Protective Factor

SAFETY

BC Healthy Communities

Vancouver CoastalHealth

INTRO

PARTICIPATION

PLAY

SAFETY

SOCIAL

WHERE TO START

Safety includes both actual and perceived physical, psycho-social and environmental safety in all settings.

Create public realm that is safe and that feels safe for children and youth.

Address all forms of bullying, abuse and discrimination.

Reduce pollution, toxins, noise and other environmental health hazards.

Support the needs and well-being of adults in children's lives to ensure secure and supportive home and community environments.

Implement policies that respond to larger societal threats like poverty, the increasing costs of living, increasing inequality, and climate change.

WHAT

Safety is a very diverse concept and includes physical, psychological and social safety experienced at home and at school, in the neighbourhood and in the community, all couched within broader built, natural and geo-political environments. Among the top threats to childhood in Canada are unintentional and preventable injuries (e.g., transport injuries), systemic racism and discrimination, child abuse, poverty, bullying, pollutants, and climate change.[1,2]

"Children's specific vulnerability and social status within society imposes a heightened duty on governments and policy-makers to make sustained efforts to effectively protect children from harm" and "from harm that interferes with the enjoyment of their rights"[3]

– The United Nations Convention on the Children and youth's "conceptualization of safety [have] multiple dimensions… being safe and feeling safe are two distinct, interrelated but sometimes non-concurrent experiences."[4] Fear is often intertwined with or based on one's identity, be it based on race, class, ethnicity, culture, gender, religion, disability or age.[5]

FACTORS IMPACTING SAFETY

CAREGIVER AND HOUSEHOLD WELL-BEING

The emotional security that comes from the attachment between a child and their parent or main caregiver is crucial to child development. This attachment is based on warm, satisfying, reliable, stable and trusting relationships.[6] For children and youth to feel safe at home, their caregivers need to be functioning well and feeling safe, secure and supported themselves.[7] This is connected to a wide range of supports for caregivers such as access to employment and parental leave policies, as well as food security, housing availability and affordability and other basic needs.[8]

CHILD ABUSE

Around 30% of Canadian adults report having experienced at least one type of child maltreatment before the age of fifteen.[9,10]

BULLYING

Childhood bullying in Canada is of concern with a country global ranking of 23 out of 33 wealthy countries.[11] Conflict is a natural part of human relationships as people grow and change.[12] In conflict, "there may be some strong words used and lots of big feelings involved" but it generally stops with the realization that someone is getting hurt; whereas with bullying the goal is to hurt, harm or humiliate and there is a power differential, and the behaviour continues even with the realization of the damage it is doing.[12,13]

NEIGHBOURHOOD SAFETY

A number of factors can make neighbourhoods feel less safe, including crime rates, graffiti, a lack of social cohesion, litter, poor lighting, sidewalks in disrepair, and heavy traffic.[14,15] "Traffic is considered by young people to be the greatest danger of the fourth environment" (public spaces beyond the home, school and playground).[16] In one study, when children were asked to create their ideal community, half of the models contained no streets or cars at all[17] UNICEF recently ranked Canada 23 out of 43 wealthy countries for child road traffic casualties and 41 out of 43 for CO_2 emissions.[18]

"The street is a place in which to die because cars drive at high speeds and don't wait for you to cross."[17]

– Child Research Participant

The maintenance, design and qualities of the built environment are important factors in making a community feel safe or unsafe, influence how safe children feel and therefore impact what children feel that they can engage in (and what parents will allow their children to engage in).[17]

"[when] children feel safe in their neighbourhood, they feel connected to place and are able to act autonomously within it."[14,19]

The more young people feel connected and supported by others in their neighbourhood, the stronger their sense of safety.[20,21,22] A lack of social cohesion and connectedness can provoke fears of stranger danger which increases anxiety in parents and children.[23] The risk of abduction in Canada is extremely rare, estimated by Public Safety Canada as one in 14 million.[24] Ironically, "'stranger danger' concerns have resulted in increasing volumes of traffic, with corresponding increases in traffic-related dangers", injuries and death.[25]

