2022.

URL:

https://www.gcph.co.uk/assets/0000/8723/Stalled_Mortality_report_FINAL_WEB.pdf?platform=hootsuite

Examines changes in mortality and other indicators of population health in Scotland and considers the policy changes needed to support improved public health across the UK. Outlines the background to the study, highlighting the stalling of improvement in mortality rates and increased health inequalities across the UK since 2010, and describes the research methods and descriptive epidemiology. Looks at what causal evidence says in relation to: reduced improvements in cardiovascular disease mortality; increase in drug-related deaths; increase in deaths due to dementia; increased deaths due to influenza; increased prevalence of obesity; demographic factors; austerity policies; and increased deaths due to weather and temperature extremes. Discusses the findings, and presents conclusions and recommendations relating to macroeconomic policy, welfare benefits, work, taxation, public services, material needs, obesity and recovery from coronavirus (COVID-19).

Signs and indicators: a template for identifying and recording concerns of child sexual abuse. Centre of Expertise on Child Sexual Abuse. London: Centre of Expertise on Child Sexual Abuse ; 2022.

URL:

<https://www.csacentre.org.uk/documents/signs-and-indicators-a-template-for-identifying-and-recording-concerns-of-child-sexual-abuse1/?platform=hootsuite>

Presents a template to support professionals in systematically observing, recording and communicating concerns about possible child sexual abuse. Explains the role of the template, what it is designed to do, the way it should be used and when it should be completed. Provides a blank template for completion with the child's details; behaviours in the child which can indicate sexual abuse; physical signs in the child which may indicate sexual abuse; behaviours of those around the child which can suggest sexual abuse; and signs and indicators within the child's environment which may make them more vulnerable to sexual abuse. Presents explanatory notes to assist professionals in understanding the significance of the signs and indicators used in the template.

Small area associations between breastfeeding and obesity. Office for Health Improvement & Disparities. ce for Health Improvement & Disparities; 2022.

URL:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1079224/Small-area-associations-between-breastfeeding-and-obesity.pdf

This report describes analyses of breastfeeding and child and maternal weight status, using routinely collected administrative data. This project aims to understand the direction and magnitude of any association at small area level between breastfeeding prevalence and children's weight status in the early years, and also between breastfeeding prevalence and mothers' weight status during subsequent pregnancy. The findings can inform policy and decision-makers looking at public health improvement and disease prevention.

The healthy city: a futuristic reimagining of the urban economy and built environment. Key Cities Group. Manchester: Key Cities Group ; 2022.

URL: <http://wpieconomics.com/site/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/Key-Cities-Full-Report.pdf>

Sets out a vision for cities in England and Wales in 2050 based on the 'health first' principle. Addresses the major challenges that cities face, such as: climate change, economic and technological change, inequity and social justice, and health. Suggests that cities have to improve the mental, physical and social health of their residents as a priority and includes a framework for a healthy city in 2050. Considers that cities have to be: healthy, attractive, accessible, adaptive and 'for all'. Sets out how the framework can be achieved, focusing on each of the principles, including by encouraging physical activity, creating 'quality work', creating low-traffic neighbourhoods and creating City Resilience Plans. Includes case studies illustrating each principle, such as the Active Neighbourhoods Project in Plymouth, which improved local natural spaces, the Historic Coventry Trust, which

aims to connect people with the city's history, and Riverside Sunderland, an urban regeneration project.

The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on children's socio-emotional wellbeing and attainment during the reception year. Tracey, L; et al. London: Education Endowment Foundation; 2022.

URL:

<https://d2tic4wvo1iusb.cloudfront.net/documents/projects/EEF-School-Starters.pdf?v=1652814985>

Examines the impact on the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on the socio-emotional wellbeing and educational outcomes of children starting primary school in September 2020. Outlines the context for the study, highlighting evidence on the importance of children's early years experiences in shaping their educational progress and socio-emotional wellbeing, and describes the research aims and methods. Presents findings looking at: the relationship between reception year children's COVID-19 experiences and their socio-emotional wellbeing, language and numeracy skills; children's pre-school and reception year experiences; the relationship between children's pre-school experiences, socio-demographic circumstances and socio-emotional wellbeing and educational attainment; and the impact of COVID-19 on Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) outcomes.

The independent review of children's social care: final report. McAlister, J et al. London: Independent Review of Children's Social Care; 2022.

URL:

<https://childrensocialcare.independent-review.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/The-independent-review-of-childrens-social-care-Final-report.pdf?platform=hootsuite>

Explores the issues facing the children's social care system in England, and the ways in which it might be reformed to better support children and families. Outlines the background to the establishment of the independent review to fulfil the UK Government's manifesto commitment, the way in which the review was carried out and key numbers relating to the review. Provides a summary of the proposed reforms emerging from the review. Discusses and provides recommendations relating to specific parts of the children's social care system: family help; child protection; family networks; transforming care; the care experience; realising workforce potential; and focusing the system on children and families. Considers the ways in which the review's recommendations should be implemented, the investment required and the sequencing of key recommendations.

The Khan review. Making smoking obsolete. Independent review into smokefree 2030 policies. Khan, J. Office for Health Improvement & Disparities. London: HM Government; 2022.

URL:

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1081366/khan-review-making-smoking-obsolete.pdf

Independent review by Dr Javed Khan into the government's ambition to make England smokefree by 2030. The review makes 15 recommendations for government to achieve a smokefree society.

Understanding recent patterns in intergenerational social mobility: differences by gender, ethnicity, education, and their intersections. MacMillan, L; McKnight, A. London: Centre for Analysis of Social Exclusion; 2022.

URL: <http://sticerd.lse.ac.uk/dps/case/spdo/spdorp11.pdf>

Examines recent trends and patterns relating to social mobility in the UK, focusing on gender, education and ethnicity, drawing on analysis of Labour Force Survey data 2014-2018. Outlines the background to the study, indicating that social mobility in the UK is low by international standards and may have declined for recent generations, and describes the data and methods used. Looks at broad trends in overall levels of social mobility, indicating that little change occurred over the 2014-2018 period but that there are important findings relating to education and ethnicity. Explores the role of education in social mobility, and considers differences in social mobility rates by ethnic groups. Examines the differences in rates of upward and downward social mobility at the intersection of gender, education and ethnicity. Summarises the main findings, the strengths/weaknesses of the study and areas for future research.

What works to improve the lives of England's most vulnerable children: a review of interventions for a local family help offer. Asmussen, K et al. London: Early Intervention Foundation ; 2022.

URL: <https://www.eif.org.uk/report/what-works-to-improve-the-lives-of-englands-most-vulnerable-children-a-review-of-interventions-for-a-local-family-help-offer>

Provides information on 59 policies, practices and scalable interventions with evidence of improving child and family outcomes within five categories of vulnerability: problematic child behaviour, family conflict, parental mental health, domestic abuse, and parental substance misuse. Considers that the life chances of vulnerable children are poor and that effective services and practices are necessary to improve outcomes for them. Outlines the characteristics of children in the children's social care system and discusses the causes of child mistreatment at the level of child, family, community and society. Includes interventions with evidence of: improving difficult child behaviour, improving family relationships and reducing conflict in the home, improving parent's mental health and supporting child development in the home, preventing children's exposure to domestic abuse, and preventing and treating harmful subject misuse. Considers that public health strategies need to target multiple levels of need if child neglect and abuse is to be stopped. Recommends that commissioners use information provided in the review to deepen their knowledge of the current evidence base and to use it as a basis for identifying and commissioning interventions that show good potential for supporting the vulnerable families in their communities.