

Lockdown Lowdown 3

What young people in Scotland think
as lockdown begins to ease

**Demographic
Exploration of
Results**

November 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 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. More information about the survey can be accessed [here](#).

#LockdownLowdown: Survey 3

A year on from the initial lockdown, a third survey was commissioned by the Scottish Government. This #LockdownLowdown survey ran between 31st March and 31st May 2021 and received **2,404** responses. This timeframe coincided with secondary schools re-opening in March, as well as changes to lockdown restrictions from April¹. This version included some of the same themes as the second survey, as well as new questions relevant to the context of coronavirus mitigations and restrictions in Spring 2021.

Methodology

1. The survey was an open sample online survey hosted on the Young Scot website.
2. It was open for two months between 31st March and 31st May.
3. Survey questions were developed in partnership with the Scottish Government, YouthLink Scotland the Scottish Youth Parliament.
4. The questions in the survey were primarily quantitative, with a number of open questions included in each section. There were eight survey sections in total.
5. Promotion of the survey was done through social media channels for all organisations, and the link was disseminated to relevant partners for sharing.

¹ 13th April 2021: Scottish Government announce travel within Scotland for outdoor socialising, recreation and exercise, and outdoor meetings in groups of up to six adults from up to six households will be allowed from Friday 16 April.

20th April 2021: Scottish Government announce all parts of the country will move to Level 3 from Monday 26 April. Hospitality venues such as cafés, pubs and restaurants can reopen, along with tourist accommodation.



6. Ethical considerations: All responses were anonymous in order to eliminate response identification
7. Young people's wellbeing was considered due to the sensitive nature of some of the topics included. In response to this consideration, young people completing the survey were signposted to support on the final page.

This report is an accompaniment to the [main report](#), released in July 2021. It details further explores findings for the for eight different demographic groups listed below

Demographic Groups

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

Notes

1. To reduce complexity of reporting, 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. The tables do not include responses that had been categorised as "N/A", "No or Nothing" or "Don't know or not sure", although these themes were included in percentage calculations. All qualitative questions were optional so the proportion of responses may differ between questions and between demographics (see note below). All quantitative questions were mandatory.
3. Several of the demographic questions were optional. For the purposes of this report, the data only represents responses from respondents that answered the relevant demographic question. Sample sizes are included in each table.
4. When looking at the results for qualitative questions, the sample sizes for each table represent the number of responses for that demographic group and may not match the quantitative samples as all qualitative questions were optional.
5. All data has been reported in percentages to aid comparison between groups. Where there were fewer than 50 respondents in a group, the group was excluded from comparison. This is noted in the report where relevant.

The next section 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 (**1,903**) voluntarily provided their postcode. These postcodes were freely typed and **1,686** were able to be mapped against the SIMD20 Quintile data.

Respondents from the least disadvantaged areas (SIMD Quintile 5) were overrepresented. Respondent numbers are given in the table below.

SIMD Quintile	Respondents
1	316
2	334
3	292
4	321
5	423

Impact of coronavirus on secondary education

- Respondents in **areas of higher deprivation were more likely to find it harder to learn from home during the second school closure than during the first time the schools were closed** than those in areas of lower deprivation (58% in Quintile 1 compared with 39% in Quintile 5).

Impact of coronavirus on youth groups

- Respondents in **lower areas of deprivation were more likely to engage in organised youth group activities** than respondents in higher areas of deprivation (40% in Quintile 5 compared with 25% in Quintile 1). Respondents in **Quintile 1 were less likely to be engaging in person** than those in other Quintiles.

Impact of coronavirus on relationships

- While the majority of respondents in all SIMD quintiles said that they had a **good relationship with their family**, respondents in **higher areas of deprivation were more likely to disagree** than respondents in lower areas of deprivation (13% of respondents in Quintile 1 compared with 6% of respondents in Quintile 5).

Impact of coronavirus on employment

- Respondents in **areas of lower deprivation were more likely to agree that they felt good about their future employment prospects** than those areas of higher deprivation (47% in Quintile 5 compared with 36% in Quintile 1).

Impact of coronavirus generally (including mental and physical health)

- Respondents in **areas of lower deprivation were much more likely to agree that they felt good about their physical health and wellbeing** than

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those in areas of higher deprivation (64% in Quintile 5 compared with 49% in Quintile 1).

- **Respondents in areas of lower deprivation were much more likely to agree that they felt good about their mental health and wellbeing** than those in areas of higher deprivation (47% in Quintile 5 compared with 35% in Quintile 1).
- **Respondents in areas of lower deprivation were much more likely to agree that they felt able to access their rights as a young person** than those in areas of higher deprivation (74% in Quintile 5 compared with 61% in Quintile 1).
- **Respondents in areas of lower deprivation were more likely to agree that they felt concerned about transmitting coronavirus** than those in areas of higher deprivation (57% in Quintile 5 compared with 47% in Quintile 1).

Access to information

- When given a selection of topics and asked if they knew how to access information about them, respondents in **areas of lower deprivation were more likely to select *Support for physical health*** than respondents in areas of higher deprivation (63% in Quintile 5 compared with 57% in Quintile 1).
- Respondents in areas of **lower deprivation were slightly less likely to select *Financial support*** than those in areas of higher deprivation (35% in Quintile 5 compared with 40% in Quintile 1).



Key Findings: Age Group

Due to an error with survey creation, not all respondents had their age collected. The survey was updated on 10th May 2021, and respondents who completed the survey after this date had their age collected (a total of 748).

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	85
13 to 15	289
16 to 18	291
Over 18	83

Impact of coronavirus on secondary education

- When respondents were asked if they were **happy about the current arrangements for their teaching, younger respondents were more likely to agree** than older respondents (92% of 11 and 12 year olds compared with 76% of respondents over 18 years old).
- When asked if there was anything that they would like to **change** about their current arrangement, respondents aged **13 to 15** mostly mentioned a **reduction of safety measures in school** and at a higher proportion than the older group. Respondents aged **16 to 18** mostly mentioned a **difficulty with the assessment programme** in place. They were also more likely to ask for **dedicated study time or space** than the younger group.
- **Older respondents were more likely** to state that it was **harder to learn during the second school closure than during the first school closure** than younger respondents (55% of respondents aged 16 to 18 compared with 47% of respondents aged 11 and 12 and 48% of respondents aged 13 to 15).
- When asked if they **felt prepared for assessments, older respondents were much less likely to agree** than younger age groups (19% of those aged 16 to 18 compared with 41% aged 11 and 12).
- When asked if they **felt confident that teachers' assessment of grades would be delivered fairly, older respondents were less likely to agree** than younger age groups (34% of those aged 16 to 18 compared with 45% aged 11 and 12).
- When asked what kind of **support could be provided** to help with education, **younger respondents were more likely to mention general support or help with work** than older respondents. **Older respondents were more likely to mention difficulties with the assessment programme and impact of lockdown** than younger respondents.



Impact of coronavirus on youth groups

- **Younger respondents were more likely to engage in organised youth group activities** than older respondents (38% aged 11 and 12 compared 27% over the age of 18).
- **Older respondents were more likely to agree that youth work has a role to play in supporting young people out of lockdown** than younger respondents (55% of those over the age of 18 compared with 41% aged 11 and 12).

Impact of coronavirus on relationships

- **Younger respondents were more likely to agree** that they had a **good relationship with their family** than older respondents (91% of respondents aged 11 and 12 compared with 81% of respondents over 18).
- **Younger respondents were more likely to agree** that they had a **good relationship with their friends** than older respondents (86% of respondents aged 11 and 12 compared with 76% of respondents over 18).

Impact of coronavirus on employment

- **Younger respondents were more likely to state** that they **felt confident about finding a job, apprenticeship, course or training when leaving secondary school** than older respondents (48% aged 11 and 12 compared with 34% aged 16 to 18).
- **Respondents aged 18 or over were more likely to agree that they felt good about their future employment prospects** than those aged 16 to 18 (45% of compared with 33%).
- **Around a fifth of respondents over the age of 18** (19%) had **heard of the Young Person's Guarantee**, a proportion **much higher** than all other age groups.

Impact of coronavirus generally (including mental and physical health)

- **Younger respondents were much more positive about their physical wellbeing** than older respondents (69% of respondents aged 11 and 12 were more likely to agree that they felt good about their physical health and wellbeing compared with 37% of respondents over 18).
- **Younger respondents were much more positive about their mental wellbeing** than older respondents (56% of respondents aged 11 and 12 agreed that they felt good about their mental health and wellbeing compared with 29% of respondents aged 16 to 18 and 33% of respondents over 18).
- **Younger respondents were more likely to say that they were able to access their rights** than older respondents (68% of respondents aged 11 and 12 agreed that compared with 55% of respondents over 18).
- **Older respondents were more likely to be concerned about catching coronavirus** than younger respondents (47% of respondents over the age 18



agreed that they were concerned compared with 26% of respondents aged 11 and 12).

- **Older respondents were more likely to be concerned about future waves of coronavirus** than younger respondents (76% of those over the age of 18 agreed that they were concerned compared with 53% of respondents aged 11 and 12).
- **Older respondents were more likely to be concerned about transmitting coronavirus** than younger respondents (63% of those over the age of 18 agreed that they were concerned compared with 44% of respondents aged 11 and 12).

Access to information

- **Older respondents were much more likely to feel confident** in accessing information and updates about **restrictions** than younger respondents (93% of respondents over 18 compared with 68% of respondents aged 11 and 12).
- **Older respondents** were also **more likely to feel confident accessing advice** about the restrictions than younger respondents (88% of respondents over 18 compared with 66% of respondents aged 11 and 12).
- **Younger respondents were more likely to feel confident** in accessing information about **how to help others** than older respondents (69% of respondents aged 13 to 15 compared with 60% of respondents over the age of 18).



Key Findings: Gender Identity

Respondents were asked how they identified in terms of their gender. Respondent numbers are given in the table below. Female respondents were overrepresented.

Gender Identity	Respondents
Female	1269
Male	876
I prefer not to say	157
Non-binary	69
In another way	33

For the purposes of this analysis, 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 secondary education

- **Female respondents were more likely to state that it was easier to learn during the second school closure than during the first time the schools were closed** than the other groups (33% of female respondents compared with 28% of male respondents and 24% of those who identified as non-binary/in another way).
- When asked if they **felt prepared for assessments, respondents who identified as non-binary/in another way were more likely to disagree** than the other groups (54% compared with 48% of female respondents and 38% of male respondents).
- When asked if they **felt confident that teachers' assessment of grades would be delivered fairly, male respondents were more likely to agree** than the other groups (42% compared with 35% of female respondents and 29% of those who identified as non-binary/in another way).

Impact of coronavirus on youth groups

- **Female respondents were less likely to be engaging in organised youth group activities** than other respondent groups (29% compared with 37% of male respondents and 35% who identified as non-binary/in another way).
- **Respondents who identified as non-binary/in another way were more likely to agree that youth work has a role to play in supporting young people out of lockdown** than other respondent groups (46% compared with 34% of male respondents and 35% of female respondents).

Impact of coronavirus on relationships

- **Male and female respondents were more likely to agree that they had a good relationship with their family than respondents who identified as non-binary/in another way** (83% of female and 86% of male respondents compared with 51%).



Impact of coronavirus on employment

- **Male respondents were most likely to agree that they felt confident about finding a job, apprenticeship, course or training when leaving secondary school** (45% compared with 39% of female respondents and 23% of those who identified as non-binary or in another way).
- **Female respondents were more likely to agree that they felt good about their current employment situation** than male respondents (75% compared with 53%).
- **Male respondents were most likely to agree that they felt good about their future employment prospects** (41% compared with 36% of female respondents and 20% of those who identified as non-binary or in another way).

Impact of coronavirus generally (including mental and physical health)

- **Male respondents were more likely to agree that they felt good about their physical health and wellbeing** than the other respondent groups (64% compared with 55% of female respondents and 30% of respondents who identified as non-binary/in another way).
- **Male respondents were more likely to agree that they felt good about their mental health and wellbeing** (52%) than female respondents (35%) and respondents who identified as non-binary or in a different way (17%).
- In terms of feeling **able to access their rights as a young person, female and male respondents were much more likely to agree with this statement than** those who identified as non-binary or in another way (64% of male respondents, 65% 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** (34% and 35%). **Male respondents were less likely to be concerned** (26%).
- **Male respondents were less likely to be concerned about transmitting the virus to others** than the other groups (43% agreed that they were concerned compared with 58% of females and 56% who identified as non-binary or in another way).

Access to information

- **Male respondents were more likely to feel confident in accessing support for mental health and wellbeing** (62%) than female respondents (59%) and those who identified as non-binary/in another way (54%).
- **Male respondents were more likely to feel confident in accessing support for physical health and wellbeing** (61%) than female respondents (57%) and those who identified as non-binary/in another way (54%).
- **Female respondents were more likely to feel confident in accessing information and updates about coronavirus** (87%) than male respondents (80%).

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- Respondents who identified as non-binary/in another way were less likely to select ***I know what all the current rules are*** than the other respondent groups (36% compared with 41% of female respondents and 43% of male respondents).



Key Findings: Long-term Illness or Disability

There were **273** respondents who reported having a long-term illness or disability expected to last at least 12 months.