RACISM

Racism "is a persistent threat to the lives of children and youth in Canada."[26]

- 30% of African youth in British Columbia reported that they have had experiences of racism.[27]

- 44% of First Nations people reported experiences of discrimination in the previous 5-year period, with 29% reporting that they perceived it was due to ethnicity, culture, and/or race.[28]

Systemic racism includes the policies and practices entrenched in established institutions which result in the exclusion or promotion of designated groups.[29] The outcomes of systemic racism show up, for example, in an over-representation of Indigenous children in the BC child welfare system, outnumbering non-Indigenous children almost three to one; and while they represent 10% of the child population in BC, they make up 68% of children in care.[30] Similar results emerge in the criminal justice system with 46% of 12 to 17-year-olds in Canada admitted to the corrections system in 2016-2017 being Indigenous despite making up only 8% of this age group across the country.[31] The negative impact of systemic racism is deep and cross cutting and also results in certain population groups fearing the societal systems and institutions that theoretically exist to protect all Canadians.[31,32]

DISCRIMINATION

The Raising Canada 2022 report cites racism and discrimination in the top 10 threats to childhood in Canada and identifies a wide range of the basis of discrimination experienced by young people, including race, ethnicity, culture, religion, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, and disabilities.[14]

39% of students had experienced at least one form of discrimination in the past year: 32% of males versus 44% of females versus 62% of non-binary youth.[33]

– 2018 BC Adolescent Health Survey

Age discrimination can be experienced across the age cohorts but is particularly felt by adolescents and youth who are often associated with anti-social behaviour and crime.[34,35,36,37,38,39,40] on the British Crime Survey, 30% of adults surveyed identified "teenagers hanging around" as threatening anti-social behaviour; whereas young people saw "hanging around" as normal, pro-social behaviour and as a positive opportunity to enjoy some freedom away from adults (only 2% thought it was anti-social).[34]

GLOBAL SAFETY

Global issues that young people have identified impact their safety and security include broad concepts such as economy (e.g. recessions), ecology (e.g., droughts), inequality, health emergencies such as the COVID-19 pandemic, war and terrorism.[14,41,42] In 2020-2021, Grade 11 respondents for the Youth Development Instrument identified their top ten concerns of the most important issues they believe are impacting Canada as: climate change, racial inequality, pollution, violence against women, hate crimes, loss of natural resources, gender inequality, violent crime, housing affordability and hate speech.[43]

WHY

IMPORTANCE OF SAFETY TO CHILD AND YOUTH MENTAL WELL-BEING

There is strong evidence that shows the link between safety and the mental wellness of children and youth.[44,45,46,47] Safety impacts the mental well-being of young people because it denies them basic needs, impedes their participation in activities for healthy development, exposes them to unsafe situations; and, impacts their development at a cellular level.[44,45,46,47]

Toxic Stress is "severe, prolonged or repetitive adversity with a lack of the necessary nurturance or support to prevent an abnormal stress response".[48] Toxic stress during childhood can impact brain development and has been linked to depression, anxiety, behavioural problems, and poor coping skills.[48,49] Studies have demonstrated that feelings of calm, peacefulness and safety have the highest correlation with lower levels of depression, anxiety, stress and self-criticism.[50]

Young people's **sense of control** or lack of control over their own lives intertwines safety and mental well-being.[51,52] Studies show that children and youth are increasingly feeling a lack of personal control.[53] These feelings are correlated with poor school achievement, helplessness, ineffective stress management, and depression.[53] People who feel this way are also less likely to take responsibility for their own health, their futures, and their community.[53,54]

Feeling **safe and secure at home** is extremely important for child and youth mental well-being. Housing quality, frequent household mobility, struggling caregivers, violence, and financial insecurity all show a connection to levels of safety at home and poor mental well-being among young people.[4,6,9,14,55,56]

