

## Young Persons reports

Organisation	Mind
Name of Report	<a href="https://youngminds.org.uk/media/3708/coronavirus-report_march2020.pdf">https://youngminds.org.uk/media/3708/coronavirus-report_march2020.pdf</a>
Description	
Key findings	

Organisation	Mind
Name of report	<a href="#">coronavirus-report-summer-2020-final%20-%20Mind</a>
Description	The findings in this report are the results of a second survey Young Minds carried out into the impact of coronavirus on young people with a history of mental health needs. The surveys were conducted three months apart (the initial survey was over the first weekend of lockdown) and although the results reveal similar themes, there is a clear message that some of the pressures young people face have intensified, and that more are struggling to get the help they need
Key findings	While overall the number of young people telling us that their mental health has deteriorated remains the same, more young people said that it was 'much worse' due to coronavirus. Access to support also appears to have become more difficult for some. Responses to this survey suggest that almost a third (31%) of young people who were receiving some form of mental health support immediately before the pandemic – including from the NHS, private providers, school counsellors and helplines - are no longer accessing it (5% more than our previous survey). We have also heard from young people who have urgently needed help but not looked for it, because of concerns about being a burden on services, uncertainty about what is available, or because of stigma.

Organisation	Institutue for Fiscal Studies
Name of Report	<a href="#">BN299-COVID-19-and-the-career-prospects-of-young-people-1</a>
Description	There is growing evidence that economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic are particularly negative for young people. On the eve of the coronavirus outbreak, workers aged below 25 were more likely than other workers to be employed in sectors that have been effectively shut down as part of the UK lockdown <sup>1</sup> and they are more likely to have lost their jobs since then. <sup>2</sup> This note shows that the economic repercussions of the pandemic threaten to severely disrupt the career progression of young workers, which suggests negative economic impacts on this age group may last well beyond the easing of the lockdown.
Key findings	Over the last decade, young people starting out in the labour market have increasingly been working in occupations that are relatively low-paid. For example, people born in the 1980s are more likely than those born in the 1970s to start

	<p>their careers in low-paying occupations such as customer service assistants and nursery workers, and less likely to start in mid-paying occupations such as jobs in metal manufacturing and secretarial work.</p> <p>As bad luck would have it, many of these low-paying occupations are in sectors hardest hit by the COVID-19 crisis: for example, hospitality and non-food retail. In 2007 around 19% of all people aged between 22 and 25 working in their first full-time job after leaving education were employed in sectors that were essentially shut down during lockdown, while by 2019 this had increased to 22%. By contrast, the share of all employees working in shut-down sectors had fallen slightly from 17% in 2007 to 16% in 2019.</p> <p>The growing importance of those ‘lockdown sectors’ as employers of workers at the start of their careers is primarily due to an expansion of the accommodation and food industry. The share of workers starting their careers in this sector increased by about 50%, from 6% to 9%, between 2007 and 2019.</p> <p>As other sources of wage growth have dried up, young workers have become increasingly reliant on moving into higher-paying occupations as a source of early-career wage growth. Around 28% of wage growth over the first five years of the careers of workers born in the 1970s could be attributed to moving into a higher-paying occupation. This had risen to around 50% among men born in the 1980s and women born between 1980 and 1984, and to 60% among women born between 1985 and 1989.</p> <p>The COVID-19 pandemic has severely dented the career prospects of young people and threatens to have a prolonged negative economic impact on them as a result. Sharp contractions in shut-down sectors will make it harder for young people to take their first step onto the career ladder, while reduced job opportunities will make it harder for them to move into higher-paying occupations.</p>
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	Office for National Statistics
Name of Report	<a href="#">coronavirus and the social impact on young people</a>
Description	<b>Coronavirus and the social impacts on young people in Great Britain: 3 April to 10 May 2020</b> Indicators from the Opinions and Lifestyle Survey on the impact of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on young people in Great Britain.
Key findings	Among young people (aged 16 to 29 years) who were worried about the effect the coronavirus (COVID-19) was having on their lives, their main concerns were the effects on schools or universities (24%), their wellbeing (22%), work (16%) and household finances (16%).