Impact of coronavirus on secondary education

- When respondents were asked if they were **happy about the current arrangements** for their teaching, respondents who had a **long-term illness or disability were less likely to agree** with this statement than those who did not (67% of respondents who had a long-term illness or disability selected Yes compared with 80% of those who did not).
- When asked if there was anything that they would like to **change about their current learning arrangements**, respondents with a **long-term illness or disability were more likely to mention the pressure to perform** than those who did not.
- When asked if they **felt prepared for assessments**, respondents with a **long-term illness or disability were more likely to disagree** than those who did not (56% compared with 42%).
- When asked if they **felt confident that teachers' assessment of grades would be delivered fairly**, respondents with a **long-term illness or disability were more likely to disagree** than those who did not (30% compared with 22%).

Impact of coronavirus on youth groups

- Respondents with a **long-term illness or disability were more likely to be engaging in organised youth group activities** than respondents who did not (38% compared with 31%).
- Respondents with a **long-term illness or disability were more likely to agree** that **youth work has a role to play in supporting young people out of lockdown** than those who did not (46% compared with 34%).
- When asked **what role youth work would play for young people as Scotland comes out of lockdown**, respondents with a **long-term illness or disability were more likely to mention mental health** than those who did not.

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** than those who did not (73% of respondents who had a long-term illness or disability compared with 85% of those who did not).
- Respondents who had a **long-term illness or disability were less likely to agree** that they had a **good relationship with their friends** than those who did not (70% of respondents who had a long-term illness or disability compared with 87% of those who did not).



Impact of coronavirus on employment

- Respondents who had a **long-term illness or disability** were **less likely to agree** that **they felt confident** about finding a job, apprenticeship, course or training **when leaving secondary school** than those who did not (32% compared with 42%).
- 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 (29% compared with 39%).
- Respondents who had a **long-term illness or disability** were **more likely to have heard of the Young Person's Guarantee** than those who did not (15% compared with 8%).

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 those who did not (39% compared with 60%).
- Respondents who had a **long-term illness or disability** were **much less likely to say that they felt good about their mental health** than the other group (27% compared with 43%).
- 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 (52% compared with 66%).
- Respondents who had a **long-term illness or disability** were **more likely to be concerned about catching the virus** than those who did not (43% compared with 29%).
- Respondents who had a **long-term illness or disability** were **more likely to be concerned about future waves** of coronavirus than those who did not (73% compared with 60%).

Access to information

- Respondents who **did not have a long-term illness or disability** were **more likely to be confident** in where to **access information on almost all topics** than those who did (the difference in responses for *Financial support* was marginal).



Key Findings: Young Carers

There were **217** respondents who stated that they were a young carer.

Impact of coronavirus on secondary education

- When respondents were asked if they were **happy about the current arrangements for their teaching, young carers were less likely to agree** with this statement than those who were not (65% compared with 80%).
- When asked if they **felt prepared for assessments, young carers were more likely to disagree** than respondents who were not (53% compared with 43%).
- When asked if they **felt confident that teachers' assessment of grades would be delivered fairly, young carers were more likely to disagree** than respondents who were not (30% compared with 22%).

Impact of coronavirus on youth groups

- Respondents who were **young carers were more likely to be engaging in organised youth group activities** than respondents who were not (39% compared with 31%).
- Respondents who were **young carers were more likely to agree that youth work has a role to play in supporting young people out of lockdown** than those who were not (46% compared with 34%).
- When asked what role youth work would play for young people as Scotland comes out of lockdown, respondents who were **young carers were more likely to mention that youth work provides a support network** than those 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 respondents who were not (68% compared with 83%).
- **Young carers were less likely to agree** that they had a **good relationship with their friends** than respondents who were not (73% compared with 85%).

Impact of coronavirus on employment

- Respondents who were **young carers were less likely to agree** that **they felt confident about finding a job, apprenticeship, course or training when leaving secondary school** than those who did not (34% compared with 40%).
- Respondents who were **young carers were more likely to disagree** that they **felt good about their future employment prospects** than those who were not (27% compared with 21%).
- Respondents who were **young carers were more likely to have heard of the Young Person's Guarantee** than those who did not (13% compared with 8%).



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 those who were not (38% compared with 58%).
- **Young carers were less likely to say that they felt good about their mental health and wellbeing** than those who were not (28% compared with 41%).
- In terms of feeling **able to access their rights as a young person, young carers were less likely to agree with this statement than** those who were not (64% compared with 50%).
- **Young carers were more likely to be concerned about catching the virus** than those who were not (43% compared with 29%).
- **Young carers were more likely to be concerned about future waves of coronavirus** than those who were not (70% compared with 60%).

Access to information

- Respondents who were **not young carers were more likely to be confident** in where to **access information on almost all topics** than those who were (the difference in responses for *Financial support* was marginal).
- **Young carers were more likely to say that they knew all of the rules** than respondents who were not (55% compared with 49%).



Key Findings: Care Experienced Young People

There were **139** respondents who stated that they were care experienced.

Impact of coronavirus on secondary education

- When respondents were asked if they were **happy about the current arrangements** for their teaching, those who were **care experienced were more likely to agree** with this statement than those who were not (85% compared with 78%).
- When asked if they **felt prepared for assessments**, respondents who were **care experienced were more likely to disagree** than respondents who were not (50% compared with 44%).
- When asked if they **felt confident that teachers' assessment of grades would be delivered fairly**, respondents who were **not care experienced were more likely to agree** than respondents who were (38% compared with 31%).

Impact of coronavirus on youth groups

- Respondents who were **care experienced were more likely to be engaging in organised youth group activities** than respondents who were not (39% compared with 31%).
- Respondents who were **care experienced were more likely to agree that youth work has a role to play in supporting young people out of lockdown** than those who were not (49% compared with 34%).

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 (68% compared with 82%).
- 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% compared with 84%).

Impact of coronavirus on employment

- When respondents were asked if **they felt confident** about finding a job, apprenticeship, course or training **when leaving secondary school**, respondents who were **care experienced were more likely to disagree** than those who were not (34% compared with 25%).
- Respondents who were **care experienced were more likely to have heard of the Young Person's Guarantee** than those who were not (17% compared with 8%).



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 those who were not (50% compared with 57%).
- Respondents who were **care experienced** were **less likely to that they felt good about their mental health and wellbeing** than those who were not (35% compared with 40%).
- In terms of feeling **able to access their rights as a young person**, respondents who were **care experienced disagreed with this statement slightly more than** those who were not (12% compared with 8%).
- Respondents who were **care experienced** were **more likely to be concerned about future waves** of coronavirus than those who were not (70% compared with 61%).
- Respondents who were **care experienced** were **more likely to be concerned about transmitting** coronavirus than those who were not (58% compared with 51%).

Access to information

- **Care experienced respondents were more likely to state that they knew how to access information around helping others** than respondents who were not (78% compared with 68%).
- Respondents who **were care experienced** were **more likely to state that they knew all of the current rules** than those who were not (50% compared with 41%).



Key Findings: Ethnic Group

Respondents were asked to select their ethnic group. Respondent numbers are given in the table below. Respondents who identified as White were overrepresented.

Ethnic Group	Respondents
White	1,964
Asian/Asian British	105
Mixed/Multiple ethnic groups	67
Black/African/Caribbean/Black British	68
Other	13
Prefer not to say	187

There were **187** respondents who preferred not to state their ethnicity. 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 Minority Ethnic in this report (**253** respondents).

Impact of coronavirus on secondary education

- **Minority Ethnic** respondents were **more likely to state that it was harder to learn during the second school closure than during the first time the schools were closed** than the White respondents (61% compared with 48%).
- When asked if they **felt confident that teachers' assessment of grades would be delivered fairly, White** respondents **were more likely to agree** than Minority Ethnic respondents (39% compared with 30%).

Impact of coronavirus on youth groups

- **White respondents were more likely to be engaging in organised youth group activities** than Minority Ethnic respondents (34% compared with 21%).
- **White respondents were more likely to agree that youth work has a role to play in supporting young people out of lockdown** than Minority Ethnic respondents (37% compared with 26%).

Impact of coronavirus on relationships

- **Minority Ethnic respondents were less likely to agree** that they had a **good relationship with their family** than White respondents (77% compared with 82%).

Impact of coronavirus on employment

- In terms of employment, the questions provided **no major differences** in responses between ethnic groups.



Impact of coronavirus generally (including mental and physical health)

- In terms of feeling **able to access their rights as a young person, White respondents were more likely to agree with this statement than** Minority Ethnic respondents (64% compared with 59%).
- **White respondents were less likely to be concerned about catching coronavirus** than Minority Ethnic respondents (42% disagreed that they were concerned compared with 36%).
- **White respondents were less likely to be concerned about future waves of coronavirus** than Minority Ethnic respondents (16% disagreed that they were concerned compared with 11%).
- **Minority Ethnic respondents were less likely to be concerned about transmitting coronavirus** than White respondents (54% agreed that they were concerned compared with 43%).

Access to information

- **Minority Ethnic respondents were slightly more likely to say they knew where to access information about financial support** than White respondents (41% compared with 35%).



Key Findings: Employment Status

Respondents were asked what their educational or employment status was at the start of the survey in order to determine which survey questions they were asked. There were **203** respondents who stated that they were in part-time or full-time employment.

Employment status	Respondents
Employment (part-time)	138
Employment (full-time)	65

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

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 situation** than those who were in part-time employment (69% compared with 63%).
- **Over half** of those in **full-time employment** had to **alter working conditions** (60%). The most common consequence for respondents in **part-time employment** was a **reduction in hours** (reported by 33%). Around a quarter of respondents who were employed experienced furlough (26%).
- **Respondents in full-time employment were more likely to have heard of the Young Person's Guarantee** than those in part-time employment (25% compared with 11%).



Impact of coronavirus on primary education by demographic

There were **59** respondents who stated that they were in primary school. As this response group is low, the report will not explore the demographic differences. Please see the main report for overall findings.

Impact of coronavirus on secondary education by demographic

The following questions were answered by **2,054** young people who stated that they were at secondary school.

Which of the following best describes your current educational experience?

SIMD Quintile

Responses were similar across almost all SIMD Quintiles. Respondents in SIMD Quintile 2 were less likely to be attending school in person than the other Quintiles.

SIMD Quintile	1	2	3	4	5
I am attending school in person and also distance learning	22%	28%	23%	22%	23%
I am attending school in person only	77%	69%	77%	77%	76%
I am distance learning only	1%	3%	0%	0%	1%
Sample Size	265	282	256	281	377

Age Group

The majority of all age groups were attending school in person only with no major differences between groups.

Age Group	11 and 12	13 to 15	16 to 18
I am attending school in person and also distance learning	9%	11%	12%
I am attending school in person only	91%	89%	87%
I am distance learning only	0%	0%	1%
Sample Size	64	285	258

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Gender Identity

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

Gender Identity	Female	Male	In another way/ Non-binary
I am attending school in person and also distance learning	24%	21%	19%
I am attending school in person only	75%	78%	78%
I am distance learning only	2%	1%	3%
Sample Size	1059	779	91

Long-term Illness or Disability

Both groups had mainly returned to attending school in person only. Those with a long-term illness or disability were more likely to selected blended learning than those who did not.

Long-term illness or disability?	Long-term illness or disability	No long-term illness or disability
I am attending school in person and also distance learning	28%	21%
I am attending school in person only	68%	77%
I am distance learning only	3%	1%
Sample Size	202	1659

Young Carers

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

Young carer?	Young carers	Not a young carer
I am attending school in person and also distance learning	34%	21%
I am attending school in person only	62%	77%
I am distance learning only	4%	1%
Sample Size	179	1874



Care Experienced

Both groups had mainly returned to attending education in person only. Respondents who were care experienced were more likely to selected blended learning.

Care experienced?	Care experienced	Not care experienced
I am attending school in person and also distance learning	31%	22%
I am attending school in person only	69%	77%
I am distance learning only	0%	2%
Sample Size	106	1947

Ethnic Group

The majority of both groups had returned to attending education in person only. Minority Ethnic respondents were more likely to selected blended learning.

Ethnic Group	White	Minority Ethnic
I am attending school in person and also distance learning	21%	29%
I am attending school in person only	78%	69%
I am distance learning only	1%	2%
Sample Size	1674	227

Are you happy with the way you are currently being taught?

SIMD Quintile

The majority of respondents across all SIMD Quintiles were in agreement with this statement. There was no pattern aligning with levels of deprivation, although those in SIMD Quintile 2 were less likely to select Yes than respondents in the other Quintiles.

SIMD Quintile	Yes	No	Sample Size
1	80%	20%	265
2	75%	25%	281
3	79%	21%	256
4	79%	21%	281
5	82%	18%	377

Age Group

Younger respondents were more likely to agree with this statement than older respondents.

Age Group	Yes	No	Sample Size
11 and 12	92%	8%	64
13 to 15	87%	13%	285
16 to 18	76%	24%	258



Gender Identity

Respondents were mainly in agreement with this statement.

Gender Identity	Yes	No	Sample Size
Female	78%	22%	1059
Male	80%	20%	778
In another way/Non-binary	77%	23%	91

Long-term Illness or Disability

Both groups mostly agreed with this statement. Respondents with a long-term illness or disability were much less likely to agree with this statement than those who did not.

Long-term illness or disability?	Yes	No	Sample Size
Long-term illness or disability	67%	33%	201
No long-term illness or disability	80%	20%	1659

Young Carers

Both groups mostly agreed with this statement. Young carers were less likely to agree than respondents who were not a young carer.

Young carer?	Yes	No	Sample Size
Young carers	65%	35%	179
Not a young carer	80%	20%	1873

Care Experienced

Both groups mostly agreed with this statement. Respondents who were care experienced were more likely to agree than respondents who were not.

Care experienced?	Yes	No	Sample Size
Care experienced	85%	15%	106
Not care experienced	78%	22%	1946

Ethnic Group

Respondents were mainly in agreement with this statement.