Of particular importance for the mental wellness of children and youth is **attachment to their caregivers**.[57,58,59] Attachment is an emotional closeness that has been proven to be key for the emotional well-being of young people.[57,59,60,61] "Attachment allows children the 'secure base' necessary to explore, learn and relate, and the well-being, motivation and opportunity to do so. It is important for safety, stress regulation, adaptability and resilience."[57]

When young people do not have access to basic needs, this significantly impacts their mental wellness.[8,62,63,64] **Poverty** can permeate every aspect of children's lives, including "fitting in" and "joining in" (social exclusion), fears of social difference and stigma, shame, and the impact of poverty on self-esteem, confidence and personal security.[62] Some research suggests that the negative impact of poverty can also be mitigated in early childhood through other measures such as strong attachment relationships with caregivers.[65]

VIOLENCE

In 2019 in Canada there were over 69,000 child and youth victims of police-reported violence in Canada – though a report by Statistics Canada notes that police-reported data are likely an underestimation of the true extent of violence against young people.[66]

There is ample research showing the connection of **violence** in childhood to mental health problems, stress, emotional detachment, and suicide attempts.[67,68,69,70,71]

Community Violence: depression, anxiety, PTSD, and aggression all have negative associations with exposure to community violence.[72,73,74,75] Victimization, witnessing and even just hearing about community violence negatively impacts mental well-being.[74]

Bullying: There is a causal relationship between bullying victimization and anxiety, depression, suicidal ideation, and substance use in childhood, and can have long-lasting effects into adulthood, including difficulty forming relationships, integrating into work and poor psychosocial adjustment.[76,77,78,79] The ability for the affects of bullying to endure into adulthood has been closely associated with poor mental health, particularly anxiety and depression.[80,81,82,83] "The prevention of bullying behaviour in children and youth is an important factor for reducing the likelihood of future criminal activity."[84]

NEIGHBOURHOOD SAFETY

Studies have found that:

- Children living in a neighbourhood with poor physical characteristics (e.g., dilapidated housing, few amenities, etc.) have greater odds of anxiety, depression and disruptive behaviour.[85]

- Factors such as lower crime and violence rates, stronger social cohesion, community spaces where people can socialise and other amenities, are associated with fewer depressive and anxiety symptoms in children and youth.[86]

ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURES

Children suffer the effects of toxins more than adults do because children's immune systems, brains, lungs and other organs are still developing.[87] Children are also more vulnerable to toxins because of their smaller body mass and their weaker ability to break down and excrete toxic compounds.[88]

- **Air Pollution:** Ample research shows an association between exposure to air pollutants during pregnancy and early childhood with psychological and behavioural problems.[89,90,91,92,93]

- **Noise Pollution:** Environmental noise such as construction, street traffic and leaf blowers are also a major environmental problem. "Noise pollution is more than a nuisance. It's a health risk."[94] Noise ranks only second to air pollution as the environmental exposure that is most harmful to public health.[95]

