

Lockdown Lowdown

What young people in Scotland think about their lives as lockdown restrictions change.

Demographic Exploration of Results

January 2021



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Introduction

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Scottish Youth Parliament, YouthLink Scotland and Young Scot partnered to find out how the pandemic was impacting young people in Scotland.

#LockdownLowdown: Survey 1

In April, the first #LockdownLowdown national survey received around 2,500 responses from young people aged 11 to 26 from across Scotland. The results were shared with stakeholders who recognised the importance of hearing young people's voices during this time. More information about the survey can be accessed [here](#).

#LockdownLowdown: Survey 2

In recognition that the impact of lockdown will be long-term, the Scottish Government commissioned a follow-on #LockdownLowdown survey that ran between 28th September and 2nd November 2020 and received **6,043** responses.

This report explores the findings of this second survey – with a focus on the concerns of young people as lockdown restrictions change.

This activity ran alongside focus groups held by the Scottish Youth Parliament with young people whose voices are seldom heard.

This report is an accompaniment to the [main report](#), released in November 2020. It details the main issues that arose in the survey for eight different demographic groups. The report then explores each question in turn for each group.

Demographic Groups

- SIMD Quintile
- Age Group
- Gender Identity
- Long-term Illness or Disability
- Young Carers
- Care Experienced Young People
- Ethnic Group
- Level of Education
- Employment Status

Notes

1. For the purposes of easier comparison, questions that were asked on a five-point agreement scale have been reduced to a three-point agreement scale. This is demonstrated in the table headings of the relevant questions.
2. There are several qualitative questions within this report. For each of these questions, the main response themes were listed, and each demographic was then compared. The most common theme(s) for each demographic group have been highlighted in the accompanying table. All qualitative questions were optional so the proportion of responses may differ between questions and between demographics (see note below). Response levels to each qualitative question received between 1,000 and 2,000 responses, representing between a quarter and a third of total respondents.
3. Several of the demographic questions were optional. For the purposes of this report, the data only represents responses from those that we have information from only.
4. All data has been reported in percentages to aid comparison between groups. In some cases, the response rate from a particular group may have been too low to calculate a percentage. This group will then have been excluded from comparison. This is noted in the report where relevant.

The following few pages explores the main differences noted for each demographic group. Where results to questions were similar across demographics they have not been noted.

Key Findings: SIMD Quintile

A large number of respondents (**4,818**) voluntarily provided their postcode. These postcodes were freely typed and **4,384** were able to be mapped against the SIMD20 Quintile data.

SIMD Quintile	Respondents
1	534
2	711
3	855
4	1,031
5	1,253

Respondents from the most disadvantaged SIMD areas (SIMD1) were underrepresented, while those in the least disadvantaged areas (SIMD5) were overrepresented. Respondent numbers are given in the table below.

Impact of coronavirus on education

- When asked if they were **happy to be back to learning in person**, respondents in **less deprived areas agreed** with this statement **more** than those in other Quintiles (71% of respondents in Quintile 4 and 70% of respondents in Quintile 5 compared with 56% of respondents in Quintile 1).
- When asked if their educational establishment had **re-opened in a safe way**, respondents in **less deprived areas agreed** with this statement **more** than those in other Quintiles (66% of respondents in Quintile 4 and 68% of respondents in Quintile 5 compared with 57% in Quintile 1).

Impact of coronavirus on relationships

- In terms of relationships, there were **no major differences** between SIMD Quintiles.

Impact of coronavirus on employment

- Respondents in **SIMD Quintiles 1 and 4** agreed that they **felt good** about their current employment situation **more than those in other Quintiles** (62% in Quintile 1 and 61% in Quintile 4 compared with 55% in all other Quintiles).
- When asked for any **further thoughts** on employment, responses were mixed between the Quintiles, but with **no clear pattern** aligning with levels of deprivation. This was a qualitative question with fewer responses compared to others.

Impact of coronavirus generally (including mental and physical health)

- Respondents in levels of **the most deprived areas were less likely to say they felt good about their physical health and wellbeing** than respondents

in areas of lower deprivation (66% of respondents in Quintile 5 and 63% in Quintile 4 compared with around 51% of respondents in Quintile 1).

- In terms of **mental health and wellbeing**, responses were mixed, but with no clear pattern aligning with levels of deprivation.
- When asked if they felt **able to access their rights as a young person**, respondents in **the most deprived areas were less likely to agree** than respondents in other Quintiles (59% in SIMD Quintile 1 compared with 63% in Quintiles 2 and 3 and 67% in Quintiles 4 and 5).
- Respondents in **the most deprived areas** demonstrated **more concern over catching coronavirus (COVID-19)** than respondents in low deprivation areas (52% of respondents in Quintile 1 compared with 43% in Quintile 5 and 44% in Quintile 4).

Access to information

- When asked if there were any **topics that respondents wanted more information on**, there was **no clear pattern** in responses aligning with levels of deprivation. This was a qualitative question with fewer responses compared to others.
- Respondents in **higher areas of deprivation were slightly more likely to say that they knew all of the rules** than respondents in lower areas of deprivation (47% in Quintile 1 compared with 41% in Quintile 5).
- The majority of all groups stated that they had access to a **personal device that could connect online**. Respondents in areas of **higher deprivation** stated that they were **slightly less likely to have access** compared with other groups (96% of respondents in Quintiles 1 and 2 compared with 98% of respondents in Quintiles 4 and 5).
- The majority of all groups stated that they had access to a **device within their local community** that could connect online. Respondents in areas of **higher deprivation** were **slightly less likely to have access** compared with other groups (84% of respondents in Quintile 1 compared with 88% of respondents in Quintile 5).

Key Findings: Age Group

Respondents to the survey were aged between 11 and 26, with the majority being between 13 and 18. For the purpose of this analysis, respondents' ages have been grouped as follows:

Age Group	Respondents
11 and 12	808
13 to 15	2,360
16 to 18	1,773
Over 18	1,098
Blank	4

There were four surveys that were filled in by hand and did not provide age data.

Impact of coronavirus on education

- When respondents were asked if they were **happy about the current arrangements** for their educational course, **younger respondents were more likely to agree** with this statement than older respondents (91% of 11 and 12 year olds compared with 47% of respondents over 18 years old).
- When asked if there was anything that they would like to **change** about their current arrangement, the most common request for respondents **under 16** was for **enforcement or an increase in social distancing** within educational establishments. For respondents **over 16**, the most common themes were around the **preferred style of learning**: blended or in-person. **A third of respondents over the age of 18** provided a response regarding a **preference for learning in person**. This reflects the different educational experiences available in secondary school and higher or further education. This was a qualitative question with fewer responses compared to others.
- For those who had returned to in-person learning, the **youngest and oldest age groups were most likely to agree that they were happy to be back** (75% of 11 and 12 year olds and 76% of respondents over 18 compared with 63% of those aged 13 to 15 and 67% of those aged 16 to 18).
- When asked if their educational establishment had **re-opened in a safe way**, the **youngest and oldest age groups were more likely to agree** than the other groups (77% of 11 and 12 year olds and 74% of respondents over 18 compared with 60% of those aged 13 to 15 and 58% of those aged 16 to 18).
- When asked for any **further thoughts** on education, the most common theme for respondents aged **13 to 18 was a concern over exams**. Respondents aged **11 and 12** were most concerned about **missing out on learning or falling behind or having difficulty with online learning**. Respondents **over 18** also **mostly expressed difficulty with learning online**, with **much more** responses for this theme in this age group compared to others. This was a qualitative question with fewer responses compared to others.

Impact of coronavirus on relationships

- **Younger respondents** agreed that they had a **good relationship with their family more** than older respondents (91% of respondents aged 11 and 12 compared with 79% of respondents over 18).
- **Younger respondents** agreed that they had a **good relationship with their friends more** than older respondents (87% of respondents aged 11 and 12 compared with 76% of respondents over 18).
- When asked for any **further thoughts** on relationships, respondents **over the age of 18** mentioned an **inability to see family more** than other age groups. Respondents **over the age of 16** mentioned some themes more often than those aged 11 to 15. They mentioned **difficulties in keeping contact with friends** and **reduced quality of friendships more** than the younger groups. They also reported a **negative impact on mental health** and **feeling isolated or lonely**. This age group reported **strains on household and romantic relationships more** than others. There were also **more** mentions of **technology not being the same as socialising in person** than in younger groups. This was a qualitative question with fewer responses compared to others.

Impact of coronavirus on employment

- **Younger respondents were more like to agree that they felt good about their future employment prospects** than older respondents (40% of respondents aged 11 and 12 compared with 26% of 16 to 18 year olds and 27% of respondents over 18).
- When asked for any **further thoughts** on employment, respondents aged **11 and 12** were most concerned about the **negative impact of COVID on the workforce and future**. Respondents who were aged **13 to 15** were most concerned about the **impact of schooling/exams on their future employment**. Those aged **16 to 18** highlighted that being young felt like a **barrier to finding work**. Respondents **over 18** were most concerned about **job security** within their chosen industry. This was a qualitative question with fewer responses compared to others.

Impact of coronavirus generally (including mental and physical health)

- **Younger respondents were much more positive about their physical wellbeing** than older respondents (82% of respondents aged 11 and 12 agreed that they felt good about their physical health and wellbeing compared with 41% of respondents over 18).
- **Younger respondents were much more positive about their mental wellbeing** than older respondents (69% of respondents aged 11 and 12 agreed that they felt good about their mental health and wellbeing compared with 20% of respondents over 18).
- **Younger respondents were more likely say that they were able to access their rights** than older respondents (81% of respondents aged 11 and 12 agreed that compared with 41% of respondents over 18).

- **Older respondents were more likely to be concerned about catching coronavirus** than younger respondents (50% of respondents aged 16 to 18 and 55% of those over 18 agreed that they were concerned compared with 33% of respondents aged 11 and 12).
- **Older respondents were more likely to be concerned about a second wave of coronavirus** than younger respondents (79% of respondents aged 16 to 18 and 76% of those over 18 agreed that they were concerned compared with 59% of respondents aged 11 and 12).
- **Older respondents were more likely to be concerned about transmitting coronavirus** than younger respondents (73% of respondents aged 16 to 18 and 75% of those over 18 agreed that they were concerned compared with 52% of respondents aged 11 and 12).
- When asked for **further thoughts**, respondents aged **16 to 18** mentioned that **schools do not seem safe more** than other groups. Respondents aged **16 or over** said that they were **not personally scared of catching the virus** and **offered more criticism of the governmental response more** than other groups. Respondents aged **over 18** mentioned a **decline in mental health** and the fact the **people were not taking the virus seriously more** than the other groups. This was a qualitative question with fewer responses compared to others.

Access to information

- **Older respondents were slightly more likely to say that they were confident in accessing information and updates about restrictions** than younger respondents (91% of respondents over 18 compared with 83% of respondents aged 11 and 12).
- **Younger respondents were more likely to say that they were confident in accessing information about how to help others** than older respondents (80% of respondents aged 11 and 12 compared with 50% of respondents over 18).
- **Younger respondents were more likely to say that they were confident in accessing information about support for mental health and wellbeing** than older respondents (69% of respondents aged 11 and 12 compared with 43% of respondents over 18).
- **Younger respondents were more likely to say that they were confident in accessing information about support for physical health and wellbeing** than older respondents (72% of respondents aged 11 and 12 compared with 37% of respondents over 18).
- When asked if there were any **topics that respondents wanted more information on**, almost all age groups stated **support for mental and physical wellbeing**. The topic most mentioned by respondents aged **13 to 15 was education or schools**. This was a qualitative question with fewer responses compared to others.
- Respondents **over the age of 18 were less likely to have access to an online device in their community** than other age groups (78% compared with 88% of respondents aged 11 to 15 and 87% of those aged 16 to 18).
- When asked for any **further thoughts** on access to information, the most common theme from the majority of groups was that that **information is**

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confusing and needs to be more accessible. Conversely, respondents aged **11 and 12** mostly thought that **information is clear and accessible.** This was a qualitative question with fewer responses compared to others.

Key Findings: Gender Identity

Respondents were asked how they identified in terms of their gender. Below is a breakdown of the responses. Female respondents were overrepresented. There were six surveys that were filled in by hand and did not provide age data.

Gender Identity	Respondents
Female	3,787
Male	1,953
I prefer not to say	149
Non-binary	103
In another way	45
Blank	6

For the purposes of this exploration, responses from those who selected *in another way* and *Non-binary* were combined into one group. It should be noted to the non-binary/other category is very small, and findings should be interpreted with caution. *I prefer not to say* respondents were excluded.

Impact of coronavirus on education

- When respondents were asked if they were **happy about the current arrangements** for their educational course, **male respondents were most likely to agree** while those who were **non-binary or identified in another way were least likely to agree** (78% of male respondents, 74% of female respondents and 64% of those who identified as non-binary or in another way were happy).
- When asked for any **further thoughts** on education, the most common theme was **concern over exams**, with **female** respondents expressing this **more than male**. There were not enough responses from those who identified as non-binary and in another way to be included in analysis. This was a qualitative question with fewer responses compared to others.

Impact of coronavirus on relationships

- **Male respondents were slightly more likely to agree that they had a good relationship with their family than female respondents.** Those who were non-binary or identified in another way were least likely to agree (88% of male respondents, 82% of female and 59% of those who identified as non-binary or in another way agreed).
- **Male respondents were also slightly more likely to agree that they had a good relationship with their friends than female respondents.** Those who were non-binary or identified in another way were least likely to agree (88% of male respondents, 83% of female and 68% of those identified as non-binary or in another way agreed).