Ethnic Group	Yes	No	Sample Size
White	79%	21%	1673
Minority Ethnic	76%	24%	227



If there is anything that you would like changed about the current arrangements for your learning please let us know.

There were **762** freely typed responses to this question. The sample sizes for each table represent the number of responses for that demographic group and may not match the quantitative samples as all qualitative questions were optional.

SIMD Quintile

The most common themes for all SIMD Quintiles was a difficulty with the assessment programme in place. This was more commonly mentioned for respondents who lived in areas of lower deprivation than higher.

Respondents in Quintile 2 were more likely to mention a preference for online or home learning than those in other Quintiles. Those in Quintile 3 were more likely to mention a pressure to perform than those in other Quintiles.

Theme	1	2	3	4	5
Difficulty with assessment programme in place	5%	9%	14%	16%	16%
Dedicated study time or space	2%	7%	5%	6%	9%
Pressure to perform despite circumstances	1%	2%	9%	4%	6%
Reduce safety measures in school	1%	3%	6%	4%	6%
Improved communication	1%	3%	5%	6%	4%
Online or home learning preferred	1%	9%	5%	1%	2%
Blended or hybrid learning	3%	4%	6%	4%	1%
Improvements to teaching methods	1%	4%	4%	6%	1%
Enforce safety measures in school	2%	3%	3%	2%	4%
Improvements to online learning	3%	5%	2%	1%	3%
Sample Size	213	133	105	141	160

Response percentages are so low for respondents in SIMD Quintile 1 as 67% of the responses from this group were "non applicable".

Age Group

There were not enough responses to this question from respondents aged 11 and 12. Therefore, this group has been removed from comparison.

Respondents aged 13 to 15 mostly mentioned a reduction of safety measures in school and at a higher proportion than the older group. Respondents aged 16 to 18 mostly mentioned a difficulty with the assessment programme in place. They were also more likely to ask for dedicated study time or space more than the younger group.

Theme	13 to 15	16 to 18
Difficulty with assessment programme in place	12%	24%
Reduce safety measures in school	14%	4%
Dedicated study time or space	2%	15%
Improved communication	4%	8%
Mental health support	6%	3%
Pressure to perform despite circumstances	2%	6%
Other	3%	5%

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Happy with current arrangements	5%	1%
Blended or hybrid learning	5%	1%
Improvements to teaching methods	3%	3%
Sample Size	93	78

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 a difficulty with the assessment programme. Response levels were similar between the two groups.

Theme	Female	Male
Difficulty with assessment programme in place	13%	9%
Reduce safety measures in school	5%	5%
Dedicated study time or space	6%	3%
Improved communication	5%	3%
Pressure to perform despite circumstances	5%	2%
Improvements to teaching methods	4%	2%
Happy with current arrangements	3%	3%
Blended or hybrid learning	3%	4%
Enforce safety measures in school	3%	3%
Online or home learning preferred	5%	1%
Sample Size	463	398

Long-term Illness or Disability

The top theme for respondents in both groups was a difficulty with the assessment programme. Respondents with a long-term illness or disability were more likely to mention the pressure to perform than those who did not.

Theme	Long-term illness or disability	No long-term illness or disability
Difficulty with assessment programme in place	11%	11%
Reduce safety measures in school	5%	5%
Dedicated study time or space	4%	5%
Improved communication	7%	3%
Pressure to perform despite circumstances	9%	3%
Blended or hybrid learning	5%	3%
Improvements to teaching methods	6%	3%
Happy with current arrangements	3%	3%
Improvements to online learning	5%	3%
Learning in school preferred	4%	3%
Sample Size	773	99



Young Carers

The top theme for respondents in both groups was a difficulty with the assessment programme. The next most common themes for respondents who were young carers was a need for improvements to teaching methods and a pressure to perform under these circumstances. The next most common themes for respondents who were not young carers were a reduction of safety measures in school and requests for dedicated study time/space.

Theme	Young carers	Not a young carer
Difficulty with assessment programme in place	15%	10%
Reduce safety measures in school	5%	5%
Dedicated study time or space	3%	5%
Improved communication	1%	4%
Pressure to perform despite circumstances	7%	3%
Improvements to teaching methods	8%	3%
Blended or hybrid learning	5%	3%
Happy with current arrangements	1%	3%
Enforce safety measures in school	7%	3%
Online or home learning preferred	3%	3%
Sample Size	98	839

Care Experienced

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

Ethnic Group

The top theme for respondents in both groups was a difficulty with the assessment programme. For Minority Ethnic respondents, the next most common theme was improvements needed to teaching methods. For White respondents, the next most common themes were dedicated time/space to study and a reduction of safety measures in school.

Theme	White	Minority Ethnic
Difficulty with assessment programme in place	11%	13%
Dedicated study time or space	5%	3%
Reduce safety measures in school	5%	2%
Improved communication	4%	2%
Pressure to perform despite circumstances	4%	2%
Improvements to teaching methods	3%	9%
Blended or hybrid learning	3%	3%
Enforce safety measures in school	3%	4%
Happy with current arrangements	4%	1%
Improvements to online learning	3%	6%
Sample Size	796	89



Schools were closed from March until August 2020. They were also closed again from December 2020 and started to re-open in spring 2021.

Was it easier or harder for you to learn from home during the second school closure?

SIMD Quintile

Respondents in all Quintiles mostly stated that it was *harder* to learn during the second school closure than during the first time the schools were closed. Respondents in areas of higher deprivation were more likely to say that they found it harder to learn than those in areas of lower deprivation.

SIMD Quintile	1	2	3	4	5
I felt that learning from home was easier than the first time the schools were closed	22%	31%	31%	32%	40%
I felt that learning from home was harder than the first time the schools were closed	58%	48%	46%	49%	39%
I felt that learning from home was the same as the first time the schools were closed	20%	21%	23%	19%	21%
Sample Size	265	281	256	281	377

Age Group

Respondents in all age groups mostly stated that it was *harder* to learn during the second school closure than during the first time the schools were closed. Older respondents were more likely to select this option than younger respondents.

Age Group	11 and 12	13 to 15	16 to 18
I felt that learning from home was easier than the first time the schools were closed	23%	34%	26%
I felt that learning from home was harder than the first time the schools were closed	47%	48%	55%
I felt that learning from home was the same as the first time the schools were closed	30%	18%	19%
Sample Size	64	285	258

Gender

Respondents mostly stated that it was *harder* to learn during the second school closure than during the first time the schools were closed. Female respondents were more likely to state that it was *easier* than the other respondent groups.

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Gender Identity	Female	Male	In another way/ Non-binary
I felt that learning from home was easier than the first time the schools were closed	33%	28%	24%
I felt that learning from home was harder than the first time the schools were closed	50%	49%	51%
I felt that learning from home was the same as the first time the schools were closed	17%	23%	25%
Sample Size	1059	778	91

Long-term Illness or Disability

Respondents mostly stated that it was *harder* to learn during the second school closure than during the first time the schools were closed.

Long-term illness or disability?	Long-term illness or disability	No long-term illness or disability
I felt that learning from home was easier than the first time the schools were closed	28%	32%
I felt that learning from home was harder than the first time the schools were closed	48%	49%
I felt that learning from home was the same as the first time the schools were closed	24%	19%
Sample Size	201	1659

Young Carers

Respondents mostly stated that it was *harder* to learn during the second school closure than during the first time the schools were closed.

Young carer?	Young carers	Not a young carer
I felt that learning from home was easier than the first time the schools were closed	31%	31%
I felt that learning from home was harder than the first time the schools were closed	53%	49%
I felt that learning from home was the same as the first time the schools were closed	16%	20%
Sample Size	179	1873

Care Experienced

Respondents mostly stated that it was *harder* to learn during the second school closure than during the first time the schools were closed. There were no notable differences between groups.



Care experienced?	Care experienced	Not care experienced
I felt that learning from home was easier than the first time the schools were closed	29%	31%
I felt that learning from home was harder than the first time the schools were closed	51%	49%
I felt that learning from home was the same as the first time the schools were closed	20%	20%
Sample Size	106	1946

Ethnic Group

Respondents mostly stated that it was *harder* to learn during the second school closure than during the first time the schools were closed. Minority Ethnic respondents were more likely to select this option than White respondents.

Ethnic Group	White	Minority Ethnic
I felt that learning from home was easier than the first time the schools were closed	32%	21%
I felt that learning from home was harder than the first time the schools were closed	48%	61%
I felt that learning from home was the same as the first time the schools were closed	20%	18%
Sample Size	1673	227

Respondents were asked how much they agreed with the next two statements.

Statement: I feel prepared for the assessments towards my qualifications this year.

SIMD Quintile

Respondents in all Quintiles mostly disagreed with this statement. There was no pattern aligning with levels of deprivation, although those in SIMD Quintile 5 were less likely to disagree than respondents in the other Quintiles.

SIMD Quintile	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
1	45%	30%	25%	265
2	46%	37%	18%	281
3	43%	31%	26%	256
4	47%	30%	23%	281
5	39%	35%	26%	377

Age Group

The oldest age group were much less likely to agree with this statement than the other age groups. The younger age groups mostly selected *neither agree or disagree*.

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Age Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
11 and 12	13%	47%	41%	64
13 to 15	35%	38%	27%	285
16 to 18	62%	19%	19%	258

Gender Identity

Respondents mainly disagreed with this statement. Respondents who identified as non-binary or in another way were more likely to disagree than the other groups. Male respondents agreed with this statement the most.

Gender Identity	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Female	48%	33%	19%	1059
Male	38%	35%	27%	778
In another way/Non-binary	54%	35%	11%	91

Long-term Illness or Disability

Both groups mostly disagreed with this statement. Respondents with a long-term illness or disability were more likely to agree with this statement 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	56%	25%	18%	201
No long-term illness or disability	42%	34%	23%	1659

Young Carers

Both groups mainly disagreed with this statement. Young carers were more likely to agree with this statement 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	53%	26%	21%	179
Not a young carer	43%	35%	22%	1873

Care Experienced

Both groups mainly disagreed with this statement. Care experienced respondents were more likely to agree with this statement than respondents who were not.

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Care experienced?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Care experienced	50%	28%	22%	106
Not care experienced	44%	34%	22%	1946

Ethnic Group

Both groups mainly disagreed with this statement, with no notable differences between groups.

Ethnic Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
White	44%	34%	22%	1673
Minority Ethnic	43%	36%	22%	227

Statement: I am confident that the teacher assessment of grades will be delivered fairly this year.

SIMD Quintile

Respondents in almost all Quintiles mostly agreed with this statement. Respondents in Quintiles 1 and 3 mostly selected *neither agree or disagree*. There was no pattern aligning with levels of deprivation, although those in SIMD Quintile 5 were more likely to agree than respondents in the other Quintiles.

SIMD Quintile	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
1	20%	41%	38%	265
2	23%	36%	41%	281
3	23%	41%	37%	256
4	24%	37%	40%	281
5	18%	39%	43%	377

Age Group

The oldest age group were much more likely to disagree with this statement than the other age groups. The youngest age group were most likely to agree with this statement.

Age Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
11 and 12	14%	41%	45%	64
13 to 15	19%	42%	39%	285
16 to 18	38%	27%	34%	258



Gender Identity

Male respondents mainly agreed with this statement. Respondents who identified as non-binary or in another way were more likely to disagree than the other groups.

Gender Identity	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Female	24%	41%	35%	1059
Male	20%	38%	42%	778
In another way/Non-binary	36%	35%	29%	91

Long-term Illness or Disability

Respondents with a long-term illness or disability were more likely to agree with this statement 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	30%	37%	33%	201
No long-term illness or disability	22%	39%	39%	1659

Young Carers

Respondents who were young carers were more likely to agree with this statement than those who were not.

Young carer?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Young carers	30%	35%	35%	179
Not a young carer	22%	40%	38%	1873

Care Experienced

Respondents who were not care experienced were more likely to agree with this statement than respondents who were.

Care experienced?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Care experienced	28%	41%	31%	106
Not care experienced	22%	40%	38%	1946

Ethnic Group

White respondents were more likely to agree with this statement than Minority Ethnic respondents.



Ethnic Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
White	22%	39%	39%	1673
Minority Ethnic	28%	41%	30%	227

Could you tell us more about your answer above?

There were **1,143** freely typed responses to this question. This question was analysed based on the selection to the statement *I am confident that the teacher assessment of grades will be delivered fairly this year.*

SIMD Quintile

Agreed to previous question:

The most common theme across all SIMD Quintiles was a general trust in teachers. For respondents in SIMD Quintiles 1 and 4, the next most common theme was that the assessment of grades is dependent on individual performance. For respondents in SIMD Quintiles 2 and 3, the next most common theme was that teachers are supportive and understanding. Those in Quintile 5 mentioned a trust in approach as the next most common theme.

Theme: Respondents who "agreed"	1	2	3	4	5
Trust in teachers	28%	20%	14%	21%	27%
Trust in approach	13%	11%	6%	10%	16%
Teachers are being supportive and understanding	7%	14%	10%	14%	9%
Dependent on individual performance	18%	7%	3%	17%	9%
Alterations from last year's approach	5%	6%	0%	5%	5%
More preparation time	2%	3%	1%	7%	3%
General positive comment	2%	6%	1%	0%	2%
Trust in teachers but worried that SQA will alter results	2%	4%	1%	0%	2%
Good way to receive feedback	0%	3%	2%	2%	0%
Depends on individual teacher	2%	1%	0%	0%	3%
Sample Size	61	71	86	58	96

Disagreed to previous question:

The most common theme across almost all SIMD Quintiles was a criticism of the approach. Results were similar between groups. For respondents in SIMD Quintile 2, the most common theme was that results would have naturally been impacted by COVID.