	<p>For those young people (aged 16 to 29 years) who reported that the coronavirus was affecting their work, the most commonly reported impacts were a reduction in hours worked (21%), concerns about health and safety at work (18%) and having been asked to work from home (19%).</p> <p>Other than being unable to attend their educational establishments, most young people who reported an impact on schools or universities expressed concerns about the uncertainty over exams and qualifications (58%), the quality of education being affected (46%) and a move to homeschooling (18%).</p> <p>Young people who reported that their well-being was being affected were much more likely than either those aged 30 to 59 years or those aged 60 years and over to report being bored (76%) and lonely (51%); they were also much more likely to say the lockdown was making their mental health worse (42%).</p> <p>Young people were generally more optimistic than the older age groups about how long they expected the effect of the pandemic to last, and over half of them (55%) reported they expect their lives to return to normal within six months.</p>
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Organisation	The Childrens Society
Name of Report	<a href="#">COVID 19 impact on young people, childrens society</a>
Description	The coronavirus pandemic has disrupted the life of every child in the country. It is not only an unprecedented public health emergency, but also a challenge our society and our economy have not seen in peacetime.
Key findings	<p><b>Protect children and families facing financial insecurity as a result of the crisis</b> and to prevent child poverty reaching a record high – especially through ensuring that social security payments increase if earnings fall, that there is emergency financial support available for those who need and to guarantee that no child is left without a safety net.</p> <p><b>Respond to ever child</b> – including those excluded from mainstream systems of support on account of their immigration status.</p> <p><b>Keep children and young people safe</b>, whether they are continuing to attend school or staying at home particularly for those at risk of abuse or neglect and those with special educational needs</p> <p><b>Support the mental health and wellbeing of all children through the crisis</b> – particularly in the context of school closures and pressure on health services.</p>

Organisation	Out of Sight
Name of Report	<a href="#">Out-of-Sight-COVID-19-report-Web-version</a>

Description	<p>This report highlights the scale and prevalence of young people's needs that are amplified by the pandemic. It draws on the latest data and vulnerability framework by the Office of the Children's Commissioner for England, with valuable insights from partners and young people from across the youth sector. Our thanks in particular to the Centre for Youth Impact, Young Minds, NCS Trust and the NYA youth work experts group convened in response to COVID-19, and for the continued support from colleagues at Public Health England, National Police Chiefs' Council, Local Government Association and Association of Directors of Children's Services.</p>
Key findings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There are over one million young people with known needs that have been amplified by the pandemic and an estimated two million young people with emerging needs triggered or caused by COVID-19, and many more with hidden or unforeseen consequences from the pandemic.</li> <li>2. There are up to 360,000 young people from vulnerable families who receive formal support. Yet only 5% of vulnerable children (29,000) known to be at risk by social services were in school before Easter. An additional 411,000 have an unknown or unclear level of support.</li> <li>3. Of particular concern are over 448,000 young people from vulnerable families who are unknown to services, but many of whom are likely to be known by youth workers.</li> <li>4. One million young people (8–19) have self-reported mental health issues. The youth suicide rate is already high, self-harm further normalised and the number of young people at risk of being exploited, threatened or abused through the pandemic will increase.</li> <li>5. Approximately 700,000 young people (8-19) are persistently absent from school and not in education, employment or training.</li> <li>6. Over a million young people face risks from any of the so-called 'toxic trio' of living in households with addiction, poor mental health and domestic abuse.</li> <li>7. Self-isolation and social distancing are often not possible for many families who live in a overcrowded or shared bedroom accommodation and for homeless young people who are no longer able to 'sofa surf' at others' homes. Moreover there are 83,000 young people living in temporary accommodation while 380,000 are homeless or at risk of homelessness.</li> <li>8. Evidence suggests children and families are not accessing medical advice and young people are at home without a safe space for trusted or confidential advice on subjects such as sexual health or unexpected pregnancies.</li> <li>9. Young people are now in potentially unsafe environments, vulnerable to gang-related activity or exploitation and non-compliance of social distancing. The challenges for young people are likely to increase from the prolonged lockdown and the potential burst of activity by young people as we emerge from lockdown in stages by sector and age-groups.</li> </ol>