Impact of coronavirus on employment

- **Male respondents were most likely to agree that they felt good about their future employment prospects** (39% compared to 29% of female respondents and 24% of those who identified as non-binary or in another way).
- When asked for any **further thoughts** on employment, the most common theme from **female respondents** was the opinion that **being young is a barrier to finding or losing work**. The most common theme from **male respondents** was the **negative impact of COVID on the workforce and future**. There were not enough responses from those who identified as non-binary and in another way to be included in analysis. This was a qualitative question with fewer responses compared to others.

Impact of coronavirus generally (including mental and physical health)

- **Female respondents agreed that they felt good about their physical health and wellbeing less than male** respondents (55% compared with 71%). Only 30% of respondents who identified as non-binary or in another way agreed with this statement.
- **Male respondents were substantially more likely to agree that they felt good about their mental health and wellbeing** (59%) than **female respondents** (34%) and respondents who identified as non-binary or in a different way (18%).
- In terms of feeling **able to access their rights as a young person, male respondents agreed with this statement much more than other groups**, with those who identified as non-binary or in another way demonstrating the lowest levels of agreement (70% of male respondents, 62% of female respondents and 45% of those who identified as non-binary or other agreed).
- **Female respondents** and those who identified as **non-binary or in another way were similarly as likely** to be concerned about **catching coronavirus** (49% and 51%). **Male respondents were less likely to be concerned** (36%).
- **Female respondents were more likely to be concerned about a second wave** of the virus than the other groups (76% agreed that they were concerned compared with 61% of males and 67% who identified as non-binary or in another way).
- **Female respondents were more likely to be concerned about transmitting the virus to others** than the other groups (69% agreed that they were concerned compared to 56% of males and 59% who identified as non-binary or in another way).
- When asked for **further thoughts, female respondents mentioned a decline in mental health** during the outbreak **more** than male respondents. This was a qualitative question with fewer responses compared to others.

Access to information

- **Female respondents** and those who identified as **non-binary or in another way mostly stated that they knew the rules in general but were not sure**

on the details (55% and 53%). **Male respondents mostly stated that they knew what all of the current rules were** (52%).

- The majority of all groups stated that they had access to a **personal device** that could connect online. Respondents who identified as **non-binary or in another way were slightly less likely to have access** compared with other groups (91% compared with 98% of female respondents and 97% of male respondents).
- The majority of all groups stated that they had access to a **device within their local community** that could connect online. Respondents who identified as **non-binary or in another way were slightly likely to have access** compared with other groups (73% compared with 85% of female respondents and 89% of male respondents).

Key Findings: Long-term Illness or Disability

There were **599** respondents who identified as having a long-term illness or disability expected to last at least 12 months. **5,085** respondents selected *No*, **354** selected *I prefer not to say* and five respondents left the box blank.

Impact of coronavirus on education

- When respondents were asked if they were **happy about the current arrangements** for their educational course, respondents who had a **long-term illness or disability were less likely to agree** with this statement than those who did not (68% of respondents who had a long-term illness or disability selected *Yes* compared with 77% of those who did not).
- When asked if there was anything that they would like to **change** about their current arrangements, the most common theme for respondents who had a **long-term illness or disability** was a **preference for learning in person**. For respondents who **did not** have a long-term illness or disability, the most common theme was an **enforcement or increase in social distancing** within educational establishments. This was a qualitative question with fewer responses compared to others.
- For those who had returned to in-person learning, respondents who had a **long-term illness or disability were less likely to agree** that they were **happy to be back** than those who did not. (60% of respondents who had a long-term illness or disability compared with 68% of those who did not).
- When asked if their educational establishment had **re-opened in a safe way**, respondents who had a **long-term illness or disability were less likely to agree** with this statement than those who did not (56% of respondents who had a long-term illness or disability compared with 64% of those who did not).
- When asked for any **further thoughts** on education, the most common theme for respondents who had a **long-term illness or disability** was expressing **difficulties with online learning**. For respondents with **no long-term illness or disability**, the most prominent theme was a **concern over exams**. This was a qualitative question with fewer responses compared to others.

Impact of coronavirus on relationships

- Respondents who had a **long-term illness or disability were less likely to agree** that they had a **good relationship with their family and friends** than those who did not (74% of respondents who had a long-term illness or disability compared with 85% of those who did not).
- When asked for any **further thoughts** on relationships, respondents who had a **long-term illness or disability** discussed a **negative impact on their mental health** and **feelings of isolation or loneliness more** than those who did not. This was a qualitative question with fewer responses compared to others.

Impact of coronavirus on employment

- Respondents who had a **long-term illness or disability** were **less likely to agree** that they **felt good about their current employment prospects** than those who did not (57% of respondents who had a long-term illness or disability compared with 49% of those who did not).
- Respondents who had a **long-term illness or disability** were **less likely to agree** that they **felt good about their future employment prospects** than those who did not (27% of respondents who had a long-term illness or disability compared with 33% of those who did not).
- When asked for any **further thoughts** on employment, respondents who had a **long-term illness or disability** expressed **concern about job security** in their industry and the **inability/difficulty to find a job** slightly more than the other group. This was a qualitative question with fewer responses compared to others.

Impact of coronavirus generally (including mental and physical health)

- Respondents who had a **long-term illness or disability** were **much less likely to say that they felt good about their physical health and wellbeing** than the other group (38% of respondents who had a long-term illness or disability compared with 63% of those who did not).
- Respondents who had a **long-term illness or disability** were **less likely to say that they felt good about their mental health and wellbeing much less** than the other group (26% of respondents who had a long-term illness or disability compared with 44% of those who did not).
- In terms of feeling **able to access their rights as a young person**, respondents who had a **long-term illness or disability** were **less likely to agree** with this statement than those who did not (50% of respondents who had a long-term illness or disability compared with 67% of those who did not).
- Respondents who had a **long-term illness or disability** were **much more likely to be concerned about catching the virus** than those who did not (61% of respondents who had a long-term illness or disability compared with 43% of those who did not).
- Respondents who had a **long-term illness or disability** were **more likely to be concerned about a second wave** of coronavirus than those who did not (70% of respondents who had a long-term illness or disability compared with 78% of those who did not).
- When asked for **further thoughts**, the most common theme from respondents who had a **long-term illness or disability** was a **decline in mental health** during the pandemic. The most common theme from respondents with **no long-term illness or disability** was the **fear of transmitting the virus to others**. This was a qualitative question with fewer responses compared to others.

Access to information

- When asked if there were any **topics that respondents wanted more information on**, the most common theme across all respondents was **support for mental and physical wellbeing**. This was **more likely to be mentioned by respondents who had a long-term illness or disability**, as was the **need for clearer and more accessible statistics and advice** and **financial advice and support**. This was a qualitative question with fewer responses compared to others.
- Respondents with **no long-term illness or disability more likely to say that they knew all of the current rules** than those who had a long-term illness or disability (54% of respondents who did not have a long-term illness or disability compared with 41% of those who did).
- The majority of both groups stated that they had access to a **personal device** that could connect online. Respondents who had a **long-term illness or disability were slightly less likely to have access** than those who did not (94% of respondents who had a long-term illness or disability compared with 98% of those who did).
- The majority of both groups stated that they had access to a **device within their local community** that could connect online. Respondents who had a **long-term illness or disability were slightly less likely to have access** than those who did not (78% of respondents who had not have a long-term illness or disability compared with 87% of those who did not).

Key Findings: Young Carers

There were **352** respondents stated that they were a young carer. **5,690** respondents selected *No* and one respondent left the box blank.

Impact of coronavirus on education

- When respondents were asked if they were **happy about the current arrangements** for their educational course, **young carers** were less likely to agree with this statement others (68% of respondents who were young carers compared with 76% who were not).
- For those who had returned to in-person learning, **young carers** were less likely to agree that they were **happy to be back** than others (57% of respondents who were young carers compared with 67% who were not).
- When asked if their educational establishment had **re-opened in a safe way**, **young carers** were less likely to agree with this statement than others (53% of respondents who were young carers compared with 64% who were not).

Impact of coronavirus on relationships

- **Young carers were less likely to agree** that they had a **good relationship with their family** than others (74% of respondents who were young carers compared with 84% who were not).
- **Young carers were less likely to agree** that they had a **good relationship with their friends** than others (77% of respondents who were young carers compared with 84% who were not).

Impact of coronavirus on employment

- In terms of employment, the questions provided **no major differences** in responses between groups or the sample sizes were not large enough for comparison.

Impact of coronavirus generally (including mental and physical health)

- **Young carers were less likely to say that they felt good about their physical health and wellbeing** than others (51% of respondents who were young carers compared with 60% who were not).
- **Young carers were less likely to say that they felt good about their mental health and wellbeing** than others (36% of respondents who were young carers compared with 42% who were not).
- In terms of feeling **able to access their rights as a young person**, **young carers were less likely to agree with this statement than** others (56% of respondents who were young carers compared with 64% who were not).
- **Young carers were more likely to be concerned about catching the virus** than others (56% of respondents who were young carers compared with 44% who were not).

- **Young carers were more likely to be concerned about a second wave** of coronavirus than others (76% of respondents who were young carers compared with 70% who were not).

Access to information

- **Young carers were more likely to say that they knew all of the rules** than respondents who were not (50% of respondents who were young carers compared with 43% who were not).
- The majority of both groups stated that they had access to a **personal device** that could connect online. **Young carers were slightly less likely to have access** compared to those others (94% of respondents who were young carers compared with 97% who were not).
- The majority of both groups stated that they had access to a **device within their local community** that could connect online. Respondents who were **young carers were less likely to have access** compared to those who did not (80% of respondents who were young carers compared to 86% who were not).

Key Findings: Care Experienced Young People

There were **307** respondents stated that they were a care experienced. **5,735** respondents selected *No* and one respondent left the box blank.

Impact of coronavirus on education

- In terms of education, the majority of the questions provided **no major differences** in responses between respondents who were care experienced and those who were not.
- When asked for any **further thoughts** on education, the most common theme for respondents who were **care experienced** was expressing **difficulties with online learning**. For respondents who were **not care experienced**, the most prominent theme was a **concern over exams**. This was a qualitative question with fewer responses compared to others.

Impact of coronavirus on relationships

- Respondents who were **care experienced were less likely** to agree that they had a **good relationship with their family** than those who were not (71% of respondents who were care experienced compared with 84% who were not).
- Respondents who were **care experienced were less likely** to agree that they had a **good relationship with their friends** than those who were not (78% of respondents who were care experienced compared with 84% who were not).
- When asked for any **further thoughts** on relationships, the most common theme for respondents who were **care experienced** was expressing **inability to see family due to restrictions**. For respondents who were **not care experienced**, the most prominent theme was the **inability to see friends due to restrictions**. This was a qualitative question with fewer responses compared to others.

Impact of coronavirus on employment

- Respondents who were **care experienced were slightly more likely to agree** that they **felt good about their future employment prospects** than those who were not (37% of respondents who were care experienced compared with 32% who were not).

Impact of coronavirus generally (including mental and physical health)

- Respondents who were **care experienced were less likely to say that they felt good about their physical health and wellbeing** than the other group (49% of respondents who were care experienced compared with 60% who were not).
- Respondents who were **care experienced were less likely to that they felt good about their mental health and wellbeing** than the other group (34% of respondents who were care experienced compared with 42% who were not).

- In terms of feeling **able to access their rights as a young person**, respondents who were **care experienced agreed with this statement slightly less than** those who were not (59% of respondents who were care experienced compared with 64% who were not).
- Respondents who were **care experienced were not as concerned about transmitting** coronavirus as respondents who were not (58% of respondents who were care experienced agreed that they were concerned compared with 65% who were not).

Access to information

- **Care experienced respondents were more likely to that they knew how to access information around financial support** than respondents who were not. (43% of respondents who were care experienced compared with 33% who were not).
- The majority of both groups stated that they had access to a **personal device** that could connect online. Respondents who were **care experienced were slightly less likely to have access** than others (93% of respondents who were young carers compared with 97% who were not).
- The majority of both groups stated that they had access to a **device within their local community** that could connect online. Respondents who were **care experienced were slightly less likely to have access** compared to those who were not (81% of respondents who were young carers compared with 86% who were not).

Key Findings: Ethnic Group

Ethnic Group	Respondents
White	5,493
Asian/Asian British	141
Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups	128
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	40
Other	25

There were **209** respondents who preferred not to state their ethnicity and seven blank responses. The results from these respondents is not included in this report.

Due to small sample sizes, all non-white ethnic groups have been combined, stated as BAME in this report.

Impact of coronavirus on education

- When asked if they were **happy to be back to learning in person**, **BAME** respondents were less likely to **agree** than **White** respondents (59% compared with 67%).
- When asked if their educational establishment had **re-opened in a safe way**, **BAME** respondents were less likely to **agree** than **White** respondents (51% compared with 64%).

Impact of coronavirus on relationships

- **BAME respondents were less likely to agree** that they had a **good relationship with their family** than White respondents (77% compared with 84%).

Impact of coronavirus on employment

- In terms of employment, the questions provided **no major differences** in responses between ethnic groups or the sample sizes were not large enough for comparison.

Impact of coronavirus generally (including mental and physical health)

- **BAME respondents were less likely to say that they felt good about their physical wellbeing than White** respondents (52% compared with 60%).
- **BAME respondents were less likely to be concerned about transmitting coronavirus than White respondents** (57% agreed that they were concerned compared to 66%).

Access to information

- **BAME respondents were slightly more likely to say they knew where to access information about financial support than White respondents** (39% compared with 33%).

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- **White respondents were slightly less likely to have access to a community online device than BAME respondents** (86% compared with 90%).

Key Findings: Current level of education

As there was a specific survey section focusing on education, these will be the only findings reported for this demographic group. There were not enough respondents who stated that they were in apprenticeship or training to be included in this breakdown.