RACISM & DISCRIMINATION

Even young children can recognize and experience the effects of racism.[96] The negative impacts of racism and perceived racism on children and youth include lower self-concept, internalizing symptoms, higher levels of hopelessness, substance use, risky sexual behaviour, and depression.[96,97,98,99,100,101]
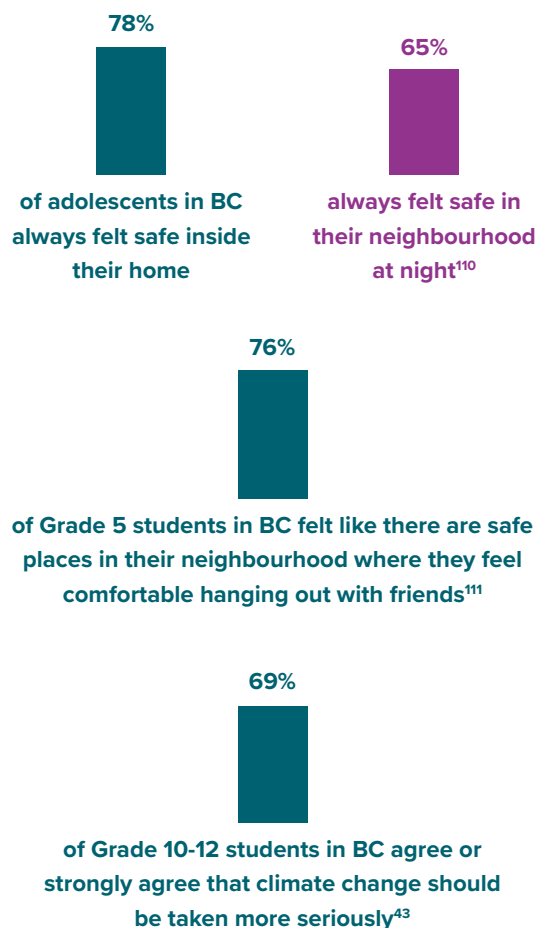
Positive racial and ethnic identities among children and youth has been associated with a buffering effect against racial and ethnic discrimination, preventing internalizing symptoms, and promoting higher levels of mental well-being.[96,102,103,104,105]

Major life-time and day-to-day perceived discrimination based on age, gender, sexual orientation, religion, physical appearance, race, and/or ethnicity, have strong associations with lower mental well-being.[106]

The negative impact of discrimination can be mitigated when other protective factors are present. For example, a Canadian study found that youth with a disability do not report lower life satisfaction when a high sense of belonging is present, even if they experience discrimination.[107]

GLOBAL SAFETY

When young people view the world as a scary place, they live in a state of heightened fear and anxiety. A Canadian survey of 1,000 16 to 25 year-olds found that 56% were feeling afraid, sad, anxious and powerless about climate change and that 78% reported that it impacts their mental well-being.[108] "Working toward a solution is the consensus approach to calming young people's fears about the future…the key to addressing eco-anxiety at any age, is "getting 'unstuck', losing that feeling of paralysis in the face of the problem's magnitude."[109]

78%
of adolescents in BC always felt safe inside their home

65%
always felt safe in their neighbourhood at night[110]

76%
of Grade 5 students in BC felt like there are safe places in their neighbourhood where they feel comfortable hanging out with friends[111]

69%
of Grade 10-12 students in BC agree or strongly agree that climate change should be taken more seriously[43]

HOW

ACTIONS LOCAL GOVERNMENTS CAN TAKE TO SUPPORT SAFETY

This section provides a glimpse of the "how." It is meant to stimulate thought and discussion and provide inspiration rather than prescribing actions. The majority of examples included here are evidence-based, evaluated, have been implemented by several local governments and/or have continued to be implemented over time. They represent a mere fraction of the information and tools that are available. Ultimately, the "how" is always dependent on any given local context and its priority issues, opportunities, available assets, and what has been tried in the past.

LEGEND

⛰ **RURAL/SMALL TOWN**

🏢 **URBAN/MID-SIZED COMMUNITY**

🌐 **INTERNATIONAL**

CREATE A STRATEGY

⛰ Leeds, Grenville, and Prescott, Ontario

Community Safety and Well-Being Plan

Municipalities in Ontario are mandated under the Police Services Act to develop a Community Safety and Well-Being Plan. The Ministry of Solicitor General provides a framework to help municipalities with plan development. The framework includes: Incident Response; Risk Intervention; Prevention; and, Social Development. The United Counties of Leeds and Grenville and the Town of Prescott decided to focus mostly on the Social Development realm. Through consultation with a variety of stakeholders 13 local priority risks were identified as impediments to Community Safety and Well-Being in Leeds, Grenville and Prescott. Three of these fall under the category of "Safety" (domestic violence, sexual assault, human trafficking). Three fall under the category of "Population Health" (physical health, mental health, substance use). The majority of the priority risks fall under the category of "Community Development" (poverty, basic needs and food security, income and employment, transportation, rural inclusion, early years, youth, seniors and Indigenous Peoples). All of the priority risks identified affect child and youth well-being but sometimes the plan refers specifically to these age groups. The word "children" occurs 73 times and the word "youth" 80 times in the 67-page document and the report highlights the need to monitor the Early Development Instrument.

