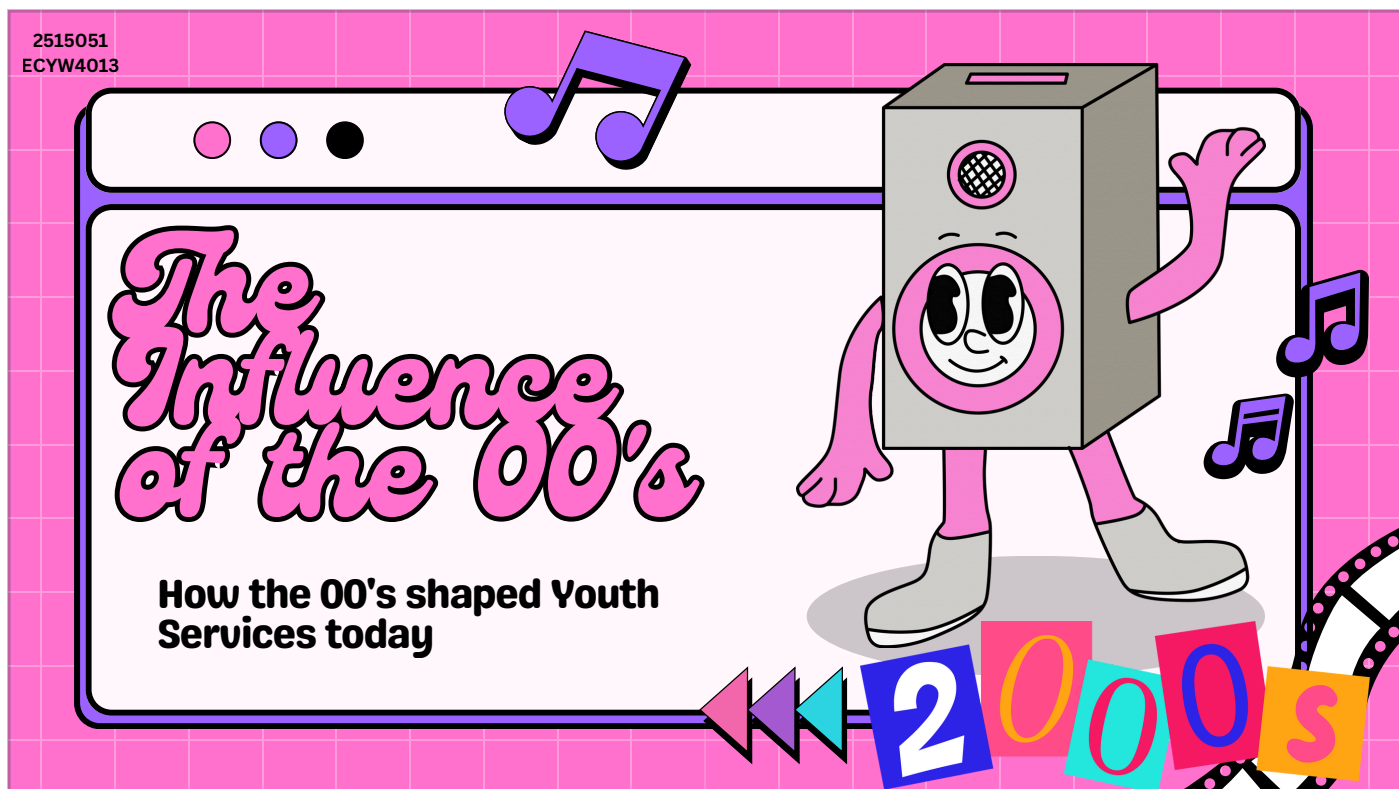




Disclaimer of any potential triggers



Hip-hop and R&B dominated the charts in the 2000s, often blending with pop to create crossover hits. Think Britney, Spice Girls, Eminem.

Physical music sales were still important early in the decade, with music stores such as HMV which had young people invested in going out and buying CD's. But then

Digital downloads began to rise, including sharing music online and through Bluetooth on other platforms of technology.

Streaming later transformed music, allowing artists to reach global audiences really quickly.

Youth clubs started to see a new way of listening to music, and had challenges in managing exposure and sharing of material being age appropriate.

MTV influence of shifting from music to teen pregnancy awareness

The Impact of fashion

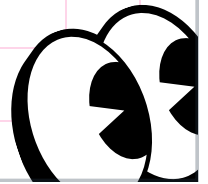


The 2000s fashion era was defined by bold experimentation, Y2K futurism, hip-hop influences, fast fashion, and eclectic global styles.