Level of education	Respondents
School	3,912
College	255
University	395
Apprenticeship or Training	35

Impact of coronavirus on education

- When asked if they were **happy with the current arrangements for their educational course**, the **majority of respondents in school agreed (80%)**. A smaller majority (61%) of respondents in **college agreed** with this statement. **Only four in ten of those at university d agreed with this statement (42%)**.
- When asked if there was anything they would **change about their course**, the most common theme for respondents in **college and university** was a **preference for in-person learning**. Almost two fifths of respondents in university provided a response under this theme. For respondents in **school**, the most common theme was an **enforcement or increase in social distancing**. This reflects the different educational experiences available in secondary school and higher or further education. This was a qualitative question with fewer responses compared to others.
- For those who had returned to in-person learning, respondents across all groups mostly agreed that they were **happy to be back**. Respondents in **school or college were less likely to agree (66% in both groups)** than those who were able to return to in-person learning at **university (77%)**.
- When asked if their educational establishment had **re-opened in a safe way**, respondents in **school or college were less likely to agree** with this than those at **university (59% of respondents in college and 62% in school agreed compared with 75% at university)**.
- When asked for any **further thoughts** on education, the most common theme for respondents in **school and college** was **concern over exams**. For respondents in **college and university**, the most common theme was **expressing a difficulty with online learning**. This was a qualitative question with fewer responses compared to others.
- Respondents in **school** mentioned **students missing out on learning/falling behind more** than those in college or university. Respondents in **college and university** mentioned **negative impacts on motivation and mental health more** than those in school. Respondents in **university** also mentioned a **lack of support for those who need it slightly more** than the other groups. This was a qualitative question with fewer responses compared to others.

Key Findings: Employment Status

As there was a specific survey section focusing on employment, these will be the only findings reported for this demographic group.

Employment status	Respondents
Employment (full-time)	342
Employment (part-time)	674
Unemployed	495

Current levels of education and employment were asked under the same demographic question, and respondents were able to make multiple selections. The number of respondents who selected “*Unemployed*” is relatively high. On further investigation, 85% of respondents who selected unemployed also stated that they were in some form of education. These responses may demonstrate an interpretation of ‘unemployed’ as ‘not in work’ rather than officially unemployed.

The number of respondents who selected *Unemployed* as their sole response was 110. Due to the small sample size, this group has been removed from analysis.

Impact of coronavirus on employment

- Respondents who were in **full-time employment** were **slightly more likely to agree** that they **felt good about their current employment prospects** than those who were in part-time employment (60% of respondents in full-time employment compared with 53% in part-time employment).
- **Over half** of those in **full-time employment** had to **alter working conditions** (54%). The most common consequence for respondents in **part-time employment** was a **reduction in hours** (reported by 41%).
- Respondents who were in **full-time employment** were **more likely to agree** that they **felt good about their future employment prospects** than those in part-time employment. (44% in full-time employment compared with 34% in part-time employment).
- When asked for any **further thoughts** on employment, the most common theme for respondents in **full-time employment** was **working from home**. For those **working part-time**, the most common theme was that they had **kept, found or increased work during COVID**, demonstrating a positive impact. This was a qualitative question with fewer responses compared to others.

Impact of coronavirus on education by demographic

The following questions were answered by **4,475** young people who stated that they were attending school, college, university or undertaking an apprenticeship/training.

Many educational or training establishments have re-opened. Which of the following best describes your current educational experience?

SIMD Quintile

Responses were similar across all SIMD Quintiles, with no discernible pattern.

SIMD Quintile	1	2	3	4	5
I am attending education in person and distance learning	17%	16%	15%	15%	14%
I am attending education in person only	72%	74%	75%	78%	77%
I am distance learning only	8%	7%	7%	6%	8%
None of these options apply to me	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%
Sample Size	373	507	604	744	992

Age Group

The majority of almost all age groups had returned to attending education in person only. The only age group which differed was those over 18, who were mostly in distance learning only, or a mix of distance and in person education. This demonstrates the difference between secondary school and higher/further education approaches.

Age Group	11 and 12	13 to 15	16 to 18	Over 18
I am attending education in person and also distance learning	12%	12%	16%	36%
I am attending education in person only	83%	86%	74%	3%
I am distance learning only	2%	1%	9%	59%
None of these options apply to me	3%	2%	1%	2%
Sample Size	748	2095	1283	345

Gender Identity

The majority of all groups had returned to attending education in person only.

Gender Identity	Female	Male	In another way/ Non-binary
I am attending education in person and also distance learning	15%	15%	18%
I am attending education in person only	74%	78%	73%
I am distance learning only	9%	5%	8%
None of these options apply to me	1%	2%	1%
Sample Size	2724	1537	97

Long-term Illness or Disability

Both groups had mainly returned to attending education in person only. Those with a long-term illness or disability had more instances of distance learning and blended learning.

Long-term illness or disability?	Long-term illness or disability	No long-term illness or disability
I am attending education in person and also distance learning	20%	15%
I am attending education in person only	59%	76%
I am distance learning only	18%	8%
None of these options apply to me	3%	2%
Sample Size	381	3833

Young Carers

Both groups had mainly returned to attending education in person only. Respondents who were young carers had more instances of blended learning.

Young carer?	Young carers	Not a young carer
I am attending education in person and also distance learning	25%	14%
I am attending education in person only	65%	76%
I am distance learning only	8%	8%
None of these options apply to me	2%	2%
Sample Size	250	4224

Care Experienced

Both groups had mainly returned to attending education in person only. Care experienced respondents had more instances of blended learning.

Care experienced?	Care experienced	Not care experienced
I am attending education in person and also distance learning	20%	15%
I am attending education in person only	67%	76%
I am distance learning only	10%	8%
None of these options apply to me	3%	2%
Sample Size	201	4273

Ethnic Group

The majority of both groups had returned to attending education in person only. BAME respondents had more instances of blended learning.

Ethnic Group	White	BAME
I am attending education in person and also distance learning	14%	21%
I am attending education in person only	76%	69%
I am distance learning only	8%	7%
None of these options apply to me	2%	3%
Sample Size	4038	265

Level of Education

There were not enough responses from those in the apprenticeship/training group for this question so this group has been removed.

The majority of respondents who were in school had returned to in person education only. Most respondents in college were experiencing blended learning. Most respondents attending university were distance learning.

Level of Education	School	College	University
I am attending education in person and also distance learning	12%	42%	36%
I am attending education in person only	86%	28%	1%
I am distance learning only	1%	26%	62%
None of these options apply to me	2%	4%	1%
Sample Size	3912	255	395

Are you happy with the current arrangements for your educational course?

SIMD Quintile

The majority of respondents across all SIMD Quintiles were in agreement with this statement, with levels of agreement similar across all Quintiles.

SIMD Quintile	Yes	No	Sample Size
1	71%	29%	371
2	77%	23%	506
3	75%	25%	604
4	78%	22%	743
5	78%	22%	992

Age Group

Younger respondents agreed with this statement much more than older respondents. The percentage difference between each age group was at least 10%, with a difference of 44% between the youngest and oldest age group.

Age Group	Yes	No	Sample Size
11 and 12	91%	9%	748
13 to 15	79%	21%	2094
16 to 18	69%	31%	1281
Over 18	47%	53%	343

Gender Identity

Respondents were mainly in agreement with this statement. Male respondents were most likely to agree while those who were non-binary or identified in another way were least likely to agree.

Gender Identity	Yes	No	Sample Size
Female	74%	26%	2720
Male	78%	22%	1536
In another way/Non-binary	64%	36%	97

Long-term Illness or Disability

The majority of both groups agreed with this statement. Respondents with a long-term illness or disability agreed with this statement less than those who did not.

Long-term illness or disability	Yes	No	Sample Size
Long-term illness or disability	68%	32%	379
No long-term illness or disability	77%	23%	3830

Young Carers

The majority of both groups agreed with this statement. Young carers agreed with this statement less than respondents who were not a young carer.

Young carer?	Yes	No	Sample Size
Young carers	68%	32%	249
Not a young carer	76%	24%	4220

Care Experienced

The majority of both groups agreed with this statement, with no discernible difference between groups.

Care experienced?	Yes	No	Sample Size
Care experienced	77%	23%	201
Not care experienced	76%	24%	4268

Ethnic Group

Around three quarters of both groups agreed with this statement.

Ethnic Group	Yes	No	Sample Size
White	76%	24%	4033
BAME	75%	25%	265

Level of Education

The majority of respondents in school agreed with this statement. Respondents in college mostly agreed with this statement, although at a lower rate. Over half of those at university did not agree with this statement.

Level of Education	Yes	No	Sample Size
School	80%	20%	3909
College	61%	39%	254
University	42%	58%	394

Is there anything that you would like changed about the current arrangements for your educational course?

SIMD Quintile

The most common themes arising from this question were similar across all SIMD Quintiles, with some minor differences in order of importance.

Theme	1	2	3	4	5
Enforce or increase social distancing	8%	6%	4%	5%	6%
In-person learning preferred	3%	4%	5%	5%	7%
Blended learning preferred	5%	6%	6%	5%	4%
Enforce or increase use of face masks	4%	4%	4%	4%	3%
Increased support for students	4%	2%	3%	3%	2%
Change the structure of the school week	1%	3%	3%	5%	2%
Difficulties with practical subjects	2%	5%	2%	2%	2%
Sample Size	212	280	373	429	602

Age Group

There were marked differences in the themes that were important to each age group. For those under the age of 16, the most common request was for enforcement or an increase in social distancing (within educational establishments).

For respondents over 16, the most common themes were around the preferred style of learning: blended or in person. A third of respondents over the age of 18 provided a response regarding a preference for learning in person. This reflects the different educational experiences available in secondary school and higher or further education.

Other popular themes for respondents aged 11 and 12 was a call for the use of face masks to be increased. However, a portion of respondents wanted nothing to change, a level which is lower in the other groups.

Other differences include the oldest respondents identifying difficulties with practical subjects, and asking for increased support for students more than other age groups.

Theme	11 and 12	13 to 15	16 to 18	Over 18
Enforce or increase social distancing	4%	6%	7%	2%
In-person learning preferred	0%	0%	9%	33%
Blended learning preferred	2%	4%	9%	2%
Enforce or increase use of face masks	4%	4%	3%	1%
Change the structure of the school week	2%	2%	4%	0%
Increased support for students	1%	1%	3%	10%
Difficulties with practical subjects	2%	1%	2%	9%
Distance or online learning preferred	1%	2%	3%	2%
Nothing	4%	1%	1%	1%
Sample Size	450	1204	656	234

Gender Identity

There were not enough responses from those who identified as non-binary or in another way for this question, so this group has been removed.

The top themes for both female and male groups was an enforcement or increase in social distancing and a preference for learning in-person. Response levels were similar between the two groups.

Theme	Female	Male
Enforce or increase social distancing	6%	5%
In-person learning preferred	6%	5%
Blended learning preferred	5%	4%
Enforce or increase use of face masks	3%	4%
Increased support for students	3%	2%
Distance or online learning preferred	3%	1%
Difficulties with practical subjects	2%	2%
Change the structure of the school week	2%	3%
Clarity around exams	2%	2%
Sample Size	1516	899

Long-term Illness or Disability

The top theme for respondents with a long-term illness or disability was a preference for learning in-person. For respondents with no long-term illness or disability, the most common theme was an enforcement or increase in social distancing.

Respondents with a long-term illness or disability expressed the need for increased support marginally more than respondents who did not.

Theme	Long-term illness or disability	No long-term illness or disability
Enforce or increase social distancing	7%	6%
In-person learning preferred	9%	5%
Blended learning preferred	5%	5%
Enforce or increase use of face masks	5%	3%
Change the structure of the school week	2%	3%
Increased support for students	6%	2%
Difficulties with practical subjects	3%	2%
Distance or online learning preferred	3%	2%
Sample Size	234	2148

Young Carers

The top theme for both groups was an enforcement or increase in social distancing.

Respondents who were young carers mentioned the possibility of changing the structure of the school week marginally more than those who were not a young carer.

Theme	Young carers	Not a young carer
Enforce or increase social distancing	8%	6%
In-person learning preferred	5%	5%
Blended learning preferred	5%	5%
Enforce or increase use of face masks	6%	4%
Change the structure of the school week	5%	2%
Increased support for students	2%	3%
Difficulties with practical subjects	2%	2%
Distance or online learning preferred	3%	2%
Sample Size	155	2391

Care Experienced

The top theme for both groups was an enforcement or increase in social distancing.

Theme	Care experienced	Not care experienced
Enforce or increase social distancing	8%	6%
In-person learning preferred	7%	5%
Blended learning preferred	6%	5%
Enforce or increase use of face masks	5%	4%
Change the structure of the school week	3%	3%
Increased support for students	3%	2%

Difficulties with practical subjects	2%	2%
Distance or online learning preferred	4%	2%
Sample Size	126	2420

Ethnic Group

The top theme for both groups was an enforcement or increase in social distancing. For BAME respondents, another top theme was an enforcement or increase in use of face masks.

Theme	White	BAME
Enforce or increase social distancing	6%	9%
In-person learning preferred	5%	6%
Blended learning preferred	5%	4%
Enforce or increase use of face masks	3%	9%
Change the structure of the school week	3%	3%
Increased support for students	3%	1%
Difficulties with practical subjects	2%	3%
Distance or online learning preferred	2%	3%
Sample Size	2276	159

Level of Education

The top theme for respondents in college and university was a preference for learning in-person. Almost two fifths of respondents in university provided a response under this theme. For respondents in school, the most common theme was an enforcement or increase in social distancing. This reflects the different educational experiences available in secondary school and higher or further education.