Respondents in areas of higher deprivation were more likely to mention a difficulty with remote learning than those from areas of lower deprivation.

Theme: Respondents who "disagreed"	1	2	3	4	5
Criticism of approach	28%	20%	26%	26%	34%
Results will naturally be impacted due to COVID	16%	24%	14%	19%	9%
Difficulty with remote learning	18%	17%	12%	13%	7%
Lack of preparation time	9%	10%	5%	4%	9%

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Concern about approach	7%	3%	5%	7%	11%
Lack of trust in teachers	4%	3%	8%	6%	7%
Lack of consistency	2%	1%	2%	7%	3%
Negative impact on mental health	4%	7%	2%	1%	1%
Lack of faith in authorities	2%	1%	0%	4%	4%
General negative comment	2%	3%	5%	1%	1%
Sample Size	57	71	65	90	90

Age Group

When looking at the breakdown of respondents for each selection (agreement or disagreement) there were enough respondents in the disagreement group only.

There were not enough responses to this question from respondents aged 11 and 12. Therefore, this group has been removed from comparison.

The most common theme from both groups was a criticism of the approach. Younger respondents were more likely to mention a lack of trust in teachers than older.

Theme: Respondents who "disagreed"	13 to 15	16 to 18
Criticism of approach	23%	31%
Results will naturally be impacted due to COVID	21%	15%
Difficulty with remote learning	19%	13%
Lack of preparation time	9%	10%
Lack of trust in teachers	15%	4%
Lack of consistency	0%	7%
Concern about approach	0%	6%
Negative impact on mental health	6%	1%
Not currently learning to best of ability	6%	1%
Lack of faith in authorities	0%	3%
Sample Size	53	135

Gender Identity

There were not enough responses to this question from respondents who identified as non-binary or in another way. Therefore, this group has been removed from comparison.

Agreed to previous question:

The most common theme from both groups was a general trust in teachers. For female respondents, the next most common theme was that teachers are supportive and understanding. For male respondents, the next most common theme was that the assessment of grades is dependent on individual performance.

Theme: Respondents who "agreed"	Female	Male
Trust in teachers	18%	23%
Dependent on individual performance	7%	17%
Teachers are being supportive and understanding	12%	9%
Trust in approach	10%	10%
Alterations from last year's approach	4%	4%

Lockdown Lowdown

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More preparation time	4%	3%
General positive comment	3%	2%
Other	1%	4%
Marking is thorough	2%	1%
Trust in teachers but worried that SQA will alter results	2%	1%
Sample Size	247	160

Disagreed to previous question:

The most common theme from both groups was a criticism of the approach. Results were similar between groups.

Theme: Respondents who "disagreed"	Female	Male
Criticism of approach	28%	23%
Results will naturally be impacted due to COVID	16%	16%
Difficulty with remote learning	14%	12%
Lack of preparation time	8%	6%
Lack of trust in teachers	5%	9%
Concern about approach	5%	6%
Lack of consistency	4%	3%
Negative impact on mental health	3%	4%
General negative comment	3%	3%
Lack of faith in authorities	2%	3%
Sample Size	303	158

Long-term illness or disability

When looking at the breakdown of respondents for each selection (agreement or disagreement) there were enough respondents in the disagreement group only.

The most common theme from both groups was a criticism of the approach. Results were similar between groups.

Theme: Respondents who "disagreed"	Long-term illness or disability	No long-term illness or disability
Criticism of approach	27%	26%
Results will naturally be impacted due to COVID	14%	16%
Difficulty with remote learning	14%	14%
Lack of preparation time	7%	7%
Concern about approach	6%	6%
Lack of trust in teachers	3%	7%
Negative impact on mental health	3%	3%
Lack of consistency	1%	4%
General negative comment	0%	3%
Lack of faith in authorities	1%	2%
Sample Size	70	376



Young Carers

When looking at the breakdown of respondents for each selection (agreement or disagreement) there were enough respondents in the disagreement group only.

The most common theme from both groups was a criticism of the approach.

Theme: Respondents who "disagreed"	Young carers	Not a young carer
Criticism of approach	35%	24%
Results will naturally be impacted due to COVID	18%	16%
Difficulty with remote learning	8%	15%
Lack of preparation time	7%	7%
Lack of trust in teachers	5%	7%
Concern about approach	3%	6%
Negative impact on mental health	0%	3%
Lack of consistency	0%	3%
General negative comment	5%	2%
Lack of faith in authorities	0%	2%
Sample Size	60	442

Care Experienced

When looking at the breakdown of respondents for each selection (agreement or disagreement) there were not enough respondents who stated that they were care experienced for comparison to be made.

Ethnic Group

When looking at the breakdown of respondents for each selection (agreement or disagreement) there were not enough respondents who identified as Minority Ethnic for comparison to be made.

What kind of support could schools or organisations for young people provide to help with your education?

There were **1,008** freely typed responses to this question.

SIMD Quintile

The most common theme across all SIMD Quintiles was a need for dedicated study time or space.

Theme	1	2	3	4	5
Dedicated study time or space	21%	18%	23%	21%	16%
Mental health support and information	8%	11%	12%	13%	9%
Difficulty with assessment programme in place	7%	5%	6%	8%	9%
General support or help with work	4%	8%	4%	5%	4%
Improved communication	2%	4%	1%	6%	5%
Improvements to teaching methods	3%	4%	3%	6%	3%
Access to resources	3%	4%	1%	6%	4%

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Acknowledgement and consideration of the impact of lockdown	3%	5%	5%	3%	2%
Personalised support with work	2%	3%	3%	6%	3%
Happy with current levels of support	4%	1%	3%	4%	3%
Sample Size	180	194	147	155	256

Age Group

There were not enough responses to this question from respondents aged 11 and 12. Therefore, this group has been removed from comparison.

The most common themes from both groups were a need for dedicated study time or space and support and information around mental health.

For younger respondents, the next most common theme was general support or help with work. For older respondents, the next most common themes were difficult with the assessment programme and acknowledgement of the impact of lockdown.

Theme	13 to 15	16 to 18
Dedicated study time or space	19%	22%
Mental health support and information	14%	22%
General support or help with work	10%	5%
Difficulty with assessment programme in place	5%	8%
Acknowledgement and consideration of the impact of lockdown	4%	8%
Improved communication	6%	4%
Improvements to teaching methods	5%	5%
Access to resources	6%	2%
Personalised support with work	6%	2%
Improved support for specific groups	4%	2%
Sample Size	139	130

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 from comparison.

The most common themes from both groups were a need for dedicated study time or space and support and information around mental health.

Theme	Female	Male
Dedicated study time or space	19%	12%
Mental health support and information	11%	8%
Difficulty with assessment programme in place	7%	6%
General support or help with work	7%	5%
Personalised support with work	4%	4%
Improved communication	4%	4%
Acknowledgement and consideration of the impact of lockdown	4%	3%
Access to resources	3%	4%

Lockdown Lowdown

A survey of young people in Scotland as lockdown begins to ease



Improvements to teaching methods	3%	3%
General improvements	2%	4%
Sample Size	691	395

Long-term Illness or Disability

The top theme for respondents with a long-term illness or disability was information and support around mental health. For respondents with no long-term illness or disability, the most prominent theme was an ask for dedicated study time or space (at a much higher proportion than those with a long-term illness or disability). Those who did not have a long-term illness or disability were more likely to discuss a difficulty with the assessment programme than those who did not.

Theme	Long-term illness or disability	No long-term illness or disability
Dedicated study time or space	6%	21%
Mental health support and information	9%	10%
Difficulty with assessment programme in place	2%	8%
General support or help with work	4%	6%
Personalised support with work	7%	4%
Improvements to teaching methods	3%	4%
Improved communication	2%	4%
Acknowledgement and consideration of the impact of lockdown	2%	3%
Access to resources	2%	3%
General improvements	2%	3%
Sample Size	215	897

Young Carers

The top themes for both groups was dedicated time or space to study, followed by information and support around mental health. Responses were similar between groups.

Theme	Young carers	Not a young carer
Dedicated study time or space	15%	19%
Mental health support and information	12%	10%
Difficulty with assessment programme in place	9%	7%
General support or help with work	8%	6%
Personalised support with work	6%	4%
Improvements to teaching methods	4%	4%
Improved communication	6%	3%
Acknowledgement and consideration of the impact of lockdown	4%	3%
Access to resources	1%	3%
General improvements	4%	2%
Sample Size	116	1091



Care Experienced

The top theme for both groups was dedicated time or space to study. The next most common theme from respondents who were care experienced was personalised support with work. The next most common theme from respondents who were not care experienced was support and information around mental health.

Theme	Care experienced	Not care experienced
Dedicated study time or space	13%	19%
Mental health support and information	6%	10%
Difficulty with assessment programme in place	2%	7%
General support or help with work	6%	6%
Personalised support with work	7%	4%
Improvements to teaching methods	6%	3%
Improved communication	0%	4%
Acknowledgement and consideration of the impact of lockdown	6%	3%
Access to resources	6%	3%
General improvements	2%	3%
Sample Size	87	1120

Ethnic Group

The top theme for both groups was dedicated time or space to study.

Theme	White	Minority Ethnic
Dedicated study time or space	18%	19%
Mental health support and information	11%	7%
Difficulty with assessment programme in place	7%	4%
General support or help with work	5%	7%
Personalised support with work	4%	7%
Improvements to teaching methods	3%	7%
Improved communication	4%	2%
Access to resources	4%	1%
Acknowledgement and consideration of the impact of lockdown	3%	4%
Sample Size	974	135

Impact of coronavirus on higher or further education and training by demographic

The following questions were answered by **169** young people who stated that they were at college, university, or undertaking an apprenticeship or training. When looking at the breakdown of all demographics, the response groups were not large enough to be comparable. This report will therefore not explore the demographic differences. Please see the main report for overall findings.



Impact of coronavirus on youth groups by demographic

All respondents were asked the following questions.

Are you currently engaging in any organised youth group activities?

SIMD Quintile

Most respondents across all SIMD Quintiles were not engaging in youth group activities. Respondents in lower areas of deprivation were more likely to be engaging in activities than respondents in higher areas of deprivation.

SIMD Quintile	Yes	No	Sample Size
1	25%	75%	316
2	28%	72%	334
3	35%	65%	292
4	35%	65%	321
5	40%	60%	423

Age Group

Most respondents across all ages were not engaging in youth group activities. Younger respondents were more likely to be engaging in activities than older respondents.

Age Group	Yes	No	Sample Size
11 and 12	38%	62%	85
13 to 15	34%	66%	289
16 to 18	30%	70%	291
Over 18	27%	73%	83

Gender Identity

Most respondents were not engaging in youth group activities. Female respondents were the least likely to be engaging in activities.

Gender Identity	Yes	No	Sample Size
Female	29%	71%	1269
Male	37%	63%	876
In another way/Non-binary	35%	65%	102

Long-term illness or disability

Respondents who had a long-term illness or disability were more likely to be engaging in youth group activities than those who did not.



Long-term illness or disability?	Yes	No	Sample Size
Long-term illness or disability	38%	62%	273
No long-term illness or disability	31%	69%	1892

Young Carers

Respondents who were young carers stated that they were more likely to be engaging in youth group activities than those who were not.

Young carer?	Yes	No	Sample Size
Young carers	39%	61%	217
Not a young carer	31%	69%	2187

Care Experienced

Respondents who were care experienced stated that they were more likely to be engaging in youth group activities than those who were not.

Care experienced?	Yes	No	Sample Size
Care experienced	39%	61%	139
Not care experienced	31%	69%	2265

Ethnic Group

Most respondents across all ages were not engaging in youth group activities. White respondents were more likely to be engaging in activities than Minority Ethnic respondents.

Ethnic Group	Yes	No	Sample Size
White	34%	66%	1964
Minority Ethnic	21%	79%	253

The **766** respondents who selected Yes to the previous question were asked the following question.

Which of the following best describes your current engagement with youth group activities?

SIMD Quintile

Respondents in all SIMD Quintiles who were engaging in youth groups were mostly doing so in person. Those in SIMD Quintile 1 were less likely to be engaging in person than those in other Quintiles.



SIMD Quintile	1	2	3	4	5
I am attending youth group activities digitally only	37%	20%	20%	30%	24%
I am attending youth group activities in person and also digitally	25%	34%	33%	25%	29%
I am attending youth group activities in person only	38%	46%	48%	45%	46%
Sample Size	79	94	101	111	168

Age Group

There were not enough responses to this question from respondents aged 11 and 12 or Over 18. Therefore, these groups have been removed from comparison.

Younger respondents who were engaging in youth groups were mostly doing so in person. Respondents aged 16 to 18 had a mixed response to this question.

Age Group	13 to 15	16 to 18
I am attending youth group activities digitally only	16%	28%
I am attending youth group activities in person and also digitally	16%	36%
I am attending youth group activities in person only	67%	35%
Sample Size	98	88

Gender Identity

There were not enough responses to this question from respondents who identified as non-binary or in another way. Therefore, this group has been removed from comparison.

Male respondents who were engaging in youth groups were mostly doing so in person.

Gender Identity	Female	Male
I am attending youth group activities digitally only	31%	15%
I am attending youth group activities in person and also digitally	33%	22%
I am attending youth group activities in person only	36%	63%
Sample Size	366	325

Long-term illness or disability

Respondents in both groups who were engaging in youth groups were mostly doing so in person. Those who did not have a long-term illness or disability were more likely to be engaging in person than those who did.