- 1 Low cut jeans and crop tops
- 2 Ugg Boots in the rain
- 3 Juicy Coutoure velvet



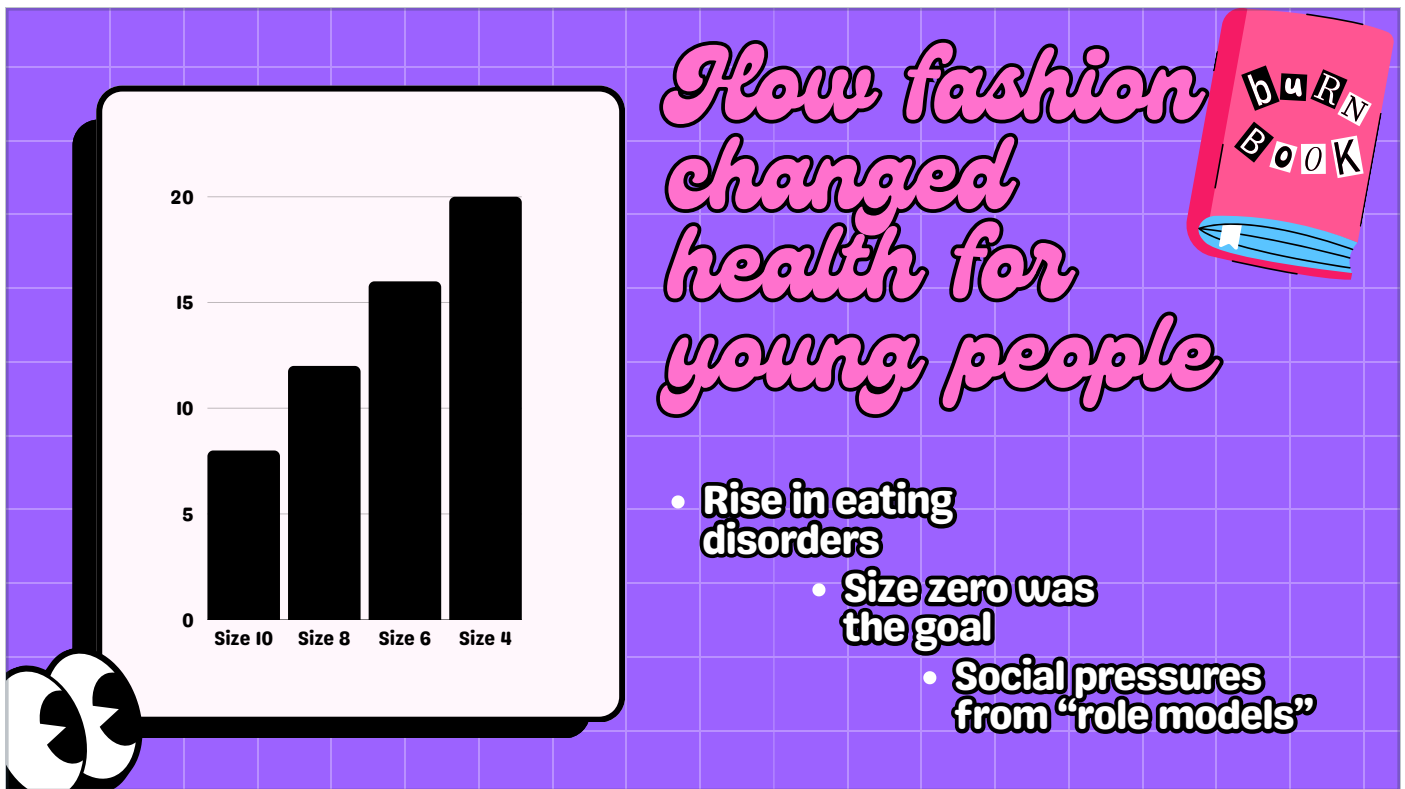
Youth services seen a change from grunge and preppy to baggy jeans, hoodies and shiny jewellery becoming the trend.



Fashion quickly changed from the 00's and introduced a fast fashion with trends changing quickly.

More media coverage and new artists becoming role models for young people with the desire of needing to copy that trend.

Sportswear started being used amongst 'certain' groups and many items trending soon set the scene in youth provisions of a ever growing fast fashion industry.



The 00's seen a change in health pressures with fashion influencing the size 0 goal for many teenage girls.

This resulted in a rise in hospital admissions in particular from young girls from more affluent areas. The influence of magazine and TV material and young people facing long term health implications.

General practice research database stated

"A total of 9072 patients with a first-time diagnosis of an ED were identified. The age-standardised annual incidence rate of all diagnosed ED for ages 10–49 increased from 32.3 to 37.2 per 100 000 between 2000 and 2009. The incidence of the diagnosed ED was highest for girls aged 15–19 and for boys aged 10–14."

Rise in school nursing attendance in schools

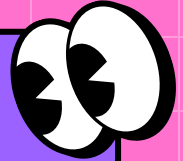
Peer group pressures.