Those in school and college mentioned an enforcement/increase of the use of face masks whereas those in university did not. Respondents in college and university discussed difficulties with practical subjects and a need for increased support for students more than those in school.

Theme	School	College	University
Enforce or increase social distancing	7%	8%	1%
In-person learning preferred	0%	18%	39%
Blended learning preferred	5%	3%	4%
Enforce or increase use of face masks	4%	4%	0%
Change the structure of the school week	3%	1%	0%
Increased support for students	2%	5%	9%
Difficulties with practical subjects	1%	8%	7%
Sample Size	2179	146	265

Those who had returned to in-person learning (both solely and in conjunction with distance learning) were asked how much they agreed with the next two statements (**4,050** young people).

Statement: I am happy to be back to in-person learning.

SIMD Quintile

Respondents in less deprived areas (SIMD Quintiles 4 and 5) agreed with this statement more than those in other Quintiles.

SIMD Quintile	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
1	22%	22%	56%	332
2	15%	19%	66%	458
3	16%	18%	66%	548
4	11%	18%	71%	688
5	13%	16%	70%	904

Age Group

The youngest and oldest age groups agreed with this statement more than other age groups.

Age Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
11 and 12	6%	19%	75%	716
13 to 15	16%	20%	63%	2043
16 to 18	17%	16%	67%	1151
Over 18	11%	13%	76%	134

Gender Identity

There were not enough responses from those who identified as non-binary or in another way, therefore this group has been excluded from this question.

Respondents were mainly in agreement with this statement.

Gender Identity	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Female	14%	19%	67%	2427
Male	15%	18%	67%	1426

Long-term Illness or Disability

The majority of both groups agreed with this statement. Respondents with a long-term illness or disability agreed with this statement less than those who did not.

Long-term illness or disability	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Long-term illness or disability	20%	20%	60%	301
No long-term illness or disability	14%	18%	68%	3527

Young Carers

Both groups mainly agreed with this statement. Young carers agreed with this statement less than respondents who were not a young carer.

Young carer?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Young carers	23%	20%	57%	225
Not a young carer	14%	18%	67%	3822

Care Experienced

Both groups mainly agreed with this statement. Responses were similar between both groups.

Care experienced?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Care experienced	18%	20%	63%	174
Not care experienced	15%	18%	67%	3873

Ethnic Group

Respondents were mainly in agreement with this statement. BAME respondents agreed with this statement less than White respondents.

Ethnic Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
White	14%	18%	67%	3656
BAME	19%	21%	59%	239

Level of Education

There were not enough responses from those in the apprenticeship/training group for this question so this group has been removed.

All groups mostly agreed with this statement, with over three quarters in university agreeing.

Level of Education	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
School	15%	19%	66%	3812
College	17%	17%	66%	177
University	12%	10%	77%	146

Statement: My educational establishment has re-opened in a safe way.

SIMD Quintile

Respondents in less deprived areas (SIMD Quintiles 4 and 5) agreed with this statement more than those in other Quintiles.

SIMD Quintile	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
1	23%	20%	57%	332
2	15%	21%	64%	458
3	18%	20%	61%	548
4	16%	19%	66%	688
5	14%	18%	68%	904

Age Group

The youngest and oldest age groups agreed with this statement more than other age groups.

Age Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
11 and 12	8%	16%	77%	716
13 to 15	18%	21%	60%	2043
16 to 18	22%	21%	58%	1151
Over 18	13%	13%	74%	134

Gender Identity

There were not enough responses from those who identified as non-binary or in another way, therefore this group has been excluded from this question.

Respondents were mainly in agreement with this statement.

Gender Identity	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Female	16%	20%	64%	2427
Male	19%	19%	62%	1426

Long-term Illness or Disability

The majority of both groups agreed with this statement. Respondents with a long-term illness or disability agreed with this statement less than those who did not.

Long-term illness or disability	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Long-term illness or disability	21%	23%	56%	301
No long-term illness or disability	17%	19%	64%	3527

Young Carers

Both groups mainly agreed with this statement. Young carers agreed with this statement less than respondents who were not a young carer.

Young carer?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Young carers	24%	24%	53%	225
Not a young carer	17%	20%	64%	3822

Care Experienced

Both groups mainly agreed with this statement. Responses were similar between both groups.

Care experienced?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Care experienced	19%	20%	61%	174
Not care experienced	17%	20%	63%	3873

Ethnic Group

Respondents were mainly in agreement with this statement. BAME respondents agreed with this statement less than White respondents.

Ethnic Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
White	17%	19%	64%	239
BAME	21%	27%	51%	3656

Level of Education

There were not enough responses from those in the apprenticeship/training group for this question so this group has been removed.

All groups mostly agreed with this statement. Respondents in college agreed the least, while those in university agreed the most.

Level of Education	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
School	18%	20%	62%	3812
College	21%	20%	59%	177
University	10%	14%	75%	146

Do you have any further thoughts about the impact of coronavirus on education?

SIMD Quintile

The most common theme across all SIMD Quintiles was a concern over exams. Another top theme for those in Quintile was difficulties with online learning. No respondents in Quintile 1 provided a response around concern over long-term impact of disruption to education.

Theme	1	2	3	4	5
Concern over exams	7%	8%	8%	8%	8%
Difficulty with online learning	6%	5%	5%	7%	8%
Students missing out on learning or falling behind	6%	5%	3%	5%	4%
Lack of support for those who need it	2%	6%	2%	6%	4%
Increase in workload or pressure having a negative impact	4%	3%	4%	4%	3%
Negative impact on mental health	3%	4%	4%	1%	2%
School does not feel like a safe place	2%	3%	4%	2%	2%
Concern over long-term impact of disruption to education	0%	4%	2%	2%	3%
Sample Size	163	225	284	339	474

Age Group

For respondents aged 13 to 18, the most common theme from responses was a concern over exams. Respondents aged 11 and 12 were most concerned about missing out on learning or falling behind or having difficulty with online learning. Respondents over 18 also mostly expressed difficulty with learning online, with much more responses for this theme in this age group compared to others.

Respondents over 18 highlighted negative impacts on motivation and mental health slightly more than the other groups. They also mentioned an inability to socialise with their peers due to restrictions and a lack of support for those who needed it.

Theme	11 and 12	13 to 15	16 to 18	Over 18
Concern over exams	1%	7%	17%	4%
Difficulty with online learning	3%	5%	8%	21%
Students missing out on learning or falling behind	3%	5%	6%	1%
Lack of support for those who need it	2%	3%	6%	10%
Increase in workload or pressure having	1%	3%	5%	2%

a negative impact				
School does not feel like a safe place	2%	2%	4%	1%
Concern over long-term impact of disruption to education	1%	1%	3%	7%
Negative impact on motivation	1%	1%	3%	12%
Negative impact on mental health	1%	1%	3%	10%
Unable to socialise with peers	1%	1%	3%	11%
Sample Size	369	938	510	178

Gender Identity

There were not enough responses from those who identified as non-binary or in another way for this question so this group has been removed.

The top theme both groups of respondents was concern over exams, with female respondents expressing this more than male. Responses were fairly similar across both groups.

Theme	Female	Male
Concern over exams	11%	5%
Difficulty with online learning	7%	7%
Students missing out on learning or falling behind	6%	3%
Lack of support for those who need it	5%	3%
Increase in workload or pressure having a negative impact	4%	2%
School does not feel like a safe place	2%	2%
Concern over long-term impact of disruption to education	3%	2%
Negative impact on motivation	3%	2%
Negative impact on mental health	3%	2%
Unable to socialise with peers	3%	2%
In-person learning preferred	2%	3%
Sample Size	1169	721

Long-term Illness or Disability

The top theme for respondents with a long-term illness or disability was expressing difficulties with online learning. For respondents with no long-term illness or disability, the most prominent theme was a concern over exams. Those with a long-term illness or disability discussed a negative impact on their mental health more than those who did not.

Theme	Long-term illness or disability	No long-term illness or disability
Concern over exams	6%	9%
Difficulty with online learning	8%	6%
Students missing out on learning or falling behind	5%	5%
Lack of support for those who need it	7%	4%

Increase in workload or pressure having a negative impact	5%	3%
School does not feel like a safe place	3%	2%
Concern over long-term impact of disruption to education	3%	2%
Negative impact on motivation	3%	2%
Negative impact on mental health	7%	2%
Unable to socialise with peers	5%	2%
Sample Size	176	1695

Young Carers

The top theme for both groups was concern over exams. Respondents who were young carers mentioned a lack of support for those who need it slightly more than those who were not a young carer.

Theme	Young carers	Not a young carer
Concern over exams	10%	8%
Difficulty with online learning	9%	6%
Students missing out on learning or falling behind	4%	5%
Lack of support for those who need it	8%	4%
Increase in workload or pressure having a negative impact	4%	3%
School does not feel like a safe place	3%	3%
Concern over long-term impact of disruption to education	1%	3%
Negative impact on motivation	1%	3%
Negative impact on mental health	2%	2%
Unable to socialise with peers	3%	2%
Sample Size	125	1872

Care Experienced

The top theme for respondents who were care experienced was difficulty with online learning (which was mentioned more than the other group). The top theme for those who were not care experienced was concern over exams.

Theme	Care experienced	Not care experienced
Concern over exams	9%	8%
Difficulty with online learning	11%	6%
Students missing out on learning or falling behind	3%	5%
Lack of support for those who need it	4%	4%
Increase in workload or pressure having a negative impact	6%	3%
School does not feel like a safe place	1%	3%
Concern over long-term impact of disruption to education	1%	3%

Negative impact on motivation	3%	2%
Negative impact on mental health	3%	2%
Sample Size	101	1896

Ethnic Group

The most common themes for both groups were concern over exams and difficulty with online learning.

Theme	White	BAME
Concern over exams	8%	8%
Difficulty with online learning	7%	7%
Students missing out on learning or falling behind	5%	3%
Lack of support for those who need it	4%	3%
Increase in workload or pressure having a negative impact	3%	4%
School does not feel like a safe place	2%	3%
Concern over long-term impact of disruption to education	2%	4%
Negative impact on motivation	3%	2%
Negative impact on mental health	2%	3%
Sample Size	1776	121

Level of Education

The most common themes for respondents in school and college was concern over exams. For respondents in college and university, the most common theme was expressing a difficulty with online learning.

Respondents in college and university mentioned negative impacts on motivation and mental health more than those in school. Respondents in university also mentioned a lack of support for those who need it slightly more than the other groups.

Theme	School	College	University
Concern over exams	9%	12%	3%
Difficulty with online learning	5%	12%	19%
Students missing out on learning or falling behind	5%	4%	1%
Lack of support for those who need it	4%	5%	9%
Increase in workload or pressure having a negative impact	3%	5%	2%
School does not feel like a safe place	3%	4%	1%
Concern over long-term impact of disruption to education	2%	3%	6%
Negative impact on motivation	1%	6%	11%
Negative impact on mental health	1%	5%	10%
Sample Size	1730	103	201

Impact of coronavirus on your relationships by demographic

The following questions are about the **current** state of young people's relationships. This is to track any changes between this survey and future iterations.

All respondents were asked to rate how much they agreed with the following two statements.

Statement: I currently have a good relationship with my family.

SIMD Quintile

The majority of respondents across all five SIMD Quintiles agreed with this statement. Respondents from SIMD Quintile 1 agreed with this statement slightly less than those in other Quintiles.

SIMD Quintile	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
1	8%	13%	79%	534
2	7%	10%	83%	711
3	7%	11%	81%	855
4	6%	8%	86%	1031
5	6%	8%	86%	1253

Age Group

Younger respondents agreed with this statement more than older respondents.

Age Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
11 and 12	4%	5%	91%	808
13 to 15	5%	11%	83%	2360
16 to 18	8%	10%	82%	1773
Over 18	11%	10%	79%	1098

Gender Identity

Respondents were mainly in agreement with this statement. Those who identified as female or male agreed with this more than those who were non-binary or identified in another way.

Gender Identity	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Female	7%	11%	82%	3787
Male	5%	7%	88%	1953
In another way/Non-binary	22%	19%	59%	148

Long-term Illness or Disability

The majority of both groups agreed with this statement. Respondents with a long-term illness or disability agreed with this statement less than those who did not.

Long-term illness or disability	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Long-term illness or disability	13%	13%	74%	599
No long-term illness or disability	6%	9%	85%	5085

Young Carers

The majority of both groups agreed with this statement. Young carers agreed with this statement less than respondents who were not a young carer.

Young carer?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Young carers	12%	14%	74%	352
Not a young carer	7%	10%	84%	5690

Care Experienced

The majority of both groups agreed with this statement. Respondents who were care experienced agreed with this statement less than the other group.

Care experienced?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Care experienced	15%	14%	71%	307
Not care experienced	7%	10%	84%	5735

Ethnic Group

The majority of respondents across all groups agreed with this statement. BAME respondents agreed with this statement less than White respondents.

Ethnic Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
White	7%	10%	84%	5493
BAME	11%	12%	77%	334

Statement: I currently have a good relationship with my friends.

SIMD Quintile

The majority of respondents across all five SIMD Quintiles agreed with this statement.

SIMD Quintile	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
1	7%	10%	83%	534
2	7%	9%	84%	711
3	5%	10%	85%	855
4	6%	10%	85%	1031
5	5%	8%	87%	1253

Age Group

Younger respondents agreed with this statement more than older respondents.

Age Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
11 and 12	4%	9%	87%	808
13 to 15	4%	9%	87%	2360
16 to 18	7%	10%	84%	1773
Over 18	12%	12%	76%	1098

Gender Identity

The majority of respondents agreed with this statement. Those who were non-binary agreed less than other groups.