Leeds, United Kingdom

Thriving: The Child Poverty Strategy for Leeds

The City of Leeds developed Thriving, its child poverty plan, in 2019 and renewed its commitment to the plan in 2022. The plan aligns with other municipal strategies such as Child Friendly Leeds, the Children and Young People Plan, the Future in Mind Strategy, and others. The priority of reducing poverty is also reflected in all City strategies such as the Inclusive Growth Strategy and the Joint Health and Well-Being Plan. Equality and diversity issues are considered throughout the work. The Plan includes the following fundamental principles:

- All work needs to be informed by the knowledge of children, youth and caregivers

- All projects need to work with a wide variety of partners

- The focus is on changing structures, not individuals
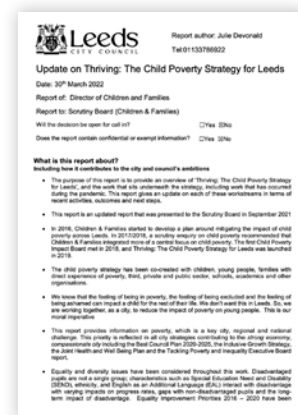
ADDRESS CHILD POVERTY BY INTEGRATING ACTION INTO OTHER PLANS

Ghent, Belgium

Combatting Child Poverty in Ghent

Instead of having a child poverty reduction plan, the City of Ghent included child poverty as one of the key issues in its Child and Youth-Friendly City strategy and action plan. Ghent is considered one of the ultimate municipal champions of children and youth and has received the official label of a "Child-Friendly City." This label has led to an even stronger commitment to children, with more investment in services, programs, and infrastructure, including organizational changes such as the appointments of a Child Secretary and a Director of Child Poverty. Examples of actions in the Plan include: income-related child care and affordable meals, strengthening youth welfare work, and developing family support teams to focus on the most deprived neighbourhoods. Ghent has also committed to investing 570 million Euros from 2020-2024 to tackle child poverty through this integrated municipal plan.

POLICY

Amsterdam, Netherlands

Activity Pass

The City of Amsterdam offers an activity pass for low income families that provides free or reduced cost for sports and cultural activities.

Barcelona, Spain

Low Income Fund

The City of Barcelona developed a Low Income Fund- a grant fund for children up to the age of 16. A child can access 100 Euros per month to help with covering basic subsistence needs. An evaluation of the fund has demonstrated that the initiative has been effective in reducing the severity of child deprivation and improving quality of life. It has also allowed caregivers to dedicate more time to look for work.

Frankfurt, Germany

Free Child Care

The City of Frankfurt offers free child care for children 3 to 6 years of age. In 2018, the German state of Hesse started to cover the costs for families for up to 6-hours of child care, the City of Frankfurt covers the remaining costs. As of 2020, there were 25,000 day care spaces for children in 800 day care centres with 97% of all children of that age group enrolled. Day care for children ages 0 to 3 from low income families are also subsidized by the City.

Wales

The Future Generations Act

The Welsh Government created the Well-Being of Future Generations Act (2015) and appointed a Future Generations Commissioner to advise government bodies on sustainable development and the long-term impacts of their decisions. The Act itself is about mandating public agencies to: think more about the long term; work better with people and communities and each other; and, look to prevent problems, using a collaborative and collective approach. Among the public bodies that must adhere to the Act are local governments. There are seven connected well-being goals in the Act to ensure that now and in the future Wales is: Prosperous; Resilient; Healthier; More Equal; Globally Responsible; Has Cohesive Communities; and Supports a Vibrant Culture and Thriving Welsh Language.