Long-term illness or disability?	Long-term illness or disability	No long-term illness or disability
I am attending youth group activities digitally only	29%	23%
I am attending youth group activities in person and also digitally	31%	26%
I am attending youth group activities in person only	40%	51%
Sample Size	105	583



Young Carers

Respondents in both groups who were engaging in youth groups were mostly doing so in person. Results were similar across both groups.

Young carer?	Young carers	Not a young carer
I am attending youth group activities digitally only	26%	24%
I am attending youth group activities in person and also digitally	28%	27%
I am attending youth group activities in person only	46%	49%
Sample Size	85	681

Care Experienced

Respondents in both groups who were engaging in youth groups were mostly doing so in person. Respondents who were not care experienced were more likely to be engaging in person than those who were.

Care experienced?	Care experienced	Not care experienced
I am attending youth group activities digitally only	30%	23%
I am attending youth group activities in person and also digitally	30%	27%
I am attending youth group activities in person only	41%	49%
Sample Size	54	712

Ethnic Group

Respondents in both groups who were engaging in youth groups were mostly doing so in person. Minority Ethnic respondents were more likely to be engaging in digital only than White respondents.

Age Group	White	Minority Ethnic
I am attending youth group activities digitally only	24%	31%
I am attending youth group activities in person and also digitally	28%	23%
I am attending youth group activities in person only	49%	46%
Sample Size	661	52



All respondents were asked the following question.

Do you think that youth work has a role to play in supporting young people as Scotland eases out of lockdown?

SIMD Quintile

Respondents in all SIMD Quintiles mostly selected *I'm not sure*. There was no pattern aligning with levels of deprivation.

SIMD Quintile	Yes	I'm not sure	No	Sample Size
1	38%	57%	5%	316
2	34%	60%	7%	334
3	36%	58%	7%	292
4	37%	57%	6%	321
5	37%	58%	5%	423

Age Group

Respondents across almost all groups mostly selected *I'm not sure*. Respondents over the age of 18 were much more likely to agree with this statement than the other age groups.

Age Group	Yes	I'm not sure	No	Sample Size
11 and 12	41%	59%	0%	85
13 to 15	30%	62%	8%	289
16 to 18	42%	51%	7%	291
Over 18	55%	41%	4%	83

Gender Identity

Respondents across all groups mostly selected *I'm not sure*. Respondents who identified as non-binary or in another way were more likely to select Yes than the other groups.

Gender Identity	Yes	I'm not sure	No	Sample Size
Female	35%	60%	5%	1269
Male	34%	58%	9%	876
In another way/Non-binary	46%	50%	4%	102

Long-term illness or disability

Respondents in both groups mostly selected *I'm not sure*. Respondents who had a long-term illness or disability were more likely to select Yes than those who did not.

Long-term illness or disability?	Yes	I'm not sure	No	Sample Size
Long-term illness or disability	46%	49%	5%	273
No long-term illness or disability	34%	59%	7%	1892



Young Carers

Respondents who stated that they were young carers mostly selected Yes whereas those who were not mostly selected *I'm not sure*.

Young carer?	Yes	I'm not sure	No	Sample Size
Young carers	49%	46%	5%	217
Not a young carer	34%	59%	7%	2187

Care Experienced

Respondents who stated that they were care experienced mostly selected Yes whereas those who were not mostly selected *I'm not sure*.

Care experienced?	Yes	I'm not sure	No	Sample Size
Care experienced	48%	47%	4%	139
Not care experienced	35%	59%	7%	2265

Ethnic Group

Respondents across almost all groups mostly selected *I'm not sure*. White respondents were more likely to agree with this statement than those who identified as Minority Ethnic.

Ethnic Group	Yes	I'm not sure	No	Sample Size
White	37%	57%	6%	1964
Minority Ethnic	26%	66%	9%	253

The **851** respondents who selected Yes to the previous question were asked the following question.

What role do you feel that youth work will play for young people as Scotland eases out of lockdown?

There were **492** freely typed responses to this question.

SIMD Quintile

The most common themes across all SIMD Quintiles was socialising and mental health. A proportion of respondents also listed the benefits of youth work.

There were no themes that clearly aligned with levels of deprivation.

Theme	1	2	3	4	5
Socialising	25%	24%	23%	24%	27%
Mental health	18%	17%	18%	19%	24%
Benefits of youth work	13%	17%	7%	9%	9%
Support during times of transition	9%	9%	11%	5%	12%
Provides a support network	9%	4%	7%	11%	7%

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Dedicated space to relax	8%	4%	10%	7%	6%
General comments	4%	6%	6%	5%	3%
Physical health	5%	3%	4%	5%	3%
Other types of support	0%	3%	4%	3%	1%
Taking into account young people's opinions, needs and interests	4%	3%	0%	2%	1%
Sample Size	112	116	98	129	147

Age Group

There were not enough responses to this question from respondents aged 11 and 12. Therefore, this group has been removed from comparison.

The most common theme for respondents over the age of 16 was socialising. For those aged 13 to 15, the most common theme was mental health.

Theme	13 to 15	16 to 18	Over 18
Socialising	19%	28%	32%
Mental health	23%	21%	18%
Benefits of youth work	13%	8%	12%
Provides a support network	5%	12%	5%
Support during times of transition	5%	9%	8%
Dedicated space to relax	3%	8%	3%
Other types of support	4%	4%	3%
Physical health	6%	2%	2%
General comments	4%	2%	3%
Support or opportunities for specific groups	4%	3%	0%
Sample Size	79	102	60

Gender Identity

There were not enough responses to this question from respondents aged 11 and 12. Therefore, this group has been removed from comparison.

The most common theme for female respondents was socialising. For male respondents, the most common theme was mental health, closely followed by socialising.

Theme	Female	Male
Socialising	28%	19%
Mental health	20%	20%
Benefits of youth work	9%	13%
Support during times of transition	9%	8%
Provides a support network	8%	4%
Dedicated space to relax	6%	8%
General comments	6%	3%
Physical health	4%	5%
Taking into account young people's opinions, needs and interests	2%	2%
Other types of support	2%	2%
Sample Size	452	248



Long-term illness or disability

The most common theme for both groups was socialising. Respondents with a long-term illness or disability were more likely to mention mental health more than those who did not.

Theme	Long-term illness or disability	No long-term illness or disability
Socialising	28%	25%
Mental health	25%	19%
Benefits of youth work	8%	11%
Support during times of transition	5%	8%
Dedicated space to relax	7%	7%
Provides a support network	6%	7%
General comments	3%	5%
Physical health	4%	4%
Taking into account young people's opinions, needs and interests	3%	2%
Other types of support	2%	2%
Sample Size	136	583

Young Carers

The most common theme for both groups was socialising. Respondents who were young carers were more likely to mention that youth work provides a support network than those who were not.

Theme	Young carers	Not a young carer
Socialising	22%	25%
Mental health	18%	20%
Benefits of youth work	9%	10%
Support during times of transition	10%	8%
Provides a support network	15%	6%
Dedicated space to relax	8%	7%
General comments	2%	5%
Physical health	3%	4%
Taking into account young people's opinions, needs and interests	4%	2%
Other types of support	1%	2%
Sample Size	96	677

Care Experienced

The most common theme for both groups was socialising, followed by mental health. Responses were similar across groups.

Theme	Care experienced	Not care experienced
Socialising	24%	25%
Mental health	21%	20%
Benefits of youth work	8%	11%



Support during times of transition	8%	8%
Provides a support network	12%	7%
Dedicated space to relax	6%	7%
General comments	3%	5%
Physical health	3%	4%
Taking into account young people's opinions, needs and interests	2%	2%
Other types of support	3%	2%
Sample Size	96	677

Ethnic Group

There were not enough responses from those who identified as Minority Ethnic. Therefore, no comparison will be done for this question.

All respondents were asked the following question.

As lockdown restrictions ease, plans are being made to create more opportunities for young people to socialise, take part in a range of activities over the summer holidays and to open up community spaces. Please tell us what would be of most benefit to you and your friends over the summer holidays.

There were **1,226** freely typed responses to this question.

SIMD Quintile

The most common theme for respondents in SIMD Quintiles 1 and 2 was suggestions of workshops, lessons or clubs. The most common theme for respondents in SIMD Quintiles 3, 4 and 5 was a relaxation of restrictions.

Theme	1	2	4	3	5
Relax restrictions	12%	12%	16%	16%	22%
Workshops, lessons or clubs	15%	21%	10%	14%	11%
Re-open facilities	12%	9%	11%	11%	12%
Activity types	9%	10%	10%	6%	6%
Being around other people generally	5%	4%	6%	7%	8%
Dedicated safe space for socialising	5%	7%	5%	5%	4%
Proper break from current situation	4%	3%	4%	3%	4%
Events	6%	1%	3%	2%	3%
Financial incentives, grants or discounts	3%	4%	4%	2%	2%
Type of space	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%
Sample Size	201	270	216	231	365

Age Group

The most common theme for respondents in all age groups was workshops, lessons or clubs. Respondents over the age of 12 asked for a relaxation of restrictions more than



the youngest group. Respondents under the age of 18 mentioned the option of generally being around more people.

Theme	11 and 12	13 to 15	16 to 18	Over 18
Workshops, lessons or clubs	27%	24%	17%	23%
Relax restrictions	3%	9%	14%	9%
Activity types	19%	6%	9%	13%
Re-open facilities	9%	11%	8%	9%
Dedicated safe space for socialising	3%	9%	7%	9%
Being around other people generally	6%	5%	5%	0%
Financial incentives, grants or discounts	4%	5%	5%	4%
Proper break from current situation	3%	5%	4%	2%
Events	1%	3%	3%	8%
Mental health and wellbeing support	1%	2%	4%	4%
Sample Size	67	173	191	53

Gender Identity

A call for relaxation of restrictions was the most common theme for respondents who identified as female and non-binary or in another way. For male respondents, the most common suggestions were a type of workshop, lesson or club. Respondents who identified as non-binary or in another way were more likely to ask for facilities to be re-opened than the other groups.

Theme	Female	Male	Non-binary/ In another way
Relax restrictions	17%	14%	20%
Workshops, lessons or clubs	15%	17%	14%
Re-open facilities	12%	9%	18%
Activity types	9%	7%	6%
Being around other people generally	7%	6%	3%
Dedicated safe space for socialising	5%	4%	8%
Proper break from current situation	4%	5%	0%
Events	3%	3%	5%
Financial incentives, grants or discounts	3%	4%	0%
Type of space	3%	2%	0%
Sample Size	951	553	65

Long-term illness or disability

The most common theme for respondents with a long-term illness or disability was suggestions of workshops, lessons or clubs. For respondents who did not have a long-term illness or disability, the most common theme was an ask for restrictions to be relaxed. This theme was more likely to be mentioned by respondents who did not have a long-term illness or disability than those who did, as was "dedicated safe space for socialising".

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Theme	Long-term illness or disability	No long-term illness or disability
Relax restrictions	7%	18%
Workshops, lessons or clubs	20%	14%
Re-open facilities	13%	11%
Activity types	4%	8%
Being around other people generally	5%	7%
Dedicated safe space for socialising	10%	4%
Proper break from current situation	2%	4%
Financial incentives, grants or discounts	5%	3%
Events	2%	3%
Type of space	1%	3%
Sample Size	204	1290

Young Carers

The most common theme for respondents who were young carers was suggestions of workshops, lessons or clubs. For respondents who were not a young carer the most common theme was an ask for restrictions to be relaxed. This theme was more likely to be mentioned by respondents who were not young carers than those who were, as was “re-open facilities”.

Theme	Young carers	Not a young carer
Relax restrictions	10%	17%
Workshops, lessons or clubs	21%	14%
Re-open facilities	6%	12%
Activity types	5%	8%
Being around other people generally	3%	7%
Dedicated safe space for socialising	9%	5%
Proper break from current situation	7%	4%
Events	5%	3%
Financial incentives, grants or discounts	4%	3%
Type of space	2%	2%
Sample Size	187	1480

Care Experienced

The most common theme for respondents who were care experienced was suggestions of workshops, lessons or clubs. For respondents who were not care experienced the most common theme was an ask for restrictions to be relaxed.

Theme	Care experienced	Not care experienced
Relax restrictions	16%	16%
Workshops, lessons or clubs	20%	15%
Re-open facilities	12%	11%
Activity types	10%	8%
Being around other people generally	4%	6%
Dedicated safe space for socialising	7%	5%
Proper break from current situation	5%	4%

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Events	1%	3%
Financial incentives, grants or discounts	4%	3%
Type of space	2%	2%
Sample Size	113	1554

Ethnic Group

The most common theme across both groups was an ask for restrictions to be relaxed.

Theme	White	Minority Ethnic
Relax restrictions	16%	18%
Workshops, lessons or clubs	15%	13%
Re-open facilities	11%	13%
Activity types	7%	8%
Being around other people generally	7%	5%
Dedicated safe space for socialising	5%	6%
Proper break from current situation	4%	5%
Financial incentives, grants or discounts	3%	3%
Events	3%	2%
Access to outdoor spaces	2%	3%
Sample Size	1432	136



Impact of coronavirus on your relationships by demographic

The following questions are about the **current** state of young people's relationships.

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 in SIMD Quintile 1 were more likely to agree with this statement than respondents in other Quintiles.

SIMD Quintile	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
1	13%	14%	73%	316
2	6%	10%	84%	334
3	8%	11%	81%	292
4	7%	9%	83%	321
5	6%	8%	86%	423

Age Group

The youngest respondent group agreed with this statement the most. Respondents aged between 16 and 18 were least likely to agree with this statement.