Gender Identity	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Female	7%	10%	83%	3787
Male	4%	8%	88%	1953
In another way/Non-binary	16%	16%	68%	148

Long-term Illness or Disability

The majority of both groups agreed with this statement. Respondents with a long-term illness or disability agreed with this statement less than those who did not.

Long-term illness or disability	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Long-term illness or disability	13%	15%	72%	599
No long-term illness or disability	5%	8%	86%	5085

Young Carers

The majority of both groups agreed with this statement. Young carers agreed with this statement less than respondents who were not a young carer.

Young carer?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Young carers	10%	13%	77%	352
Not a young carer	6%	9%	84%	5690

Care Experienced

The majority of both groups agreed with this statement. Respondents who were care experienced agreed with this statement less than the other group.

Care experienced?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Care experienced	12%	10%	78%	307
Not care experienced	6%	10%	84%	5735

Ethnic Group

The majority of respondents across all groups agreed with this statement, with no discernible difference between groups.

Ethnic Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
White	6%	10%	84%	5493
BAME	7%	12%	81%	334

Do you have any further thoughts about the impact of coronavirus on your relationships?

SIMD Quintile

The most common theme across all SIMD Quintiles was an inability to see friends due to restrictions. Respondents in Quintile 5 did not mention an inability to see family due to restrictions as often as the other groups.

Theme	1	2	3	4	5
Unable to see friends due to restrictions	13%	14%	15%	15%	13%
Unable to see family due to restrictions	11%	14%	10%	11%	7%
Difficult to keep in contact (friends)	7%	9%	8%	8%	8%
Reduced quality of friendships	7%	7%	4%	5%	7%
Negative impact on mental health	7%	6%	6%	9%	6%
Strain on household relationships with increased time at home	6%	4%	5%	7%	5%
Strain on romantic relationships	6%	4%	4%	4%	5%
Sample Size	228	310	408	466	610

Age Group

The most common theme from responses across all age groups was an inability to see friends due to restrictions.

Respondents over the age of 18 mentioned an inability to see family more than other age groups.

Respondents over the age of 16 mentioned some themes more often than those aged 11 to 15. They mentioned difficulties in keeping contact with friends and reduced qualities of friendships more than the younger groups. They also reported a negative impact on mental health and feeling isolated or lonely. This age group reported strains on household and romantic relationships more than others. There were also more mentions of technology not being the same as socialising in person than in younger groups.

Theme	11 and 12	13 to 15	16 to 18	Over 18
Unable to see friends due to restrictions	11%	9%	14%	20%
Unable to see family due to restrictions	8%	7%	7%	17%
Difficult to keep in contact (friends)	4%	5%	11%	11%
Negative impact on mental health	1%	3%	10%	14%
Reduced quality of friendships	3%	4%	8%	8%
Strain on household relationships with increased time at home	2%	4%	7%	8%
Improved quality of family relationship	2%	4%	6%	4%
Strain on romantic relationships	0%	1%	7%	9%
Feeling isolated or lonely	0%	2%	4%	7%
Unable to see people (general)	4%	4%	2%	3%
Use of technology not the same as socialising in person	1%	1%	5%	7%
Sample Size	373	995	681	628

Gender Identity

There were not enough responses from those who identified as non-binary or in another way so this group has been removed for this question.

The most common theme from responses across both groups was an inability to see friends due to restrictions. Female respondents mentioned all of the topics more than male respondents.

Theme	Female	Male
Unable to see friends due to restrictions	15%	11%
Unable to see family due to restrictions	11%	6%
Difficult to keep in contact (friends)	9%	5%
Negative impact on mental health	9%	4%
Reduced quality of friendships	8%	3%
Strain on household relationships with increased time at home	7%	2%
Improved quality of family relationship	5%	3%
Strain on romantic relationships	5%	3%

Feeling isolated or lonely	5%	1%
Use of technology not the same as socialising in person	4%	2%
Sample Size	1677	850

Long-term Illness or Disability

The most common theme from responses across both groups was an inability to see friends due to restrictions.

Those with a long-term illness or disability discussed a negative impact on their mental health and feelings of isolation or loneliness more than those who did not.

Respondents who did not have a long-term illness or disability mentioned a reduction in quality of their friendships slightly more than the other group.

Theme	Long-term illness or disability	No long-term illness or disability
Unable to see friends due to restrictions	15%	13%
Unable to see family due to restrictions	10%	9%
Difficult to keep in contact (friends)	8%	8%
Negative impact on mental health	12%	7%
Reduced quality of friendships	2%	6%
Strain on household relationships with increased time at home	6%	5%
Improved quality of family relationship	4%	4%
Strain on romantic relationships	4%	4%
Feeling isolated or lonely	7%	3%
Unable to see people (general)	4%	3%
Use of technology not the same as socialising in person	6%	3%
Sample Size	319	2185

Young Carers

The top theme for both groups was an inability to see friends due to restrictions. Responses were similar across both groups.

Theme	Young carers	Not a young carer
Unable to see friends due to restrictions	13%	13%
Unable to see family due to restrictions	10%	9%
Difficult to keep in contact (friends)	9%	8%
Negative impact on mental health	10%	7%
Reduced quality of friendships	8%	6%
Strain on household relationships with increased time at home	5%	5%
Improved quality of family relationship	4%	4%
Strain on romantic relationships	5%	4%
Feeling isolated or lonely	4%	3%
Unable to see people (general)	2%	3%
Sample Size	171	2508

Care Experienced

The top theme for respondents who were care experienced was an inability to see family due to restrictions. The top theme for those who were not care experienced was an inability to see friends due to restrictions.

Theme	Care experienced	Not care experienced
Unable to see friends due to restrictions	9%	13%
Unable to see family due to restrictions	12%	9%
Difficult to keep in contact (friends)	6%	8%
Negative impact on mental health	7%	7%
Reduced quality of friendships	7%	6%
Strain on household relationships with increased time at home	2%	5%
Improved quality of family relationship	4%	4%
Strain on romantic relationships	5%	4%
Feeling isolated or lonely	4%	3%
Unable to see people (general)	4%	3%
Use of technology not the same as socialising in person	3%	3%
Improved quality of friendships	2%	3%
Reduced quality of family relationships	6%	3%
Sample Size	163	2516

Ethnic Group

The top theme for both ethnic groups was an inability to see friends due to restrictions, with BAME respondents mentioning this more than White respondents.

Theme	White	BAME
Unable to see friends due to restrictions	13%	21%
Unable to see family due to restrictions	10%	9%
Difficult to keep in contact (friends)	8%	5%
Negative impact on mental health	7%	5%
Reduced quality of friendships	6%	5%
Strain on household relationships with increased time at home	5%	5%
Improved quality of family relationship	4%	3%
Strain on romantic relationships	4%	1%
Feeling isolated or lonely	3%	3%
Unable to see people (general)	3%	4%
Sample Size	2423	143

Impact of coronavirus on employment by demographic

The following questions were answered by **1,016** young people who stated that they were in either part-time or full-time employment.

Respondents were asked to rate how much they agreed with the following statement.

Statement: I feel good about my current employment situation.

SIMD Quintile

Results for this question were mixed, with respondents in SIMD Quintiles 1 and 4 agreeing with this statement more than those in other Quintiles. The strongest levels of disagreement were from respondents in SIMD Quintile 2.

SIMD Quintile	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
1	20%	18%	62%	100
2	33%	12%	55%	125
3	27%	18%	55%	171
4	25%	15%	61%	204
5	27%	18%	55%	166

Age Group

There were not enough responses from those in the 11 and 12 and 13 to 15 age groups for this question so these groups have been removed.

A third of respondents over the age of 18 disagreed with this statement.

Age Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
16 to 18	26%	19%	55%	319
Over 18	33%	14%	53%	607

Gender Identity

There were not enough responses from those in the non-binary and "in another way" group for this question so it has been removed.

Levels of agreement were similar between female and male respondents, with no discernible pattern.

Gender Identity	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Female	30%	16%	54%	741
Male	24%	16%	59%	233

Long-term Illness or Disability

The majority of both groups agreed with this statement. Respondents with a long-term illness or disability agreed with this statement less than those who did not.

Long-term illness or disability	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Long-term illness or disability	36%	15%	49%	125
No long-term illness or disability	28%	16%	57%	840

Young Carers

There were not enough responses to this question from respondents who identified as being a young carer. Therefore, no comparison will be done for this question.

Care Experienced

There were not enough responses to this question from respondents who identified as being care experienced. Therefore, no comparison will be done for this question.

Ethnic Group

There were not enough responses to this question from respondents who identified as BAME. Therefore, no comparison will be done for this question.

Employment Status

Both groups mainly agreed with this statement. Respondents in full-time employment agreed with this slightly more than those in part-time employment.

Employment Status	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Employment (full-time)	29%	11%	60%	342
Employment (part-time)	29%	18%	53%	674

Have any of the following happened to you as a result of coronavirus?

SIMD Quintile

The most common consequence of coronavirus on employment across all SIMD Quintiles was an alteration in working conditions. All consequences were of similar levels across the groups.

SIMD Quintile	Furlough	Alter working conditions	Reduction of hours	Loss of job	Sample Size
1	11%	22%	11%	5%	534
2	10%	22%	11%	5%	711
3	11%	25%	13%	6%	855
4	12%	23%	10%	6%	1031
5	8%	27%	9%	6%	1253

Age Group

The level of applicable responses from those aged 11 and 12 was very small so this age group has been removed.

The most common consequence of coronavirus on employment across all age groups was an alteration in working conditions. Consequences were more common for those over 18.

The relatively large amount of school age respondents who selected *Alter working conditions* compared to the other consequences suggests that this could have been interpreted as schoolwork rather than employment. This is something to bear in mind for future iterations of the survey.

Age Group	Furlough	Alter working conditions	Reduction of hours	Loss of job	Sample Size
13 to 15	2%	25%	4%	2%	2358
16 to 18	13%	18%	13%	7%	1773
Over 18	29%	37%	24%	15%	1098

Gender Identity

The most common consequence of coronavirus on employment across all groups was an alteration in working conditions.

Gender Identity	Furlough	Alter working conditions	Reduction of hours	Loss of job	Sample Size
Female	12%	26%	12%	6%	3787
Male	7%	21%	8%	4%	1951
In another way/Non-binary	13%	28%	12%	10%	148

Long-term Illness or Disability

The most common consequence of coronavirus on employment across both groups was an alteration in working conditions. Results were similar across both groups, although those with a long-term illness or disability experienced all consequences slightly more than the other group.

Long-term illness or disability	Furlough	Alter working conditions	Reduction of hours	Loss of job	Sample Size
Long-term illness or disability	13%	26%	15%	9%	599
No long-term illness or disability	10%	24%	10%	5%	5082

Young Carers

The most common consequence of coronavirus on employment across both groups was an alteration in working conditions. Results were similar across both groups, although young carers experienced a reduction of hours slightly more than the other group.

Young carer?	Furlough	Alter working conditions	Reduction of hours	Loss of job	Sample Size
Young carers	10%	25%	15%	7%	352
Not a young carer	10%	24%	10%	6%	5688

Care Experienced

The most common consequence of coronavirus on employment across both groups was an alteration in working conditions. Care experienced respondents experienced all consequences slightly more than the other group.

Care experienced?	Furlough	Alter working conditions	Reduction of hours	Loss of job	Sample Size
Care experienced	11%	29%	16%	11%	306
Not care experienced	10%	24%	10%	5%	5734

Ethnic Group

The most common consequence of coronavirus on employment across both groups was an alteration in working conditions. There were no discernible differences between groups.

Ethnic Group	Furlough	Alter working conditions	Reduction of hours	Loss of job	Sample Size
White	10%	24%	11%	6%	5490
BAME	8%	22%	10%	5%	334

Employment Status

Over half of those in full-time employment had to alter working conditions. The most common consequence for respondents in part-time employment was a reduction in hours. Almost a fifth of employed respondents experienced furlough.

Employment Status	Furlough	Alter working conditions	Reduction of hours	Loss of job	Sample Size
Employment (full-time)	38%	54%	22%	8%	342
Employment (part-time)	38%	26%	41%	12%	674

Respondents were asked to rate how much they agreed with the following statement.

Statement: I feel good about my future employment prospects.

SIMD Quintile

Levels of agreement were similar across all SIMD Quintiles.

SIMD Quintile	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
1	27%	42%	31%	534
2	26%	42%	32%	711
3	28%	39%	33%	855
4	24%	39%	37%	1030
5	25%	43%	32%	1253

Age Group

Younger respondents agreed with this statement more than older respondents. Around half of respondents over the age of 18 disagreed with this statement.

Age Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
11 and 12	6%	53%	40%	808
13 to 15	15%	48%	36%	2357
16 to 18	37%	37%	26%	1773
Over 18	51%	22%	27%	1098

Gender Identity

Male respondents agreed with this statement more than other groups. Almost half of non-binary respondents disagreed with this statement.

Gender Identity	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Female	30%	41%	29%	3786
Male	20%	41%	39%	1951
In another way/ Non-binary	45%	30%	24%	148

Long-term Illness or Disability

Those who did not have a long-term illness or disability agreed with this statement more than respondents who did.

Long-term illness or disability	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Long-term illness or disability	39%	35%	27%	599
No long-term illness or disability	25%	41%	33%	5081

Young Carers

Young carers agreed with this statement marginally less than respondents who were not a young carer.

Young carer?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Young carers	32%	39%	29%	352
Not a young carer	27%	41%	32%	5687

Care Experienced

Care experienced respondents mostly agreed with this statement whereas those who were not mostly selected *Neither agree or disagree*. Care experienced respondents agreed with this statement slightly more than other respondents.