Ongoing impact today with youth services needing to regularly facilitate health body image sessions and utilising healthy programmes such as Dove.

Still an ongoing issue with body image and teens today.



Substances and the 00's



- In the 2000s, many countries re-evaluated their age restrictions on the purchase of nicotine products. One **significant** change was increasing the legal age for purchasing tobacco products from 16 to 18 years old.
- This shift was driven by research highlighting the health risks associated with smoking and the potential for nicotine addiction, particularly among younger individuals.
- This policy change was part of broader public health strategies to combat smoking and promote healthier lifestyles.

In 2002 the Government passed the bill on banning advertising of tobacco products.
Smoking ban in pubs and clubs

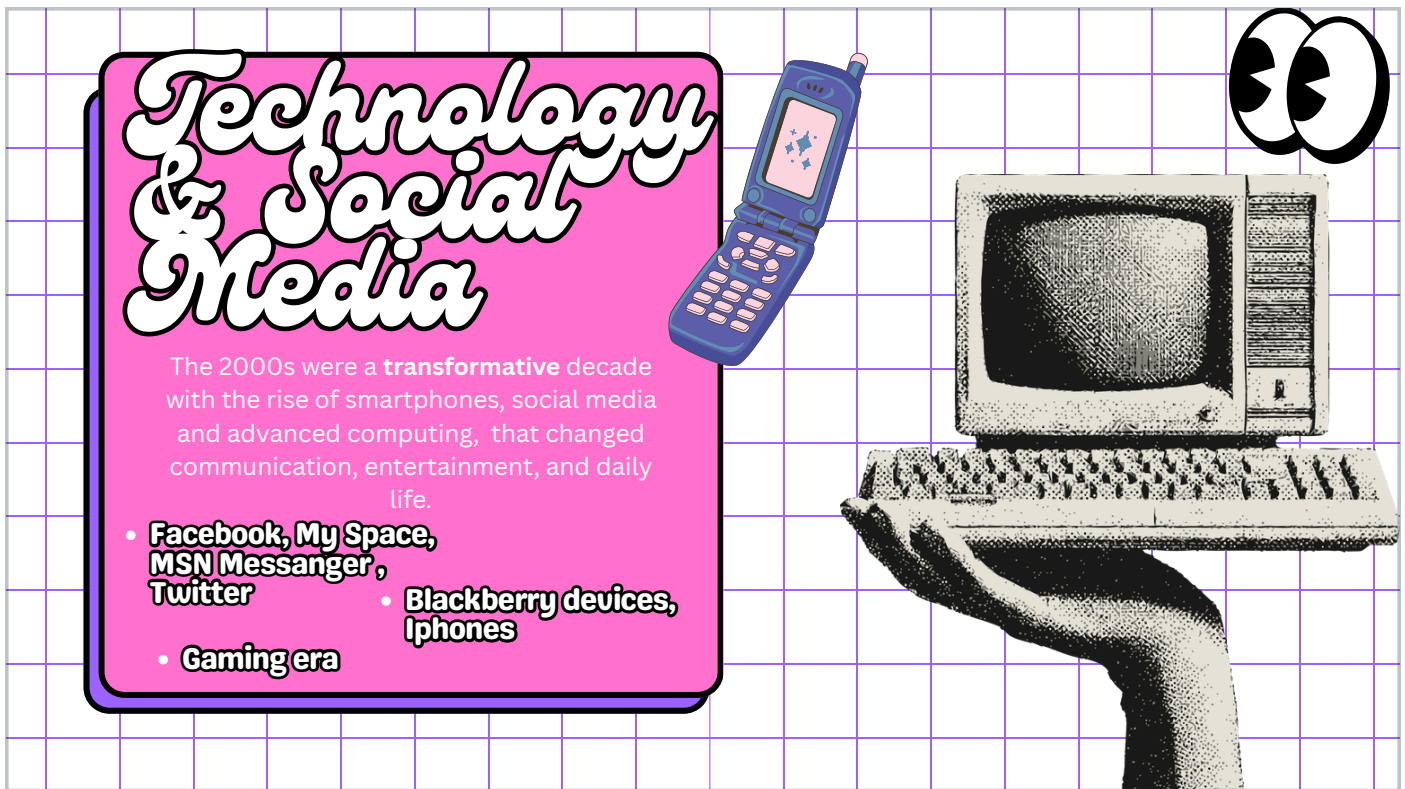
This then led to the law changes in 2007 By raising the legal age,

Governments aimed to reduce the number of adolescents who start smoking at a young age, thereby lowering the overall prevalence of smoking and its associated health risks in the population.

Gone are the days of buying packs of 10 cigarettes and selling 1 for 50p within school settings.

This influence and impact today seen a rise in nicotine products such as Snuss and Vapes

2014 Children and families Act led to law changes of anyone over 18 buying young people nicotine products, became an offence.