Age Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
11 and 12	5%	5%	91%	85
13 to 15	10%	12%	78%	289
16 to 18	12%	15%	74%	291
Over 18	4%	16%	81%	83

Gender Identity

Those who identified as female or male were more likely to agree with this statement 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%	10%	83%	1269
Male	7%	8%	86%	876
In another way/Non-binary	20%	29%	51%	102



Long-term Illness or Disability

The majority of both groups agreed with this statement. Respondents with a long-term illness or disability were less likely to agree with this statement 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	14%	13%	73%	273
No long-term illness or disability	7%	9%	85%	1892

Young Carers

The majority of both groups agreed with this statement. Young carers were less likely to agree with this statement 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	15%	17%	68%	217
Not a young carer	7%	10%	83%	2187

Care Experienced

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

Care experienced?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Care experienced	17%	15%	68%	139
Not care experienced	7%	10%	82%	2265

Ethnic Group

The majority of respondents across both groups agreed with this statement. Minority Ethnic respondents were less likely to agree with this statement than White respondents.

Ethnic Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
White	8%	10%	82%	1964
Minority Ethnic	10%	13%	77%	253



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 with similar proportions across groups.

SIMD Quintile	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
1	7%	11%	83%	316
2	4%	12%	84%	334
3	8%	10%	83%	292
4	7%	7%	86%	321
5	3%	10%	87%	423

Age Group

Younger respondents were more likely to agree with this statement than older respondents.

Age Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
11 and 12	6%	8%	86%	85
13 to 15	9%	11%	80%	289
16 to 18	8%	10%	81%	291
Over 18	7%	17%	76%	83

Gender Identity

The majority of respondents agreed with this statement. Those who identified as non-binary or in another way were slightly less likely to agree than other groups.

Gender Identity	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Female	6%	11%	84%	3787
Male	5%	9%	85%	1953
In another way/Non-binary	8%	12%	80%	148

Long-term Illness or Disability

The majority of both groups agreed with this statement. Respondents with a long-term illness or disability were less likely to agree with this statement 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	14%	16%	70%	273
No long-term illness or disability	4%	9%	87%	1892



Young Carers

The majority of both groups agreed with this statement. Young carers were less likely to agree with this statement 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	14%	13%	73%	217
Not a young carer	5%	10%	85%	2187

Care Experienced

The majority of both groups agreed with this statement. Respondents who were care experienced were less likely to agree with this statement 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%	139
Not care experienced	6%	10%	84%	2265

Ethnic Group

The majority of respondents across both groups agreed with this statement, with similar results for both.

Ethnic Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
White	6%	10%	84%	1964
Minority Ethnic	8%	10%	82%	253

Is there anything that could help you improve your relationships that have been negatively impacted by the pandemic?

There were **856** freely typed responses to this question.

SIMD Quintile

The most common theme across all SIMD Quintiles was the ability to socialise with others. The next most common theme from respondents in Quintile 3 was to reopen facilities or activities.

Respondents in areas of lower deprivation were slightly more likely to mention a relaxation of restrictions than those in areas of higher deprivation.

Theme	1	2	3	4	5
Ability to socialise	24%	17%	22%	22%	24%
Description of impact	13%	13%	5%	14%	16%
Relax restrictions	8%	6%	6%	13%	11%
Reopen facilities or activities	7%	7%	16%	6%	8%
Dedicated spaces for socialising	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%

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Mental health support	2%	5%	0%	3%	3%
Happy within relationships	5%	1%	3%	3%	4%
Socialising in school	2%	2%	4%	1%	3%
Access to outdoor space	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%
Socialising online	0%	1%	0%	4%	1%
Sample Size	83	167	112	108	142

Age Group

There were not enough responses to this question from respondents aged 11 and 12 and Over 18. Therefore, these groups have been removed from comparison.

The most common theme across both age groups was the ability to socialise with others, followed by a description of the impact of lockdown on their relationships.

Respondents aged 16 to 18 mentioned schoolwork and support for specific groups whereas those aged 13 to 15 did not.

Theme	13 to 15	16 to 18
Ability to socialise	19%	22%
Description of impact	10%	21%
Dedicated spaces for socialising	8%	12%
Relax restrictions	9%	7%
Reopen facilities or activities	9%	5%
Socialising in school	6%	4%
Mental health support	3%	6%
Happy within relationships	5%	0%
Schoolwork	0%	5%
Support for specific groups	0%	4%
Sample Size	79	82

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 across both groups was the ability to socialise with others. The next most common theme for female respondents was a description of the impact of lockdown on their relationships. The next most common theme for male respondents was a call for facilities/activities to be re-opened to help with relationships.

Theme	Female	Male
Ability to socialise	14%	23%
Description of impact	11%	10%
Reopen facilities or activities	6%	11%
Relax restrictions	7%	8%
Dedicated spaces for socialising	4%	5%
Mental health support	3%	1%
Socialising in school	2%	2%
Happy within relationships	2%	2%

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Other	1%	2%
Access to outdoor space	1%	1%
Sample Size	641	250

Long-term Illness or Disability

The most common theme across both groups was the ability to socialise with others, followed by descriptions of the impact of lockdown on relationships. Both of these themes were more likely to be mentioned by respondents who did not have a long-term illness or disability. This respondent group were also more likely to mention the relaxation of restrictions than those who did have a long-term illness or disability.

Theme	Long-term illness or disability	No long-term illness or disability
Ability to socialise	9%	20%
Description of impact	7%	12%
Reopen facilities or activities	5%	9%
Relax restrictions	3%	9%
Dedicated spaces for socialising	3%	6%
Socialising in school	2%	3%
Mental health support	1%	3%
Happy within relationships	0%	3%
Other	0%	2%
Access to outdoor space	1%	1%
Sample Size	292	611

Young Carers

The most common theme across both groups was the ability to socialise with others, followed by descriptions of the impact of lockdown on relationships.

Theme	Young carers	Not a young carer
Ability to socialise	12%	17%
Description of impact	11%	10%
Reopen facilities or activities	10%	8%
Relax restrictions	10%	7%
Dedicated spaces for socialising	5%	5%
Mental health support	4%	2%
Socialising in school	5%	2%
Happy within relationships	1%	2%
Other	1%	1%
Access to outdoor space	1%	1%
Sample Size	73	908

Care Experienced

The most common theme across both groups was the ability to socialise with others, followed by descriptions of the impact of lockdown on relationships.

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Theme	Care experienced	Not care experienced
Ability to socialise	16%	17%
Description of impact	10%	10%
Reopen facilities or activities	10%	8%
Relax restrictions	9%	7%
Dedicated spaces for socialising	7%	4%
Mental health support	0%	3%
Socialising in school	3%	2%
Happy within relationships	3%	2%
Other	3%	1%
Access to outdoor space	0%	1%
Sample Size	69	912

Ethnic Group

The most common theme across both groups was the ability to socialise with others. For respondents who identified as Minority Ethnic, the next most common theme was an ask for restrictions to be relaxed. For White respondents, the next most common theme was description of the impact of lockdown on relationships.

Theme	White	Minority Ethnic
Ability to socialise	16%	20%
Description of impact	10%	10%
Reopen facilities or activities	7%	9%
Relax restrictions	7%	11%
Dedicated spaces for socialising	5%	6%
Mental health support	3%	1%
Socialising in school	2%	6%
Happy within relationships	2%	1%
Other	1%	3%
Access to outdoor space	1%	0%
Sample Size	852	70



Impact of coronavirus on employment by demographic

All respondents who stated that they were currently in secondary school (2,054 young people) were asked how much they agreed with the following statement.

Statement: I feel confident about finding a job, apprenticeship, course or training when I leave school

SIMD Quintile

Respondents across all five SIMD Quintiles mostly agreed with this statement, with similar proportions across groups.

SIMD Quintile	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
1	23%	35%	42%	265
2	28%	31%	41%	283
3	22%	37%	41%	256
4	25%	31%	45%	281
5	22%	34%	44%	377

Age Group

Younger respondents were more likely to agree with this statement than older respondents.

Age Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
11 and 12	14%	38%	48%	64
13 to 15	20%	37%	43%	285
16 to 18	38%	28%	34%	258

Gender Identity

Female and male respondents mostly agreed with this statement, whereas those who identified as non-binary or in another way mostly disagreed. Male respondents were most likely to agree.

Gender Identity	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Female	26%	35%	39%	1060
Male	21%	34%	45%	779
In another way/Non-binary	43%	34%	23%	91



Long-term Illness or Disability

Respondents with a long-term illness or disability mostly disagreed with this statement while those who did not mostly agreed.

Long-term illness or disability?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Long-term illness or disability	41%	27%	32%	202
No long-term illness or disability	23%	35%	42%	1660

Young Carers

Respondents who stated that they were a young carer were less likely to agree with this statement than those who were not.

Young carer?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Young carers	35%	31%	34%	179
Not a young carer	24%	35%	40%	1875

Care Experienced

Respondents in both groups mostly agreed with this statement. Those who were care experienced were more likely to disagree than those who were not.

Care experienced?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Care experienced	34%	27%	39%	106
Not care experienced	25%	35%	40%	1948

Ethnic Group

Respondents in both groups mostly agreed with this statement. There were no notable differences between groups.

Ethnic Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
White	25%	35%	40%	1675
Minority Ethnic	26%	33%	41%	227



Statement: I feel confident about finding a job or training opportunity when I leave education or current training

This question was asked to young people who stated that they were at college, university, or undertaking an apprenticeship or training. When looking at the breakdown of all demographics, the response groups were not large enough to be comparable. This report will therefore not explore the demographic differences. Please see the main report for overall findings.

All respondents who stated that they were currently in part-time or full-time employment (**201** young people) were asked how much they agreed with the following statement.

Statement: I feel good about my current employment situation

When looking at the breakdown of all demographics, the response groups were not large enough to be comparable for most groups. The two demographic categories that are able to be explored are gender identity and employment status.

Gender Identity

There were not enough responses to this question from respondents who identified as non-binary or in another way. Therefore, this group has been removed from comparison.

Both groups mostly agreed with this statement. Female respondents were much more likely to agree than male respondents.

Gender Identity	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Female	11%	15%	75%	123
Male	16%	32%	53%	57

Employment Status

Respondents in full-time employment were slightly more likely to agree with this statement than those in part-time employment.

Employment Status	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Employment (part-time)	14%	23%	63%	138
Employment (full-time)	15%	15%	69%	65



The remaining questions in this section were asked to all respondents.

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. There was no pattern aligning with levels of deprivation, although those in Quintile 1 were slightly less likely to have experienced an alteration in working conditions than those in other Quintiles.

SIMD Quintile	Furlough	Alter working conditions	Reduction of hours	Loss of job	Sample Size
1	5%	20%	10%	4%	316
2	5%	26%	11%	4%	334
3	4%	25%	8%	3%	292
4	4%	25%	10%	2%	321
5	4%	26%	10%	2%	423

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.

Age Group	Furlough	Alter working conditions	Reduction of hours	Loss of job	Sample Size
13 to 15	2%	21%	6%	1%	289
16 to 18	5%	19%	9%	5%	291
Over 18	11%	36%	11%	14%	83

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	5%	26%	10%	4%	1269
Male	3%	22%	9%	3%	876
In another way/Non-binary	10%	32%	10%	8%	102

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

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those with a long-term illness or disability were more likely to have experienced a loss of job than those who did not.

Long-term illness or disability?	Furlough	Alter working conditions	Reduction of hours	Loss of job	Sample Size
Long-term illness or disability	6%	26%	13%	10%	273
No long-term illness or disability	4%	25%	9%	3%	1892

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 were slightly more likely to have experienced a reduction of hours than the other group.

Young carer?	Furlough	Alter working conditions	Reduction of hours	Loss of job	Sample Size
Young carers	5%	23%	12%	6%	217
Not a young carer	5%	24%	9%	3%	2187

Care Experienced

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

Care experienced?	Furlough	Alter working conditions	Reduction of hours	Loss of job	Sample Size
Care experienced	9%	35%	13%	13%	139
Not care experienced	4%	23%	9%	3%	2265

Ethnic Group

The most common consequence of coronavirus on employment across both groups was an alteration in working conditions, with White respondents slightly more likely to experience this than Minority Ethnic respondents.

Ethnic Group	Furlough	Alter working conditions	Reduction of hours	Loss of job	Sample Size
White	5%	25%	10%	3%	1964
Minority Ethnic	5%	20%	8%	5%	253



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. Around a quarter of respondents who were employed experienced furlough (26%).

Employment Status	Furlough	Alter working conditions	Reduction of hours	Loss of job	Sample Size
Employment (part-time)	30%	25%	33%	9%	138
Employment (full-time)	17%	60%	11%	9%	65

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

Statement: I feel good about my future employment prospects.

SIMD Quintile

Respondents in lower areas of deprivation were more likely to agree with this statement than respondents in higher areas of deprivation.

SIMD Quintile	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
1	19%	46%	36%	316
2	23%	44%	34%	334
3	18%	42%	40%	292
4	21%	39%	40%	321
5	17%	35%	47%	423

Age Group

The age group that agreed with this statement the most were those over the age of 18. This is a large difference from those aged 16 to 18.

Age Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
11 and 12	6%	55%	39%	85
13 to 15	17%	45%	38%	289
16 to 18	35%	32%	33%	291
Over 18	22%	34%	45%	83

Gender Identity

Male respondents were more likely to agree with this statement than other groups. Respondents who identified as non-binary or in another way were the least likely to agree with this statement.