Cabo Verde

Making Climate Policies for and with Children and Youth

Only 34% of 103 countries covered in the UN report Making Climate and Environment Policies for and with Children and Youth are child-sensitive. Using a child lens the report displays how many plans include child-sensitive words, references to disadvantaged children, the indication of the social co-benefit of mitigation, inclusive planning processes, and how young people are positioned in the plans (e.g., as a vulnerable group, as drivers of change, etc.). One example of good child-sensitive policy was from Cabo Verde. The country created a network of youth associations in each municipality to provide focal points for young people's participation in climate action. Cabo Verde also promoted opportunities for young people in the fields of renewable energy, conservation, and sustainable tourism.

COMMUNITY SAFETY INTERVENTIONS

Boston, United States

A New Community Safety Blueprint

A New Community Safety Blueprint is a report that includes five categories of "evidence-based investments that are proven not only to prevent and reduce violence and harm, but also address patterns of geographic inequality that fuel violence and harm in the first place." The categories presented in the report are:

- Employment and Job Quality

- Youth Development and Education

- Built Environment and Community Spaces

- Community-Based Organizations

- Public Health and Prevention

The report provides a list of policy recommendations, each accompanied by a short case study. For example, The City of Boston program *SuccessLink Youth Jobs* offers employment opportunities in municipal government, as well as in non-profits. With regards to the non-profit job placements, the City specifies that these "jobs are mission-driven employment opportunities with organizations rooted in positive social impact that benefit communities and neighborhoods" and that, among other benefits, these job placements aim to provide "opportunities to develop connections and create a positive impact in your community." A 2018 study of the City of Boston's summer employment program found that youth participants were 35% less likely to be charged with a violent crime in the 17 months following the intervention.

INTRO

PARTICIPATION

PLAY

SAFETY

SOCIAL

ASSESSMENTS

🌐📍 United Kingdom and New Zealand

Community Street Audits

When children identify safety issues in their community, fear of traffic is often a top concern. Community Street Audits are a way to evaluate the quality of streets and spaces from the viewpoint of people who use them. The audits help to identify personal security concerns, maintenance issues, dangerous crossings, and other obstructions. The New Zealand Transport Agency developed a step-by-step Guide to Undertaking Community Street Reviews in 2010. The guide emphasizes the importance of including all age groups in street audits.

Guide to undertaking community street reviews
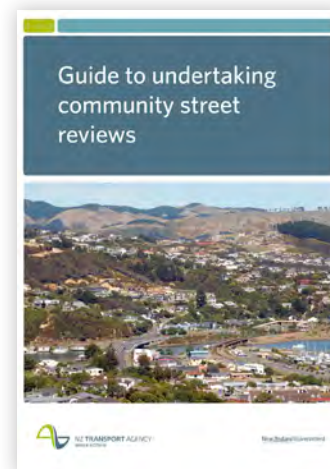
BUILDING TRUST AND COMMUNITY COHESION

🌐📍 Local governments in six countries

Community Trust

Perceived community trust and safety impacts children's well-being in both urban and rural contexts. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) ran an initiative called TrustLab with the aim of improving measures of trust and what drives trust and identifying how policy makers might go about restoring it. Results included:

▪ Self-reported measures of trust in institutions are validated experimentally

▪ Self-reported measures of trust in others capture a belief. About trustworthiness

▪ Perceptions of institutional performance strongly correlate to both trust in government and trust in others

▪ Perceived government integrity is the strongest determinant of trust in government

▪ Indicators associated with social capital (e.g., neighbourhood connectedness, attitudes towards immigration) matter for trust in others

The built environment has a significant impact on social connections and social trust. The report Designing Trust: Building Social Trust through Urban Design describes how each generation is becoming less trusting and how this is impacting mental well-being. The report provides a comprehensive list of interventions (e.g., town squares, parks, seating everywhere) and highlights several actions in relation to children.