Care experienced?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Care experienced	29%	34%	37%	306
Not care experienced	27%	41%	32%	5733

Ethnic Group

Around a third of both groups agreed with this statement.

Ethnic Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
White	27%	41%	32%	5489
BAME	28%	41%	31%	334

Employment Status

Respondents in full-time employment agreed with this statement more than those in part-time employment.

Employment Status	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Employment (full-time)	38%	18%	44%	342
Employment (part-time)	38%	28%	34%	674

Do you have any further thoughts about the impact of coronavirus on employment?

SIMD Quintile

One of the most prominent themes across all Quintiles was the negative impact of COVID on the workforce and future.

Another prominent theme for respondents in Quintile 1 was concern around others losing their jobs or finding work. The most common theme for respondents in Quintile 2 was the concern that being young is a barrier to finding or losing work. Responses were quite mixed between Quintiles, with no real pattern aligning with levels of deprivation.

Theme	1	2	3	4	5
COVID and restrictions have negatively impacted workforce and future	7%	5%	7%	8%	6%
Being young is a barrier to finding work/losing work	1%	7%	4%	6%	6%
Concerned about job security in their industry	3%	2%	5%	5%	6%
Unable to/harder to find a job	4%	6%	4%	3%	3%
Worried about finding work after education	3%	3%	4%	4%	4%
Impact of exams and less schooling on future employment	4%	3%	2%	4%	5%
Concern about others losing jobs/finding work	7%	4%	2%	3%	2%
Kept, found or increased work during COVID	4%	4%	4%	6%	2%
Sample Size	165	230	283	341	453

Age Group

Respondents aged 11 and 12 were mostly concerned about the negative impact of COVID on the workforce and future and others losing jobs or finding work. Respondents who were aged 13 to 15 were most concerned about the impact of schooling/exams on their future employment. Those aged 16 to 18 highlighted that being young felt like a barrier to finding or losing work. Respondents over 18 were mostly concerned about job security within their chosen industry.

Respondents aged 11 and 12 were the more concerned about others losing jobs or finding work than other groups. Concerns were felt most greatly in respondents over 18 around finding work after completing education, difficulties of finding a job and reduced hours. However, those over 18 had also kept, found or increased work during this time than other groups.

These results may be a reflection on the fact that those over 18 are more likely to be in full- time employment than other age groups.

Theme	11 and 12	13 to 15	16 to 18	Over 18
COVID and restrictions have negatively impacted workforce and future	4%	4%	9%	9%
Being young is a barrier to finding work/losing work	0%	3%	13%	4%
Concerned about job security in their industry	1%	1%	5%	11%
Unable to/harder to find a job	0%	1%	7%	6%
Worried about finding work after education	1%	1%	3%	10%
Impact of exams and less schooling on future employment	1%	6%	5%	0%
Concern about others losing jobs/finding work	4%	2%	3%	4%
Kept, found or increased work during COVID	0%	0%	3%	8%
Have lost job	0%	1%	3%	5%
Furlough	0%	1%	2%	5%
Working from home	0%	1%	0%	6%
Worried about losing job or reduction in hours	0%	0%	1%	6%
Sample Size	267	696	496	521

Gender Identity

There were not enough responses from those who identified as non-binary or in another way for this question so this group has been removed.

The most common theme from female respondents was the opinion that being young is a barrier to finding or losing work. The most common theme from male respondents was the negative impact of COVID on the workforce and future.

Theme	Female	Male
Being young is a barrier to finding work/losing work	7%	4%
COVID and restrictions have negatively impacted workforce and future	6%	7%
Concerned about job security in their industry	5%	3%
Impact of exams and less schooling on future employment	5%	2%
Worried about finding work after education	5%	3%
Unable to/harder to find a job	5%	2%
Kept, found or increased work during COVID	4%	3%
Concern about others losing jobs/finding work	3%	3%
Sample Size	1190	684

Long-term Illness or Disability

The most common theme from responses across both groups was the negative impact of COVID on the workforce and future. This was mentioned slightly more by respondents with a long-term illness or disability than by those who did not.

Respondents with a long-term illness or disability expressed concern about job security in their industry and the inability/difficulty to find a job slightly more than the other group.

Theme	Long-term illness or disability	No long-term illness or disability
COVID and restrictions have negatively impacted workforce and future	9%	6%
Being young is a barrier to finding work/losing work	6%	5%
Concerned about job security in their industry	8%	4%
Unable to/harder to find a job	6%	4%
Worried about finding work after education	4%	4%
Impact of exams and less schooling on future employment	3%	4%
Concern about others losing jobs/finding work	4%	3%
Kept, found or increased work during COVID	3%	3%
Have lost job	3%	2%
Furlough	2%	2%
Working from home	4%	2%
Worried about losing job or reduction in hours	3%	2%
Sample Size	233	1619

Young Carers

The most common theme from responses across both groups was the negative impact of COVID on the workforce and future. Respondents who were young carers mentioned this more than those who were not.

Theme	Young carers	Not a young carer
COVID and restrictions have negatively impacted workforce and future	12%	6%
Being young is a barrier to finding work/losing work	4%	5%
Concerned about job security in their industry	4%	5%
Unable to/harder to find a job	2%	4%
Worried about finding work after education	3%	4%
Impact of exams and less schooling on future employment	4%	4%
Concern about others losing jobs/finding work	6%	3%
Kept, found or increased work during COVID	2%	3%
Have lost job	3%	2%
Furlough	1%	2%
Working from home	4%	2%
Sample Size	113	1868

Care Experienced

The most common theme from responses across both groups was the negative impact of COVID on the workforce and future.

Theme	Care experienced	Not care experienced
COVID and restrictions have negatively impacted workforce and future	8%	7%
Being young is a barrier to finding work/losing work	3%	5%
Concerned about job security in their industry	6%	5%
Unable to/harder to find a job	4%	4%
Worried about finding work after education	2%	4%
Impact of exams and less schooling on future employment	5%	4%
Concern about others losing jobs/finding work	4%	3%
Kept, found or increased work during COVID	4%	3%
Have lost job	3%	2%
Furlough	1%	2%
Working from home	4%	2%
Worried about losing job or reduction in hours	3%	2%
Sample Size	117	1864

Ethnic Group

There were not enough responses from those in the BAME ethnic groups. Therefore, no comparison will be done for this question according to ethnic group.

Employment Status

There were not enough responses from those who stated that they were unemployed, therefore this group has been removed from comparison.

The most common themes differed between groups. For respondents in full-time employment, the top mention was working from home. For those working part-time, the most common theme was that they had kept, found or increased work during COVID. Those in part-time employment were concerned over losing their job, a reduction in their hours and stated that they had lost their job more than the other groups. This group also expressed that being young is a barrier to working slightly more than those in full-time employment.

Theme	Employment (full-time)	Employment (part-time)
Kept, found or increased work during COVID	14%	10%
Concerned about job security in their industry	10%	8%
Working from home	16%	1%
Worried about losing job or reduction in hours	5%	9%
Furlough	5%	6%
Being young is a barrier to finding work/losing work	2%	6%
COVID and restrictions have negatively impacted workforce and future	5%	5%
Worried about finding work after education	2%	5%
Concern about others losing jobs/finding work	4%	2%
Unable to/harder to find a job	0%	3%
Have lost job	2%	7%
Sample Size	157	270

Impact of coronavirus on you by demographic

The following questions are about the **current** state of young people’s health, wellbeing, access to their rights and concerns around coronavirus. This is to track any changes between this survey and future iterations.

Respondents were asked to rate how much they agreed with the following statements.

Statement: I feel good about my physical health and wellbeing.

SIMD Quintile

There was a disparity in responses based on SIMD Quintiles, with those in areas of higher deprivation disagreeing more than respondents in low deprivation areas.

SIMD Quintile	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
1	29%	20%	51%	533
2	22%	22%	56%	711
3	23%	21%	56%	855
4	19%	18%	63%	1031
5	18%	16%	66%	1253

Age Group

Younger respondents agreed with this statement much more than older respondents. The percentage difference between each group was at least 12%, with a 40% difference between the youngest and oldest groups.

Age Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
11 and 12	6%	13%	82%	808
13 to 15	15%	19%	66%	2359
16 to 18	25%	22%	53%	1773
Over 18	41%	18%	41%	1098

Gender Identity

Female and male respondents were mostly in agreement with this statement, with males agreeing the most out of all groups. Respondents who identified as non-binary or in another way agreed with this statement much less than other groups.

Gender Identity	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Female	25%	20%	55%	3786
Male	13%	15%	71%	1953
In another way/ Non-binary	40%	30%	30%	148

Long-term Illness or Disability

Respondents with a long-term illness or disability agreed with this statement much less than those who did not.

Long-term illness or disability	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Long-term illness or disability	39%	22%	38%	598
No long-term illness or disability	19%	18%	63%	5085

Young Carers

Young carers agreed with this statement less than respondents who were not a young carer.

Young carer?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Young carers	31%	18%	51%	352
Not a young carer	21%	19%	60%	5689

Care Experienced

Respondents who were care experienced agreed with this statement less than respondents who were not.

Care experienced?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Care experienced	31%	19%	49%	306
Not care experienced	21%	19%	60%	5735

Ethnic Group

Both groups mostly agreed with this statement. BAME respondents agreed with this statement less White respondents.

Ethnic Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
White	21%	19%	60%	5492
BAME	26%	21%	52%	334

Statement: I feel good about my mental health and wellbeing.

SIMD Quintile

The results from this question were mixed. The lowest levels of agreement were from respondents in SIMD Quintile 1, with the highest level being from respondents in SIMD Quintile 2. However, the responses from the other Quintiles were similar.

SIMD Quintile	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
1	45%	20%	35%	533
2	37%	21%	42%	711
3	40%	20%	39%	855
4	38%	21%	41%	1031
5	33%	20%	46%	1253

Age Group

Younger respondents agreed with this statement much more than older respondents. The percentage difference between each group was at least 12%, with a 49% difference between the youngest and oldest groups.

Age Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
11 and 12	13%	18%	69%	808
13 to 15	29%	22%	49%	2359
16 to 18	46%	21%	32%	1773
Over 18	64%	16%	20%	1098

Gender Identity

Male respondents mostly agreed with this statement. Agreement levels were lower in the other groups, with the majority of those who identified as non-binary or in another way disagreeing.

Gender Identity	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Female	44%	22%	34%	3786
Male	23%	18%	59%	1953
In another way/ Non-binary	68%	14%	18%	148

Long-term Illness or Disability

Respondents with a long-term illness or disability agreed with this statement much less than those who did not.

Long-term illness or disability	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Long-term illness or disability	57%	17%	26%	598
No long-term illness or disability	35%	21%	44%	5085

Young Carers

Young carers agreed with this statement less than respondents who were not a young carer.

Young carer?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Young carers	49%	15%	36%	352
Not a young carer	38%	21%	42%	5689

Care Experienced

Respondents who were care experienced agreed with this statement less than respondents who were not.

Care experienced?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Care experienced	51%	16%	34%	306
Not care experienced	38%	21%	42%	5735

Ethnic Group

Around a fifth of respondents in both groups agreed with this statement.

Ethnic Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
White	39%	20%	41%	5492
BAME	35%	24%	41%	334

Statement: I feel able to access my rights as a young person.

SIMD Quintile

The results from this question were mixed. The lowest levels of agreement were from respondents in SIMD Quintile 1, with the highest level being from respondents in SIMD Quintiles 4 and 5.

SIMD Quintile	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
1	12%	29%	59%	533
2	11%	26%	63%	711
3	11%	26%	63%	855
4	9%	23%	67%	1031
5	10%	22%	67%	1253

Age Group

Younger respondents agreed with this statement much more than older respondents. The percentage difference between each group was at least 10%, with a 40% difference between the youngest and oldest groups.

Age Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
11 and 12	5%	15%	81%	808
13 to 15	7%	22%	71%	2359
16 to 18	11%	28%	61%	1773
Over 18	27%	33%	41%	1098

Gender Identity

The majority of respondents agreed with this statement. Male respondents agreed with this statement much more than other groups, with non-binary respondents demonstrating the lowest levels of agreement.

Gender Identity	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Female	11%	27%	62%	3786
Male	10%	20%	70%	1953
In another way/ Non-binary	22%	33%	45%	148

Long-term Illness or Disability

Both groups mainly agreed with this statement. Respondents with a long-term illness or disability agreed with this statement less than those who did not.

Long-term illness or disability	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Long-term illness or disability	19%	31%	50%	598
No long-term illness or disability	10%	24%	67%	5085

Young Carers

Both groups mainly agreed with this statement. Young carers agreed with this statement less than respondents who were not a young carer.

Young carer?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Young carers	18%	26%	56%	352
Not a young carer	11%	25%	64%	5689

Care Experienced

Respondents who were care experienced agreed with this statement slightly less than respondents who were not.

Care experienced?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Care experienced	17%	24%	59%	306
Not care experienced	11%	25%	64%	5735

Ethnic Group

Respondents in both groups mostly agreed with this statement.

Ethnic Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
White	11%	25%	64%	5492
BAME	10%	26%	63%	334

Statement: I am concerned that I might catch coronavirus (COVID-19).

SIMD Quintile

There was a disparity in responses based on SIMD Quintiles, with those in SIMD Quintile 1 demonstrating more concern than respondents in low deprivation areas.

SIMD Quintile	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
1	25%	23%	52%	533
2	25%	28%	47%	711
3	30%	22%	48%	855
4	28%	28%	44%	1031
5	31%	26%	43%	1253

Age Group

Older respondents demonstrated more concern than younger respondents. Around half of those aged 16 or over agreed with this statement.