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Gender Identity	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Female	21%	43%	36%	1269
Male	18%	40%	41%	876
In another way/ Non-binary	39%	41%	20%	102

Long-term Illness or Disability

Those who did not have a long-term illness or disability were more likely to agree with this statement 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	37%	34%	29%	273
No long-term illness or disability	19%	42%	39%	1892

Young Carers

Young carers were more likely to agree with this statement 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	27%	37%	36%	217
Not a young carer	21%	43%	37%	2187

Care Experienced

Respondents in both groups mostly selected *Neither agree or disagree*, with results similar between groups.

Care experienced?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Care experienced	20%	45%	35%	139
Not care experienced	21%	42%	37%	2265

Ethnic Group

Respondents in both groups mostly selected *Neither agree or disagree*, with results similar between groups.

Ethnic Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
White	21%	42%	37%	1964
Minority Ethnic	23%	41%	36%	253



Employment Status

There were no notable differences in agreement between groups.

Employment Status	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Employment (part-time)	19%	28%	54%	138
Employment (full-time)	17%	28%	55%	65

Have you heard of the Young Person's Guarantee?

SIMD Quintile

The majority of respondents in all Quintiles had not heard of the Young Person's Guarantee.

SIMD Quintile	Yes	No	Sample Size
1	9%	91%	316
2	9%	91%	334
3	10%	90%	292
4	6%	94%	321
5	8%	92%	423

Age Group

Around a fifth of respondents over the age of 18 had heard of the Young Person's Guarantee, a proportion much higher than all other age groups.

Age Group	Yes	No	Sample Size
11 and 12	2%	98%	85
13 to 15	7%	93%	289
16 to 18	9%	91%	291
Over 18	19%	81%	83

Gender Identity

The large majority of all groups had not heard the Young Person's Guarantee.

Gender Identity	Yes	No	Sample Size
Female	8%	92%	1269
Male	10%	90%	876
In another way/ Non-binary	8%	92%	102

Long-term illness or disability

Respondents who had a long-term illness or disability were more likely to have heard of the Young Person's Guarantee than those who did not.



Long-term illness or disability?	Yes	No	Sample Size
Long-term illness or disability	15%	85%	273
No long-term illness or disability	8%	92%	1892

Young Carers

The majority of both groups had not heard the Young Person's Guarantee. Respondents who were young carers were more likely to have heard of it than those who were not.

Young carer?	Yes	No	Sample Size
Young carers	13%	87%	217
Not a young carer	8%	92%	2187

Care Experienced

The majority of both groups had not heard the Young Person's Guarantee. Respondents who were care experienced were more likely to have heard of it than those who were not.

Care experienced?	Yes	No	Sample Size
Care experienced	17%	83%	139
Not care experienced	8%	92%	2265

Ethnic Group

The large majority of both groups had not heard the Young Person's Guarantee with results not differing between groups.

Ethnic Group	Yes	No	Sample Size
White	9%	91%	1964
Minority Ethnic	9%	91%	253

Employment Status

The large majority of both groups had not heard the Young Person's Guarantee. Respondents who were in full-time employment were more likely to have heard of it than those in part-time employment.

Employment Status	Yes	No	Sample Size
Employment (part-time)	11%	89%	138
Employment (full-time)	25%	75%	65



Thinking about the future, what ways would you like to receive support around your employment?

There were **936** freely typed responses to this question.

SIMD Quintile

The most common theme across all SIMD Quintiles was careers advice within schools. The next most common theme Quintile 1 was an ask for general support or advice, whereas for those from other Quintiles it was support in acquiring skills.

Theme	1	2	3	4	5
Careers advice in school	11%	16%	15%	19%	18%
Skills support	4%	10%	9%	10%	12%
Access to opportunities that will boost employability	7%	8%	7%	4%	11%
Workplace environment	7%	5%	2%	7%	8%
Support or advice	8%	3%	2%	6%	5%
Finding a job	1%	5%	6%	7%	3%
Hiring process	4%	5%	1%	5%	6%
More opportunities (general)	1%	2%	1%	4%	5%
Transitioning out of HE or FE	4%	2%	1%	1%	3%
Yes (general)	8%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Sample Size	157	198	164	139	177

Age Group

There were not enough responses to this question from respondents aged 11 and 12 and Over 18. Therefore, these groups have been removed from comparison.

The most common theme across both age groups was careers advice within schools, followed by support in acquiring skills.

Skills support and information around hiring processes were more likely to be mentioned by respondents aged 16 to 18 than those aged 13 to 15.

Theme	13 to 15	16 to 18
Careers advice in school	28%	21%
Skills support	9%	19%
Support or advice	5%	7%
Hiring process	1%	9%
Access to opportunities that will boost employability	3%	8%
Finding a job	5%	5%
Workplace environment	3%	5%
Wider societal issues	2%	2%
Job security or stability	1%	3%
Sample Size	93	128



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 careers advice within schools. The next most common theme for female respondents was support for acquiring skills. The next most common theme for male respondents was support or advice, either in general or from specific groups.

Female respondents were more likely to mention opportunities to boost employability than male respondents.

Theme	Female	Male
Careers advice in school	14%	13%
Skills support	11%	5%
Access to opportunities that will boost employability	10%	4%
Workplace environment	6%	4%
Support or advice	4%	6%
Finding a job	5%	4%
Hiring process	4%	3%
More opportunities (general)	2%	2%
Transitioning out of HE or FE	3%	0%
Yes (general)	2%	1%
Sample Size	609	378

Long-term Illness or Disability

The most common theme across both groups was careers advice within schools. This was more likely to be mentioned by respondents who did not have a long-term illness or disability.

Theme	Long-term illness or disability	No long-term illness or disability
Careers advice in school	6%	17%
Skills support	7%	9%
Access to opportunities that will boost employability	6%	8%
Workplace environment	6%	6%
Support or advice	3%	5%
Finding a job	3%	5%
Hiring process	6%	3%
More opportunities (general)	3%	2%
Transitioning out of HE or FE	1%	2%
Yes (general)	6%	1%
Sample Size	199	789



Young Carers

The most common theme across both groups was careers advice within schools, followed by requests for skills support. Responses were similar across groups.

Theme	Young carers	Not a young carer
Careers advice in school	14%	14%
Skills support	8%	9%
Access to opportunities that will boost employability	8%	7%
Workplace environment	7%	6%
Support or advice	4%	5%
Finding a job	1%	4%
Hiring process	2%	4%
More opportunities (general)	1%	3%
Transitioning out of HE or FE	4%	2%
Yes (general)	0%	2%
Sample Size	118	957

Care Experienced

The most common theme across both groups was careers advice within schools, followed by requests for skills support.

Theme	Care experienced	Not care experienced
Careers advice in school	13%	14%
Skills support	15%	9%
Access to opportunities that will boost employability	3%	8%
Workplace environment	5%	6%
Support or advice	6%	5%
Finding a job	2%	4%
Hiring process	3%	4%
More opportunities (general)	0%	2%
Transitioning out of HE or FE	5%	2%
Yes (general)	2%	2%
Sample Size	62	1013

Ethnic Group

For respondents who identified as Minority Ethnic, the most common theme was access to opportunities that will boost employability. For White respondents, the most common theme was an ask for careers advice in school.

Theme	White	Minority Ethnic
Careers advice in school	14%	11%
Skills support	9%	5%
Access to opportunities that will boost employability	7%	18%
Workplace environment	6%	9%

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Support or advice	5%	7%
Finding a job	4%	4%
Hiring process	4%	3%
More opportunities (general)	3%	2%
Transitioning out of HE or FE	2%	2%
Yes (general)	2%	2%
Sample Size	919	96

Employment Status

There were not enough responses from respondents in full-time employment. Therefore, no comparison will be done for this question.



Impact of coronavirus on you by demographic

The following questions are about the **current** state of young people's relationships.

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

Respondents that lived in areas of higher deprivation were much less likely to agree with this statement than those in areas of lower deprivation.

SIMD Quintile	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
1	22%	29%	49%	316
2	23%	22%	54%	334
3	22%	21%	58%	292
4	21%	20%	60%	321
5	15%	21%	64%	423

Age Group

Younger respondents were more likely to agree with this statement 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	9%	21%	69%	85
13 to 15	20%	26%	54%	289
16 to 18	31%	24%	45%	291
Over 18	31%	31%	37%	83

Gender Identity

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

Gender Identity	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Female	22%	23%	55%	1269
Male	18%	18%	64%	876
In another way/ Non-binary	39%	30%	30%	102



Long-term Illness or Disability

Respondents with a long-term illness or disability were much less likely to agree with this statement 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	44%	17%	39%	273
No long-term illness or disability	18%	22%	60%	1892

Young Carers

Young carers were much less likely to agree with this statement 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	32%	30%	38%	217
Not a young carer	20%	21%	58%	2187

Care Experienced

Respondents who were care experienced were less likely to agree with this statement 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%	50%	139
Not care experienced	21%	22%	57%	2265

Ethnic Group

Both groups mostly agreed with this statement with no notable difference between groups.

Ethnic Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
White	21%	21%	57%	1964
Minority Ethnic	24%	24%	53%	253



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

SIMD Quintile

Respondents that lived in areas of higher deprivation were much less likely to agree with this statement than those in areas of lower deprivation.

SIMD Quintile	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
1	39%	26%	35%	316
2	37%	28%	35%	334
3	37%	23%	40%	292
4	36%	22%	42%	321
5	29%	24%	47%	423

Age Group

Younger respondents mostly agreed with this statement, whereas older respondents mostly disagreed. There was a 24% difference in agreement 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	20%	24%	56%	85
13 to 15	30%	28%	42%	289
16 to 18	47%	24%	29%	291
Over 18	46%	22%	33%	83

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	39%	26%	35%	1269
Male	25%	24%	52%	876
In another way/ Non-binary	65%	19%	17%	102



Long-term Illness or Disability

Respondents with a long-term illness or disability were much less likely to agree with this statement 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	52%	21%	27%	273
No long-term illness or disability	32%	25%	43%	1892

Young Carers

Young carers were much less likely to agree with this statement 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	47%	25%	28%	217
Not a young carer	34%	25%	41%	2187

Care Experienced

Respondents who were care experienced were less likely to agree with this statement than respondents who were not.

Care experienced?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Care experienced	46%	19%	35%	139
Not care experienced	34%	26%	40%	2265

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	36%	25%	40%	1964
Minority Ethnic	34%	28%	38%	253



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

SIMD Quintile

Respondents in all Quintiles mostly agreed with this statement, with those from areas of lower deprivation were much more likely to agree than respondents from areas of higher deprivation.

SIMD Quintile	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
1	7%	33%	61%	316
2	9%	28%	63%	334
3	9%	27%	64%	292
4	7%	26%	66%	321
5	5%	21%	74%	423

Age Group

Younger respondents were more likely to agree with this statement than older respondents.

Age Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
11 and 12	11%	21%	68%	85
13 to 15	8%	29%	63%	289
16 to 18	10%	31%	59%	291
Over 18	12%	33%	55%	83

Gender Identity

Female and male respondents were more likely to agree with this statement than those who identified as non-binary or in another way.

Gender Identity	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Female	8%	27%	65%	1269
Male	7%	28%	64%	102
In another way/ Non-binary	19%	36%	45%	876



Long-term Illness or Disability

Both groups mainly agreed with this statement. Respondents with a long-term illness or disability were less likely to agree with this statement 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%	30%	52%	273
No long-term illness or disability	6%	28%	66%	1892

Young Carers

Both groups mainly agreed with this statement. Young carers were less likely to agree 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%	38%	50%	217
Not a young carer	8%	28%	64%	2187

Care Experienced

Respondents who were care experienced were marginally more likely to disagree with this statement than respondents who were not.

Care experienced?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Care experienced	12%	22%	65%	139
Not care experienced	8%	29%	63%	2265

Ethnic Group

Respondents in both groups mostly agreed with this statement. White respondents were more likely to agree with this statement than Minority Ethnic respondents.

Ethnic Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
White	8%	28%	64%	1964
Minority Ethnic	6%	35%	59%	253



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

SIMD Quintile

Respondents in all Quintiles mostly disagreed with this statement.

SIMD Quintile	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
1	40%	32%	28%	316
2	36%	31%	33%	334
3	44%	27%	29%	292
4	44%	28%	28%	321
5	41%	28%	31%	423

Age Group

Older respondents were more likely to agree with this statement than younger respondents. Respondents across almost all age groups mostly disagreed, while those over the age of 18 mostly agreed.

Age Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
11 and 12	42%	32%	26%	85
13 to 15	42%	29%	29%	289
16 to 18	43%	26%	31%	291
Over 18	28%	25%	47%	83

Gender Identity

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

Gender Identity	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Female	37%	29%	34%	1269
Male	48%	26%	26%	102
In another way/ Non-binary	34%	30%	35%	876



Long-term Illness or Disability

Respondents with a long-term illness or disability were more likely to agree than those who did not. Respondents who did not have a long-term illness or disability mostly disagreed with this statement.

Long-term illness or disability?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Long-term illness or disability	34%	22%	43%	273
No long-term illness or disability	43%	28%	29%	1892

Young Carers

Young carers were more likely to agree than respondents who were not a young carer. Respondents who were not a young carer mostly disagreed with this statement.

Young carer?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Young carers	33%	24%	43%	217
Not a young carer	42%	28%	29%	2187

Care Experienced

Both groups mainly disagreed with this statement.

Care experienced?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Care experienced	38%	31%	31%	139
Not care experienced	42%	28%	31%	2265

Ethnic Group

Both groups mainly disagreed with this statement. White respondents were more likely to disagree than those who were Minority Ethnic.