DESIGNING TRUST: BUILDING SOCIAL TRUST THROUGH URBAN DESIGN

by
EMILY FRIEDENBERG

A THESIS
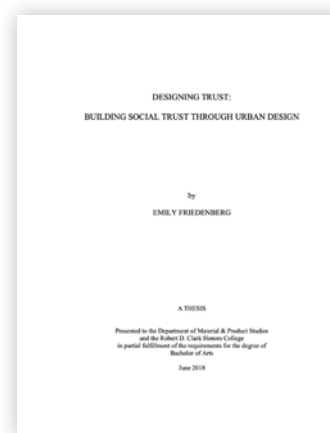
MONITORING AND PARTNERSHIPS

📍 Rotterdam, Netherlands

Municipal Policy on Domestic Violence

The City of Rotterdam pioneered a municipal policy on domestic violence that has been taken up at a national level. The goal of the policy is to stop domestic violence and prevent the transfer of it to future generations by: raising awareness of domestic violence, child abuse and witnessing of violence; intervening as early as possible; and maintaining a network of organizations to collaborate to implement the policy. The City has a monitoring and reporting role, coordinating role, capacity building role (e.g., training), provides the backbone for the Support Centre of Domestic Violence, and led the development of local domestic violence teams. The Association of Dutch Municipalities now supports Rotterdam and other cities in some of the leadership and administrative pieces of the policy.
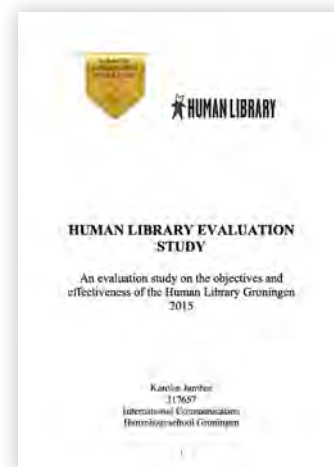
Some lessons from Rotterdam include:

- The importance of the introduction of the Code of Conduct of reporting domestic violence and child abuse
- Strong cooperation is needed between partners in the local domestic violence teams
- The enhanced involvement of day care centres, schools, family doctors, and others is critical
- Invest in positive youth development programs

ENABLE COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS

📍 Over 85 countries

Living Library

The Living Library gives people an opportunity to speak in private and personally to a "stranger" in a structured, protected, time-limited, brief encounter with no further commitment. There have been reports on the impact of the Living Library on young people. For example, in Valongo, Portugal the activity has been found to help 14- to 18-year-olds with deconstructing stereotypes regarding ethnicity, nationality, sexual orientation, religion and disability; and, in strengthening their awareness of the issues encountered by migrant communities which "indirectly contributes to the increase of intercultural competence."

HUMAN LIBRARY EVALUATION STUDY

An evaluation study on the objectives and effectiveness of the Human Library Groningen 2015

Karolin Jambor
317657
International Communication
Hanzehogeschool Groningen

ENGAGEMENT

🌐 Ireland and the United Kingdom

Municipal Policy on Domestic Violence

"It's Beautiful, Living Without Fear that the World Will End Soon."

– Digital Storytelling, Climate Futures and Young people

Recent research has found high levels of climate anxiety among young people, with students rating negative climate scenarios as more likely than positive ones. This research used digital storytelling to explore climate futures with young people, with thematic, visual and narrative analyses of the resulting videos. Speculative digital story telling is a method and promising capacity-building practice to support young people's positive re-appraisals to environmental problems. During this study, the reflections of youth indicated a shift from a sense of dread to more positive emotions and an increase in hope and determination.
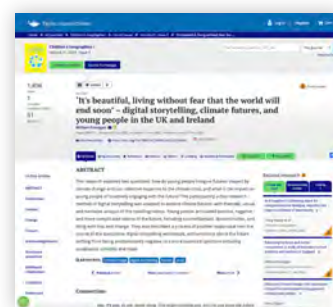
🏠 Mississauga, Ontario