Age Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
11 and 12	35%	33%	33%	808
13 to 15	30%	29%	41%	2359
16 to 18	26%	23%	50%	1773
Over 18	26%	19%	55%	1098

Gender Identity

Female respondents and those who identified as non-binary or in another way demonstrated similar levels of concern. Male respondents showed less agreement with this statement.

Gender Identity	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Female	24%	27%	49%	3786
Male	38%	26%	36%	1953
In another way/ Non-binary	30%	19%	51%	148

Long-term Illness or Disability

Both groups mainly agreed with this statement. Respondents with a long-term illness or disability were more concerned than those who did not.

Long-term illness or disability	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Long-term illness or disability	18%	20%	61%	598
No long-term illness or disability	30%	27%	43%	5085

Young Carers

Both groups mainly agreed with this statement. Young carers were more concerned than respondents who were not a young carer.

Young carer?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Young carers	25%	18%	56%	352
Not a young carer	29%	26%	44%	5689

Care Experienced

Both groups mainly agreed with this statement, with no discernible difference between groups.

Care experienced?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Care experienced	28%	25%	47%	306
Not care experienced	29%	26%	45%	5735

Ethnic Group

Respondents in both groups mostly agreed with this statement.

Ethnic Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
White	29%	26%	45%	5492
BAME	26%	26%	48%	334

Statement: I am concerned about the possibility of a second wave of coronavirus (COVID-19).

SIMD Quintile

Levels of concern were similar across all SIMD Quintiles with no discernible pattern.

SIMD Quintile	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
1	12%	14%	74%	533
2	11%	16%	73%	711
3	13%	16%	72%	855
4	11%	16%	74%	1031
5	12%	17%	71%	1253

Age Group

Older respondents demonstrated more concern than younger respondents. Over three quarters of those aged 16 or over agreed with this statement.

Age Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
11 and 12	13%	27%	59%	808
13 to 15	13%	20%	67%	2359
16 to 18	11%	10%	79%	1773
Over 18	14%	10%	76%	1098

Gender Identity

Female respondents demonstrated more concern than other groups.

Gender Identity	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Female	9%	14%	76%	3786
Male	19%	20%	61%	1953
In another way/ Non-binary	20%	13%	67%	148

Long-term illness or disability

The majority of both groups agreed with this statement. Respondents with a long-term illness or disability were more concerned than those who did not.

Long-term illness or disability	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Long-term illness or disability	11%	11%	78%	598
No long-term illness or disability	13%	17%	70%	5085

Young carers

The majority of both groups agreed with this statement. Young carers were more concerned than respondents who were not a young carer.

Young carer?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Young carers	11%	13%	76%	352
Not a young carer	13%	17%	70%	5689

Care experienced

Both groups mainly agreed with this statement, with no discernible difference between groups.

Care experienced?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Care experienced	14%	17%	69%	306
Not care experienced	13%	16%	71%	5735

Ethnic Group

The majority of respondents in both groups agreed with this statement.

Ethnic Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
White	13%	16%	71%	5492
BAME	13%	17%	70%	334

Statement: I am concerned about transmitting coronavirus (COVID-19) to others.

SIMD Quintile

Levels of concern were similar across all SIMD Quintiles with no discernible pattern.

SIMD Quintile	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
1	15%	20%	65%	533
2	14%	21%	66%	711
3	15%	21%	64%	855
4	14%	17%	69%	1031
5	16%	20%	64%	1253

Age Group

Older respondents demonstrated more concern than younger respondents. Around three quarters of those aged 16 or over agreed with this statement.

Age Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
11 and 12	19%	29%	52%	808
13 to 15	16%	26%	58%	2359
16 to 18	13%	15%	73%	1773
Over 18	15%	10%	75%	1098

Gender Identity

Female respondents demonstrated more concern than other groups.

Gender Identity	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Female	12%	19%	69%	3786
Male	20%	23%	56%	1953
In another way/ Non-binary	26%	15%	59%	148

Long-term illness or disability

The majority of both groups agreed with this statement. Results were similar across both groups.

Long-term illness or disability	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Long-term illness or disability	15%	17%	68%	598
No long-term illness or disability	15%	20%	65%	5085

Young carers

The majority of both groups agreed with this statement. Responses were similar across both groups with no discernible difference.

Young carer?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Young carers	16%	18%	66%	352
Not a young carer	15%	20%	65%	5689

Care experienced

Respondents who were care experienced agreed with this statement less than respondents who were not.

Care experienced?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Care experienced	20%	23%	58%	306
Not care experienced	15%	20%	65%	5735

Ethnic Group

Respondents in both groups mostly agreed with this statement. BAME respondents agreed less than White respondents.

Ethnic Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
White	15%	20%	66%	5492
BAME	17%	26%	57%	334

Do you have any further thoughts about the issues explored in this section?

The themes in this section were split in in the original report into the categories below. For the purpose of space in this report, the following abbreviations have been used:

- CV: COVID-19 general themes
- MH: Mental health
- PH: Physical health
- R: Rights

SIMD Quintile

The most common theme across all Quintiles was the fear of transmitting the virus to others. Although there are some differences between groups, these are marginal at only a few percentage points each.

Theme	1	2	3	4	5
CV - Scared of transmitting to other people	12%	14%	12%	15%	16%
MH - Decline during coronavirus outbreak	7%	5%	8%	10%	7%
CV - Worried about vulnerable family members	8%	5%	5%	8%	5%
CV - School does not feel like a safe place	7%	7%	7%	4%	4%
CV - Not personally scared of contracting the virus	2%	5%	5%	5%	5%
CV - Criticism of government	3%	3%	3%	3%	4%
MH - Worried about impact of another lockdown	1%	2%	3%	6%	2%
CV - People are not taking the guidance seriously	4%	2%	3%	4%	3%
CV - Scared of personally catching the virus	6%	3%	1%	4%	1%
Sample Size	113	196	224	279	371

Age Group

The most common theme across all age groups was the fear of transmitting the virus to others. Older respondents mentioned this much more than younger.

Respondents aged 16 to 18 mentioned that schools do not seem safe more than other groups. Respondents aged 16 or over said that they were not personally scared of catching the virus and offered more criticism of the government more than other groups. Respondents aged over 18 mentioned a decline in mental health and the fact the people were not taking the virus seriously more than the other groups.

Theme	11 and 12	13 to 15	16 to 18	Over 18
CV - Scared of transmitting to other people	6%	8%	22%	21%
MH - Decline during coronavirus outbreak	2%	3%	9%	18%
CV - Worried about vulnerable family members	4%	4%	8%	7%
CV - School does not feel like a safe place	3%	6%	11%	1%
CV - Not personally scared of contracting the virus	0%	2%	8%	9%
CV - Criticism of government	0%	1%	5%	9%
MH - Worried about impact of another lockdown	1%	2%	4%	5%
CV - People are not taking the guidance seriously	1%	1%	2%	7%
CV - Scared of personally catching the virus	2%	2%	2%	4%

CV - Second wave is inevitable	1%	2%	4%	3%
Sample Size	249	645	369	368

Gender Identity

There were not enough responses from those who identified as non-binary or in another way for this question so this group has been removed.

The most common theme across both groups was the fear of transmitting the virus to others. This was mentioned by more female respondents than male. Female respondents mentioned a concern over their mental health declining during this time more than male respondents.

Theme	Female	Male
CV - Scared of transmitting to other people	17%	9%
MH - Decline during coronavirus outbreak	11%	3%
CV - Worried about vulnerable family members	7%	4%
CV - School does not feel like a safe place	6%	4%
CV - Not personally scared of contracting the virus	5%	5%
CV - Criticism of government	3%	5%
MH - Worried about impact of another lockdown	4%	2%
CV - People are not taking the guidance seriously	4%	2%
Sample Size	940	594

Long-term Illness or Disability

The most common theme from respondents with a long-term illness or disability was a decline in mental health during this time. The most common theme from respondents with no long-term illness or disability was the fear of transmitting the virus to others (this was the second most common theme for the other group).

Respondents with a long-term illness or disability mentioned decreased access to mental health support more than the other group. Respondents with no long-term illness or disability stated that they were not scared of contracting the virus slightly more than those who did.

Theme	Long-term illness or disability	No long-term illness or disability
CV - Scared of transmitting to other people	11%	15%
MH - Decline during coronavirus outbreak	13%	7%
CV - Worried about vulnerable family members	7%	6%
CV - School does not feel like a safe place	5%	5%
CV - Not personally scared of contracting the virus	2%	6%
CV - Criticism of government	4%	3%
MH - Worried about impact of another lockdown	3%	3%
CV - People are not taking the guidance	3%	3%

seriously		
CV - Scared of personally catching the virus	5%	2%
CV - Second wave is inevitable	1%	2%
MH - Decreased access to support	7%	1%
Sample Size	204	1313

Young Carers

The most common theme across both groups was the fear of transmitting the virus to others. Respondents who were young carers mentioned that school did not feel like a safe place slightly more than those who were not young carers.

Theme	Young carers	Not a young carer
CV - Scared of transmitting to other people	14%	14%
MH - Decline during coronavirus outbreak	7%	8%
CV - Worried about vulnerable family members	8%	5%
CV - School does not feel like a safe place	9%	5%
CV - Not personally scared of contracting the virus	2%	5%
CV - Criticism of government	2%	4%
MH - Worried about impact of another lockdown	5%	3%
CV - People are not taking the guidance seriously	3%	3%
CV - Scared of personally catching the virus	3%	2%
CV - Second wave is inevitable	1%	2%
MH - Decreased access to support	5%	2%
Sample Size	105	1528

Care Experienced

There were not enough responses from respondents who stated that they were care experienced. Therefore, no comparison will be done for this question.

Ethnic Group

There were not enough responses from those in the BAME ethnic groups. Therefore, no comparison will be done for this question according to ethnic group.

Access to information by demographic

The following questions were around the types of information that young people are accessing around coronavirus and their knowledge of current restrictions. It is worth noting that the survey was live for six weeks, with various restrictions coming in to play during this time.

If you wanted to access information about the topics below during the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak, do you know how to do that?

SIMD Quintile

The topic that young people felt most confident in accessing information about were *Information and updates*. The topic that young people felt least confident accessing information about was *Financial support that may be available to you*.

Results were similar across all groups.

SIMD Quintile	1	2	3	4	5
Information and updates about the current coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions	87%	87%	88%	88%	87%
Advice about the current coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions	83%	83%	85%	85%	83%
How to help others during this time	67%	61%	67%	65%	67%
Support for mental health and wellbeing	54%	55%	58%	53%	60%
Support for physical health and wellbeing	53%	52%	55%	53%	60%
Financial support that may be available to you	37%	34%	38%	32%	32%
Sample Size	534	711	855	1031	1253

Age Group

The topic that young people felt most confident in accessing information about were *Information and updates*. The topic that young people felt least confident accessing information about was *Financial support that may be available to you*.

Older respondents felt slightly more confident in accessing information and updates about restrictions than younger respondents. Younger respondents were more confident in accessing information about how to help others and support for mental and physical wellbeing than older respondents.

Age Group	11 and 12	13 to 15	16 to 18	Over 18
Information and updates about the current coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions	83%	86%	88%	91%
Advice about the current coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions	81%	83%	83%	84%
How to help others during this time	80%	70%	59%	50%
Support for mental health and wellbeing	69%	61%	49%	43%
Support for physical health and wellbeing	72%	62%	46%	37%
Financial support that may be available to you	38%	36%	31%	29%
Sample Size	808	2360	1773	1098

Gender Identity

The topic that young people felt most confident in accessing information about were *Information and updates*. The topic that young people felt least confident accessing information about was *Financial support that may be available to you*.

Respondents who identified as non-binary or in another way stated that they

Gender Identity	Female	Male	In another way/ Non-binary
Information and updates about the current coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions	88%	87%	82%
Advice about the current coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions	83%	83%	83%
How to help others during this time	63%	67%	65%
Support for mental health and wellbeing	53%	61%	49%
Support for physical health and wellbeing	51%	61%	50%
Financial support that may be available to you	31%	38%	35%
Sample Size	3787	1953	148

Long-term Illness or Disability

The topic that young people felt most confident in accessing information about were *Information and updates*. The topic that young people felt least confident accessing information about was *Financial support that may be available to you*.

Results were similar between the two groups.

Long-term illness or disability	Long-term illness or disability	No long-term illness or disability
Information and updates about the current coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions	85%	88%
Advice about the current coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions	82%	83%
How to help others during this time	61%	65%
Support for mental health and wellbeing	54%	57%
Support for physical health and wellbeing	51%	55%
Financial support that may be available to you	35%	34%
Sample Size	599	5085

Young Carers

The topics that young people felt most confident in accessing information about were *Information and updates* or *Advice about the current restrictions*. The topic that young people felt least confident accessing information about was *Financial support that may be available to you*.

Results were similar between the two groups.

Young carer?	Young carers	Not a young carer
Information and updates about the current coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions	82%	87%
Advice about the current coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions	82%	83%
How to help others during this time	68%	64%
Support for mental health and wellbeing	56%	55%
Support for physical health and wellbeing	56%	54%
Financial support that may be available to you	37%	33%
Sample Size	352	5690

Care Experienced

The topics that young people felt most confident in accessing information about were *Information and updates* or *Advice about the current restrictions*. The topic that young people felt least confident accessing information about was *Financial support that may be available to you*.

Results were similar between the two groups, although care experienced respondents stated that they knew how to access information around financial support more than respondents who were not care experienced.

Care experienced?	Care experienced	Not care experienced
Information and updates about the current coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions	86%	87%
Advice about the current coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions	82%	83%
How to help others during this time	69%	64%
Support for mental health and wellbeing	59%	55%
Support for physical health and wellbeing	51%	54%
Financial support that may be available to you	43%	33%
Sample Size	307	5735

Ethnic Group

The topic that young people felt most confident in accessing information about were *Information and updates*. The topic that young people felt least confident accessing information about was *Financial support that may be available to you*.