Ethnic Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
White	42%	27%	31%	1964
Minority Ethnic	36%	29%	34%	253



Statement: I am concerned that there might be future waves of coronavirus (COVID-19).

SIMD Quintile

Respondents in all Quintiles mostly agreed with this statement.

SIMD Quintile	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
1	13%	24%	63%	316
2	15%	21%	64%	334
3	15%	22%	63%	292
4	18%	23%	60%	321
5	14%	23%	63%	423

Age Group

Older respondents were more likely to agree 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	15%	32%	53%	85
13 to 15	21%	23%	56%	289
16 to 18	11%	20%	69%	291
Over 18	8%	16%	76%	83

Gender Identity

Respondents in all groups mostly agreed with this statement. Around a fifth of male respondents disagreed.

Gender Identity	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Female	11%	20%	68%	1269
Male	22%	27%	51%	876
In another way/ Non-binary	7%	21%	73%	102

Long-term illness or disability

The majority of both groups agreed with this statement. Respondents with a long-term illness or disability were more likely to agree 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	12%	15%	73%	273
No long-term illness or disability	16%	23%	60%	1892



Young Carers

The majority of both groups agreed with this statement. Young carers were more likely to agree 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%	18%	70%	217
Not a young carer	16%	24%	60%	2187

Care experienced

Respondents who were care experienced were more likely to agree with this statement than those who were not.

Care experienced?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Care experienced	15%	15%	70%	139
Not care experienced	16%	24%	61%	2265

Ethnic Group

The majority of respondents in both groups agreed with this statement. White respondents were more likely to disagree than those who identified as Minority Ethnic.

Ethnic Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
White	16%	22%	62%	1964
Minority Ethnic	11%	23%	66%	253

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

SIMD Quintile

Respondents in all Quintiles mostly agreed with this statement. Respondents in Quintile 5 were more likely to agree than respondents in Quintile 1.

SIMD Quintile	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
1	24%	29%	47%	316
2	22%	25%	53%	334
3	21%	28%	51%	292
4	25%	23%	52%	321
5	21%	22%	57%	423



Age Group

Older respondents were more likely to agree than younger respondents.

Age Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
11 and 12	25%	32%	44%	808
13 to 15	26%	29%	45%	2359
16 to 18	19%	24%	57%	1773
Over 18	22%	16%	63%	1098

Gender Identity

Male respondents were less likely to agree than the other groups.

Gender Identity	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Female	20%	23%	58%	1269
Male	29%	28%	43%	876
In another way/ Non-binary	17%	27%	56%	102

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	25%	20%	55%	273
No long-term illness or disability	23%	25%	52%	1892

Young carers

Both groups mostly agreed with this statement. Responses were similar across both groups.

Young carer?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Young carers	25%	20%	55%	217
Not a young carer	23%	25%	51%	2187

Care experienced

Respondents who were care experienced were more likely to agree with this statement than respondents who were not.



Care experienced?	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
Care experienced	20%	22%	58%	139
Not care experienced	24%	25%	51%	2265

Ethnic Group

Respondents in both groups mostly agreed with this statement. Minority Ethnic respondents were less likely to agree than White respondents.

Ethnic Group	Disagree or Strongly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Agree or Strongly agree	Sample Size
White	23%	24%	54%	1964
Minority Ethnic	24%	34%	43%	253

Are there any ways in which you would like to receive support for any of the issues raised in this section of the survey?

There were **624** freely typed responses to this question.

There were not enough responses to this question from respondents who identified as living in SIMD Quintile 1. Therefore, this group has been removed from comparison.

SIMD Quintile

The most common theme across almost all SIMD Quintiles was support for mental health. For respondents in SIMD Quintile 5, the most common theme was support for physical health and wellbeing.

Respondents in areas of higher deprivation mentioned support with coronavirus more than those in areas of lower deprivation.

Theme	2	3	4	5
Mental health and wellbeing	24%	12%	24%	2%
Physical health and wellbeing	15%	9%	12%	3%
Coronavirus	7%	5%	0%	2%
Feel supported or already accessing support	0%	5%	5%	0%
Other	3%	2%	0%	1%
Concern or question	3%	2%	5%	0%
Help or support (general)	0%	0%	2%	0%
Employment or training	0%	2%	0%	0%
Rights	0%	0%	2%	0%
Sample Size	68	57	59	333

Response percentages are so low for respondents in SIMD Quintile 5 as 92% of the responses from this group were "non applicable", "no/nothing", or "don't know/not sure".



Age Group

There were less than 50 responses to this question from respondents in each of the age groups. Therefore, no comparison will be done for this question.

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 support for mental health, followed by support for physical health.

Theme	Female	Male
Mental health and wellbeing	11%	8%
Physical health and wellbeing	8%	5%
Coronavirus	2%	6%
Concern or question	2%	3%
Feel supported or already accessing support	1%	3%
Other	0%	1%
Rights	0%	1%
Sample Size	452	173

Long-term Illness or Disability

The most common theme across both groups was support for mental health, followed by support for physical health. These themes were more likely to be mentioned by respondents with a long-term illness or disability.

Theme	Long-term illness or disability	No long-term illness or disability
Mental health and wellbeing	21%	9%
Physical health and wellbeing	15%	6%
Coronavirus	4%	3%
Concern or question	9%	2%
Feel supported or already accessing support	3%	2%
Other	4%	1%
Rights	1%	0%
Employment or training	0%	0%
Help or support (general)	0%	0%
Sample Size	68	555

Young Carers

There were not enough responses from those who stated that they were young carers. Therefore, no comparison will be done for this question.

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Care Experienced

There were not enough responses from those 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 who identified as Minority Ethnic. Therefore, no comparison will be done for this question.



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 two months, 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*.

Respondents in Quintile 2 and 3 were less likely to select almost all topics than respondents in other Quintiles. Respondents in areas of lower deprivation were more likely to select *Support for physical health* than those in other Quintiles. Respondents in areas of lower deprivation were slightly less likely to select *Financial support* slightly less than those in areas of higher deprivation.

SIMD Quintile	1	2	3	4	5
Information and updates about the current coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions	86%	82%	84%	87%	90%
Advice about the current coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions	84%	78%	80%	83%	87%
How to help others during this time	69%	63%	66%	65%	69%
Support for mental health and wellbeing	60%	57%	57%	61%	64%
Support for physical health and wellbeing	57%	54%	59%	58%	63%
Financial support that may be available to you	40%	37%	37%	32%	35%
Sample Size	316	334	292	321	423

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 were much more likely to feel confident in accessing information and updates about restrictions and financial support than younger respondents. Younger respondents were more likely to feel confident in accessing information about how to help others than older respondents.

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Age Group	11 and 12	13 to 15	16 to 18	Over 18
Information and updates about the current coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions	68%	81%	88%	93%
Advice about the current coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions	66%	76%	83%	88%
How to help others during this time	66%	69%	60%	60%
Support for mental health and wellbeing	55%	60%	54%	61%
Support for physical health and wellbeing	56%	59%	48%	63%
Financial support that may be available to you	19%	31%	36%	47%
Sample Size	85	289	291	83

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*.

The topics with most variation between gender identities were *support for mental health and wellbeing* and *support for physical health and wellbeing*, with male respondents more likely to feel confident in accessing information about these topics than those who identified as non-binary or in another way. Female respondents were also more likely to select *information and updates* than male respondents.

Gender Identity	Female	Male	In another way/ Non-binary
Information and updates about the current coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions	87%	80%	84%
Advice about the current coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions	82%	79%	80%
How to help others during this time	65%	65%	60%
Support for mental health and wellbeing	59%	62%	54%
Support for physical health and wellbeing	57%	61%	54%
Financial support that may be available to you	35%	38%	34%
Sample Size	1269	876	102

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*.



Respondents who did not have a long-term illness or disability were more likely to be confident in where to access information on almost all topics than those who did (the difference in responses for *Financial support* was marginal).

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	80%	97%
Advice about the current coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions	77%	92%
How to help others during this time	58%	74%
Support for mental health and wellbeing	57%	69%
Support for physical health and wellbeing	52%	66%
Financial support that may be available to you	38%	41%
Sample Size	273	1892

Young Carers

The topics 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 were not young carers were more likely to be confident in where to access almost all topics than those who were (the difference in responses for *Financial support* was marginal).

Young carer?	Young carers	Not a young carer
Information and updates about the current coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions	82%	92%
Advice about the current coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions	77%	88%
How to help others during this time	59%	71%
Support for mental health and wellbeing	55%	66%
Support for physical health and wellbeing	51%	63%
Financial support that may be available to you	37%	39%
Sample Size	217	2185

Care Experienced

The topics 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, although care experienced respondents were more likely to state that they knew how to access information around helping others more than respondents who were not.

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Care experienced?	Care experienced	Not care experienced
Information and updates about the current coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions	86%	89%
Advice about the current coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions	83%	85%
How to help others during this time	78%	68%
Support for mental health and wellbeing	67%	63%
Support for physical health and wellbeing	60%	61%
Financial support that may be available to you	40%	38%
Sample Size	139	2263

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, although Minority Ethnic respondents were more likely to state that they knew where to access information about financial support than White respondents.

Ethnic Group	White	Minority Ethnic
Information and updates about the current coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions	84%	85%
Advice about the current coronavirus (COVID-19) restrictions	81%	82%
How to help others during this time	65%	65%
Support for mental health and wellbeing	60%	59%
Support for physical health and wellbeing	58%	58%
Financial support that may be available to you	35%	41%
Sample Size	1964	253

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

There were **570** freely typed responses to this question. When looking at the breakdown of all demographics, the response groups were not large enough to be comparable. This report will therefore not explore the demographic differences. Please see the main report for overall findings.



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. There was no pattern aligning with levels of deprivation, although those in SIMD Quintiles 3 and 4 were less likely to state that they knew all of the current rules than respondents in other Quintiles.

SIMD Quintile	1	2	3	4	5
I don't know what the current rules are	5%	3%	2%	3%	3%
I know what the rules are in general, but I'm not sure on all the details	50%	55%	61%	59%	54%
I know what all the current rules are	45%	42%	37%	37%	43%
Sample Size	316	334	292	321	423

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 were slightly more likely to state that they knew all of the rules 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	7%	6%	3%	1%
I know what the rules are in general, but I'm not sure on all the details	66%	54%	58%	51%
I know what all the current rules are	27%	41%	38%	48%
Sample Size	85	289	291	83

Gender Identity

Respondents across all groups stated that they knew the rules in general but were not sure on the details. Respondents who identified as non-binary or in another way were less likely to select *I know what all the current rules are* than the other groups.



Gender Identity	Female	Male	In another way/ Non-binary
I don't know what the current rules are	3%	5%	5%
I know what the rules are in general, but I'm not sure on all the details	56%	52%	59%
I know what all the current rules are	41%	43%	36%
Sample Size	1269	876	102

Long-term Illness or Disability

The most common selection for both groups was *I know what the rules are in general, but I'm not sure on all 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	6%	3%
I know what the rules are in general, but I'm not sure on all the details	49%	56%
I know what all the current rules are	45%	41%
Sample Size	273	1892

Young Carers

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

Young carer?	Young carers	Not a young carer
I don't know what the current rules are	6%	4%
I know what the rules are in general, but I'm not sure on all the details	49%	55%
I know what all the current rules are	46%	41%
Sample Size	217	2187

Care Experienced

Respondents who were care experienced were more likely to state that they knew all of the current rules than those who were not.

Care experienced?	Care experienced	Not care experienced
I don't know what the current rules are	5%	4%
I know what the rules are in general, but I'm not sure on all the details	45%	55%
I know what all the current rules are	50%	41%
Sample Size	139	2265



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	Minority Ethnic
I don't know what the current rules are	3%	6%
I know what the rules are in general, but I'm not sure on all the details	56%	53%
I know what all the current rules are	41%	42%
Sample Size	1964	253

If there are ways in which provision of information around coronavirus (COVID-19) could be improved, please use tell us your ideas.

There were **490** freely typed responses to this question.

SIMD Quintile

There were less than 50 responses to this question from respondents in each SIMD Quintile apart from Quintile 5. Therefore, no comparison will be done for this question.

Age Group

There were less than 50 responses to this question from respondents in each age group apart from those aged 16 to 18. Therefore, no comparison will be done for this question.

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 the places that information should be, followed by improvements to current resources.

Theme	Female	Male
Places for information	14%	9%
Improvements to current resources	9%	8%
Digital resource	6%	7%
Physical resource	5%	5%
Other	2%	2%
Confusion around current rules	2%	2%
Breakdown of information	2%	2%
Ensure information is reliable and trustworthy	1%	3%
Frequency of updates	1%	2%
Adverts	1%	2%
Sample Size	314	181



Long-term Illness or Disability

The most common theme from respondents who had a long-term illness or disability was an improvement to current resources. Respondents who did not have a long-term illness or disability mostly mentioned places to access information. This group was also more likely to suggest digital resources than respondents with a long-term illness or disability.

Theme	Long-term illness or disability	No long-term illness or disability
Places for information	4%	16%
Improvements to current resources	6%	10%
Digital resource	3%	9%
Physical resource	5%	6%
Other	2%	2%
Confusion around current rules	1%	3%
Breakdown of information	2%	2%
Adverts	1%	2%
Ensure information is reliable and trustworthy	1%	2%
Frequency of updates	0%	2%
Sample Size	172	334

Young Carers

There were not enough responses from those who stated that they were young carers. Therefore, no comparison will be done for this question.

Care Experienced

There were not enough responses from those 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 who identified as Minority Ethnic. Therefore, no comparison will be done for this question.

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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