Mission to Earth: Climate Change Youth Challenge

As part of the municipal Climate Change Action Plan, the City of Mississauga implemented Youth Challenge "Mission to Earth" in 2020, a 6-month long program to encourage youth to develop suitable solutions for Mississauga. The City uses four pillars to engage youth in climate action:

- Learn – explore climate change impacts from local, regional and global perspectives

- Innovate – demonstrate leadership by engaging youth in collective participation and action around climate change in Mississauga

- Transform – implement tactics and strategies from the City's Climate Change Action Plan

- Connect – facilitate and encourage connections and networking amongst youth, municipal leaders, industry, NGOs and community groups

The initiative concluded with a summit that brought together youth, local government leaders, industry leaders and community members to celebrate and showcase the young people's ideas.

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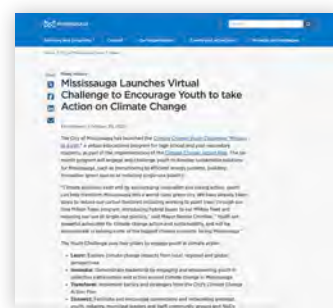
TOOLS & RESOURCES

10 Child Rights and Urban Planning Principles to Ensure that Cities are Child Responsive and Safe
https://www.unicef.org/media/55261/file/Global_Annual_Results_Report_2018_Goal_Area_4.pdf.pdf

Toolkit: Early Years Starter Kit
https://bernardvanleer.org/publications-reports/an-urban95-starter-kit-ideas-for-action/

Violence Prevention Best Practices: Kindergarten to Grade 12
https://www.gov.nl.ca/education/files/k12_safeandcaring_pdf_violence_prevention_best_practices.pdf

Toolkit: Don't Judge a Book by its Cover! The Living Library Organiser's Guide:
https://www.belongnetwork.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/EYCB-Living-Library.pdf

P.R.I.D.E – Positive Racial Identity Development in Early Education
https://www.racepride.pitt.edu/

American Psychological Association RESilience Initiative
https://www.apa.org/res

The Children's Climate Risk Index
https://www.unicef.org/reports/climate-crisis-child-rights-crisis

Aiming Higher: Elevating Meaningful Youth Engagement for Climate Change
https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2022-05/UNDP-Elevating-Meaningful-Youth-Engagement-for-Climate-Action-2.pdf

RESEARCH

Children and Youth's View on Institutional Safety

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/297707798_Taking_us_Seriously_children_and_young_people_talk_about_safety_and_institutional_responses_to_their_safety_concerns

Young People's Perception of Being Safe

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/225730170_Young_People's_Perception_Of_Being_Safe_-_Globally_Locally

The Effectiveness of School-Based Violence Prevention Programs for Reducing Disruptive and Aggressive Behaviour

https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/211376.pdf

Housing and Healthy Child Development: Known and Potential Interventions

https://www.annualreviews.org/doi/pdf/10.1146/annurev-publhealth-040119-094050

The Drivers of Perceptions of Anti-Social Behaviour

https://www.bl.uk/collection-items/drivers-of-perceptions-of-antisocial-behaviour

Bully Prevention: Nature and Extent of Bullying in Canada

https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrcs/pblctns/bllng-prvntn/bllng-prvntn-eng.pdf

Ethnic-Racial Identity Formation in the Early Years

https://equity-coalition.fpg.unc.edu/wp-content/uploads/Ilruka-et-al_Ethnic-Racial-Identity-Collaborative-Research-Summary-2021.pdf

Fighting Child Poverty in European Cities

https://eurocities.eu/latest/fighting-child-poverty-in-european-cities/

BOOKS

Bully Busters: A Teacher's Manual for Helping Bullies, Victims and Bystanders (Grades K-5)

https://www.researchpress.com/product/bully-busters/

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