Results were similar between groups, with BAME respondents demonstrating slightly more knowledge around where to access information about financial support than White respondents.

Ethnic Group	White	BAME
Information and updates about the current coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions	87%	88%
Advice about the current coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions	83%	81%
How to help others during this time	65%	64%
Support for mental health and wellbeing	55%	57%
Support for physical health and wellbeing	54%	56%
Financial support that may be available to you	33%	39%
Sample Size	5493	334

Are there any topics not included above that you would like more information about at this time?

SIMD Quintile

There were not enough responses from respondents in SIMD Quintile 1 so this group has been removed.

The most common theme from respondents in Quintiles 2 and 4 was around accessible statistics and advice on trusted websites. The most common theme from respondents in Quintiles 3 and 5 was support for mental and physical wellbeing.

Theme	2	3	4	5
Support for own mental and physical health and wellbeing	3%	6%	4%	6%
Clear, reliable, accessible stats and advice on COVID specific issues on trusted sites	7%	3%	5%	5%
Clear information on restrictions	4%	6%	4%	5%
Education/schools	2%	4%	3%	3%
Statements about COVID and COVID response (not requests for extra info)	2%	1%	4%	2%
Sample Size	135	159	185	279

Age Group

The most common themes from respondents in almost all age groups was support for mental and physical wellbeing. The topic most mentioned by respondents aged 13 to 15 was education or schools. Respondents aged 16 and over called for clear, reliable and accessible stats and advice more than younger groups. Respondents aged over 18 mentioned clear information on restrictions more than other groups.

Theme	11 and 12	13 to 15	16 to 18	Over 18
Support for own mental and physical health and wellbeing	2%	3%	9%	16%
Clear, reliable, accessible stats and advice on COVID specific issues on trusted sites	2%	3%	7%	10%
Clear information on restrictions	1%	2%	5%	11%
Education/schools	0%	5%	7%	0%
Statements about COVID and COVID response (not requests for extra info)	1%	1%	4%	8%
Sample Size	229	541	198	143

Gender Identity

There were not enough responses from those who identified as non-binary or in another way for this question so this group has been removed.

The theme that was most common for both groups was support for mental and physical wellbeing.

Theme	Female	Male
Support for own mental and physical health and wellbeing	7%	3%
Clear, reliable, accessible stats and advice on COVID specific issues on trusted sites	5%	3%
Clear information on restrictions	5%	2%
Education/schools	4%	2%
Statements about COVID and COVID response (not requests for extra info)	2%	3%
Sample Size	586	449

Long-term Illness or Disability

The most common theme across both groups was support for mental and physical wellbeing. This was mentioned by respondents with a long-term illness or disability more than the other group, as well as the need for clearer and more accessible statistics and advice and financial advice and support.

Theme	Long-term illness or disability	No long-term illness or disability
Support for own mental and physical health and wellbeing	11%	4%
Clear, reliable, accessible stats and advice on COVID specific issues on trusted sites	8%	3%
Clear information on restrictions	4%	4%
Education/schools	5%	3%
Statements about COVID and COVID response (not requests for extra info)	2%	2%
Financial advice and support	5%	1%
Sample Size	118	909

Young Carers

There were not enough responses from young carers to this question so this comparison has not been reported.

Care Experienced

There were not enough responses from care experienced young people to this question so this comparison has not been reported.

Ethnic Group

There were not enough responses from those in the BAME ethnic groups. Therefore, no comparison will be done for this question according to ethnic group.

Which of the following statements best describes your knowledge of current COVID-19 restrictions, such as how many households you can meet, social distancing rules or requirements to wear masks?

SIMD Quintile

Most respondents across all SIMD Quintiles stated that they knew the rules in general but were not sure on the details. Respondents in higher areas of deprivation stated that they knew all of the rules slightly more than respondents in lower areas of deprivation.

SIMD Quintile	1	2	3	4	5
I don't know what the current rules are	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%
I know what the rules are in general, but I'm not sure on all the details	50%	52%	53%	55%	57%
I know what all the current rules are	47%	45%	44%	42%	41%
Sample Size	534	711	855	1031	1252

Age Group

Most respondents in all age groups stated that they knew the rules in general but were not sure on the details. The youngest and oldest respondents stated that they knew all of the rules slightly more than respondents aged 13 to 18.

Age Group	11 and 12	13 to 15	16 to 18	Over 18
I don't know what the current rules are	2%	3%	2%	3%
I know what the rules are in general, but I'm not sure on all the details	51%	56%	56%	50%
I know what all the current rules are	47%	41%	41%	47%
Sample Size	808	2359	1773	1098

Gender Identity

Female respondents and those who identified as non-binary or in another way mostly stated that they knew the rules in general but were not sure on the details. Male respondents mostly stated that they knew what all of the current rules were.

Gender Identity	Female	Male	In another way/ Non-binary
I don't know what the current rules are	2%	3%	5%
I know what the rules are in general, but I'm not sure on all the details	55%	45%	53%
I know what all the current rules are	42%	52%	41%
Sample Size	3786	1953	148

Long-term Illness or Disability

Respondents with no long-term illness or disability stated that they knew all of the current rules more than those with a long-term illness or disability. This group mostly stated that they knew the rules in general but were not sure on the details.

Long-term illness or disability	Long-term illness or disability	No long-term illness or disability
I don't know what the current rules are	4%	3%
I know what the rules are in general, but I'm not sure on all the details	56%	43%
I know what all the current rules are	41%	54%
Sample Size	599	5084

Young Carers

Respondents who were young carers stated that they knew all of the rules slightly more than respondents who were not.

Young carer?	Young carers	Not a young carer
I don't know what the current rules are	3%	3%
I know what the rules are in general, but I'm not sure on all the details	47%	55%
I know what all the current rules are	50%	43%
Sample Size	352	5689

Care Experienced

Respondents in both groups mostly stated that they knew the rules in general but were not sure on the details.

Care experienced?	Care experienced	Not care experienced
I don't know what the current rules are	5%	3%
I know what the rules are in general, but I'm not sure on all the details	51%	54%
I know what all the current rules are	45%	43%
Sample Size	307	5734

Ethnic Group

Respondents in both groups mostly stated that they knew the rules in general but were not sure on the details.

Ethnic Group	White	BAME
I don't know what the current rules are	2%	3%
I know what the rules are in general, but I'm not sure on all the details	55%	54%
I know what all the current rules are	43%	43%
Sample Size	5492	334

Do you have access to a smartphone/tablet or computer at home that has reliable and sufficient broadband/data?

SIMD Quintile

Respondents in areas of higher deprivation had marginally less access compared to those in areas of lower deprivation.

SIMD Quintile	Yes	No	Sample Size
1	96%	4%	534
2	96%	4%	711
3	97%	3%	855
4	98%	2%	1031
5	98%	2%	1252

Age Group

Results were the same for all age groups.

Age Group	Yes	No	Sample Size
11 and 12	97%	3%	807
13 to 15	97%	3%	2359
16 to 18	97%	3%	1773
Over 18	97%	3%	1098

Gender Identity

Respondents who identified as non-binary or in another way stated that they had less access compared to female or male respondents.

Gender Identity	Yes	No	Sample Size
Female	98%	2%	3785
Male	97%	3%	1953
In another way/Non-binary	91%	9%	148

Long-term Illness or Disability

Respondents with a long-term illness or disability stated that they had slightly less access than those who did not.

Long-term illness or disability	Yes	No	Sample Size
Long-term illness or disability	94%	6%	599
No long-term illness or disability	98%	2%	5083

Young Carers

Respondents who were young carers stated that they had marginally less access than those who did not.

Young carer?	Yes	No	Sample Size
Young carers	94%	6%	352
Not a young carer	97%	3%	5688

Care Experienced

Respondents who were care experienced stated that they had marginally less access than those who did not.

Care experienced?	Yes	No	Sample Size
Care experienced	93%	7%	307
Not care experienced	97%	3%	5733

Ethnic Group

There was no discernible difference in access between ethnic groups.

Ethnic Group	Yes	No	Sample Size
White	98%	2%	5491
BAME	97%	3%	334

Do you have access to a smartphone/tablet or computer within your local community that has reliable and sufficient broadband/data?

SIMD Quintile

Respondents in areas of higher deprivation had marginally less access compared to those in areas of lower deprivation.

SIMD Quintile	Yes	No	Sample Size
1	84%	16%	534
2	86%	14%	711
3	85%	15%	855
4	87%	13%	1031
5	88%	12%	1252

Age Group

Respondents over the age of 18 stated that they had less access than younger age groups.

Age Group	Yes	No	Sample Size
11 and 12	88%	12%	807
13 to 15	88%	12%	2359
16 to 18	87%	13%	1773
Over 18	78%	22%	1098

Gender Identity

Non-binary respondents and those who identified in another way stated that they had less access compared to female or male respondents.

Gender Identity	Yes	No	Sample Size
Female	85%	15%	3785
Male	89%	11%	1953
In another way/Non-binary	73%	27%	148

Long-term Illness or Disability

Respondents with a long-term illness or disability had less access than those who did not.

Long-term illness or disability	Yes	No	Sample Size
Long-term illness or disability	78%	22%	599
No long-term illness or disability	87%	13%	5083

Young Carers

Respondents who were young carers stated that they had slightly less access than those who did not.

Young carer?	Yes	No	Sample Size
Young carers	80%	20%	352
Not a young carer	86%	14%	5688

Care Experienced

Respondents who were care experienced stated that they had slightly less access than those who did not.

Care experienced?	Yes	No	Sample Size
Care experienced	81%	19%	307
Not care experienced	86%	14%	5733

Ethnic Group

White respondents stated that they had less access than BAME respondents.

Ethnic Group	Yes	No	Sample Size
White	86%	14%	5491
BAME	90%	10%	334

Do you have any further thoughts about accessing information about coronavirus?

SIMD Quintile

There were not enough responses from those in SIMD Quintile 1 for this question so this group has been removed.

The most common theme from respondents in all Quintiles was that information is confusing and needs to be more accessible. Responses were mixed between Quintiles with no real pattern between levels of deprivation.

Theme	2	3	4	5
Confusing information (including need for Scotland-specific info) and the need to be more accessible	6%	13%	18%	20%
Ideas about how to make info more accessible	1%	8%	8%	9%
Poor Wi-Fi and lack of access to computers	4%	7%	9%	6%
General comments on COVID-19 and governmental response	4%	2%	3%	11%
Information is clear and accessible	3%	3%	3%	8%
Concern about misinformation and lack of trust	3%	3%	2%	2%
Sample Size	120	148	164	241

Age Group

The most common theme from the majority of groups was that that information is confusing and needs to be more accessible. This was expressed most by respondents over 16, who provided more responses than the other groups. Conversely, respondents aged 11 and 12 mostly thought that information is clear and accessible.

Theme	11 and 12	13 to 15	16 to 18	Over 18
Confusing information (including need for Scotland-specific info) and the need to be more accessible	2%	5%	16%	38%
Ideas about how to make info more accessible	1%	4%	8%	10%
Poor Wi-Fi and lack of access to computers	1%	2%	7%	12%
General comments on COVID-19 and governmental response	1%	2%	8%	9%
Information is clear and accessible	3%	1%	3%	4%
Concern about misinformation and lack of trust	0%	0%	4%	9%
Sample Size	213	497	160	150

Gender Identity

There were not enough responses from those who identified as non-binary or in another way for this question so this group has been removed.

The most common theme from respondents of both gender groups was that information is confusing and needs to be more accessible. Female respondents provided more responses for this theme than male. They also mentioned poor Wi-Fi and lack of access to computers slightly more than male respondents.

Theme	Female	Male
Confusing information (including need for Scotland-specific info) and the need to be more accessible	15%	6%
Ideas about how to make info more accessible	5%	4%
Poor Wi-Fi and lack of access to computers	6%	1%
General comments on COVID-19 and governmental response	4%	4%
Information is clear and accessible	2%	3%
Concern about misinformation and lack of trust	2%	2%
Sample Size	528	421

Long-term Illness or Disability

The most common theme from respondents in both groups was that information is confusing and needs to be more accessible. Respondents who had a long-term illness or disability also highlighted a lack of access to Wi-Fi and computers more than the other group.

Theme	Long-term illness or disability	No long-term illness or disability
Confusing information (including need for Scotland-specific info) and the need to be more accessible	14%	11%
Ideas about how to make info more accessible	4%	5%
Poor Wi-Fi and lack of access to computers	14%	3%
General comments on COVID-19 and governmental response	6%	4%
Information is clear and accessible	2%	3%
Concern about misinformation and lack of trust	3%	2%
Sample Size	109	828

Young Carers

There were not enough responses from young carers to this question, so this comparison has not been reported.

Care Experienced

There were not enough responses from care experienced young people to this question, so this comparison has not been reported.

Ethnic Group

There were not enough responses from those in the BAME ethnic groups. Therefore, no comparison will be done for this question according to ethnic group.

Lockdown Lowdown

What young people in Scotland think about their lives as lockdown restrictions change.



Get in touch to let us know what you think:

We would be delighted to hear what you think about [#LockdownLowdown!](#) Tweet using the #LockdownLowdown tagging @OfficialSYP @YouthLinkScot @YoungScot.

You can also let us know your thoughts on the issues raised in this report by emailing:

- Rosy Burgess, Scottish Youth Parliament, rosy.b@syp.org.uk
- Sarah Paterson, YouthLink Scotland, spaterson@youthlinkscotland.org
- Reid Aiton, Young Scot, reida@young.scot