	<p>10. Ultimately, as the next generation, young people will have to pay for both the economic and social costs of this crisis, facing its legacy of increased mental health, financial and employment concerns. As a nation we need a clear commitment for young people to be safe and secure, treated fairly, and confident in their future.</p>
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Organisation	Place2be
Name of Report	<a href="https://www.place2be.org.uk/media/lrlj3wun/covid19-staff-survey-results.pdf">https://www.place2be.org.uk/media/lrlj3wun/covid19-staff-survey-results.pdf</a>
Description	
Key findings	<p>survey of over 200 of Place2Be's frontline mental health professionals reveals the common themes* that young people and parents are raising on these calls:</p> <p><b>Young people</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loneliness &amp; isolation (55%)</li> <li>Academic worries (48%)</li> <li>Juggling schoolwork (45%)</li> <li>Loss of rituals like end of year activities or exams (43%)</li> <li>Family relationship difficulties (42%)</li> </ul> <p><b>Parents and carers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loneliness &amp; isolation (54%)</li> <li>Family relationship difficulties (51%)</li> <li>Meeting basic needs, including food (45%)</li> <li>Behaviour management (43%)</li> <li>Juggling work &amp; home schooling (42%)</li> </ul>

Organisation	NYAS
Name of Report	Young lives in Lockdown <a href="https://www.nyas.net/wp-content/uploads/NYAS-Coronavirus-Survey-Report-Young-Lives-in-Lockdown-May-2020.pdf">https://www.nyas.net/wp-content/uploads/NYAS-Coronavirus-Survey-Report-Young-Lives-in-Lockdown-May-2020.pdf</a>
Description	<p>We know this is a particularly challenging time for children and young people, as the number of safeguarding referrals made by our professionals and volunteers have more than tripled since we entered lockdown. We created this survey to give a snapshot of how care-experienced children and young people are getting on in England and Wales during the lockdown. survey of 233 young people across England and Wales</p>

Key findings	
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Organisation	NIHR School for Public Health Research (SPHR)
Name of Report	<a href="https://sphr.nihr.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Young-Peoples-Mental-Health-during-the-COVID-19-Pandemic-Report-Final.pdf">https://sphr.nihr.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Young-Peoples-Mental-Health-during-the-COVID-19-Pandemic-Report-Final.pdf</a>
Description	In March 2020, the UK was placed in lockdown in an effort to help slow the spread of Coronavirus (COVID-19). The lockdown has disrupted the lives and daily routines of everyone; however, the impact is likely to have had a particular impact on young people with the closure of schools and disruption to social relationships. This project aimed to understand the impacts of COVID-19 and the resultant lockdown on adolescent mental health and wellbeing, social connections, and social media activity.
Key findings	<a href="https://sphr.nihr.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Young-People's-Mental-Health-during-the-COVID-19-Pandemic-Infographic.pdf">https://sphr.nihr.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Young-People's-Mental-Health-during-the-COVID-19-Pandemic-Infographic.pdf</a>

[https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/Global/CitizensAdvice/Energy/Lockdown%20Lifeline%20-%20Ensuring%20adequate%20support%20across%20the%20benefits%20system%20during%20the%20COVID-19%20pandemic%20\(May%202020\)%20%20\(1\).pdf](https://www.citizensadvice.org.uk/Global/CitizensAdvice/Energy/Lockdown%20Lifeline%20-%20Ensuring%20adequate%20support%20across%20the%20benefits%20system%20during%20the%20COVID-19%20pandemic%20(May%202020)%20%20(1).pdf)

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