The 2000s were indeed a transformative decade.

The rise of smartphones, boomed by the launch of the iPhone in 2007, changing the way people and young people interacted with technology, putting computing devices and internet connectivity directly in the palm of their hands.

This era also witnessed the birth and explosive growth of social media platforms like Facebook and Twitter, which redefined how individuals connect, share information, and engage with the world around them.

Gaming platforms, SIMS, Haboo hotel,

Comparisons now

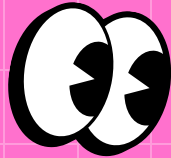
Relate to social media platforms/contextual safeguarding/online grooming education (automatic awareness)

*How this
influenced
youth
services
today?*



So, a quick snapshot on the 00's and what changed? What were youth services, governments, education looking at moving forward?

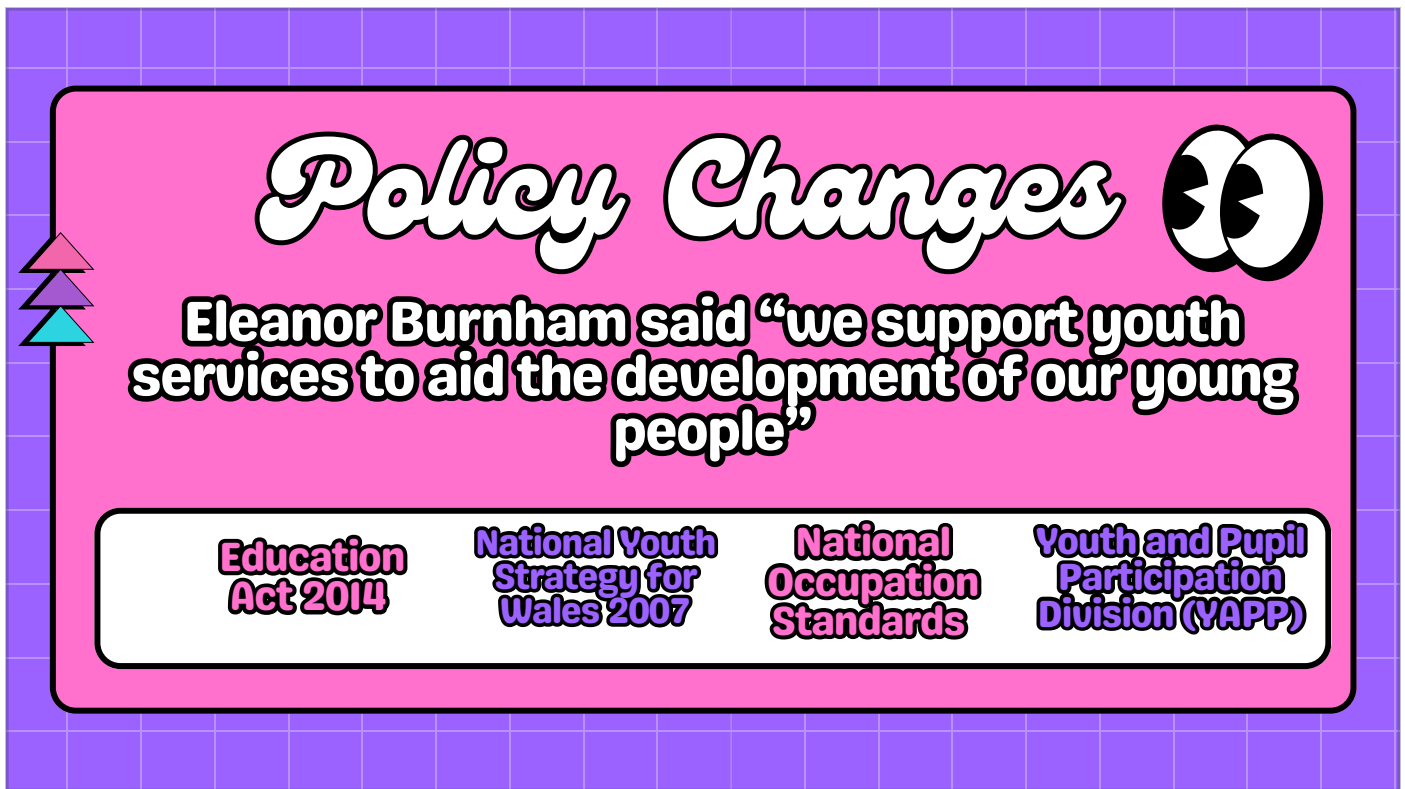
Extending Entitlement framework 2000



- Education, training and work experience – tailored to their needs;
- Basic skills which open doors to a full life and promote social inclusion;
- A wide and varied range of opportunities to participate in volunteering and active citizenship;
- High quality, responsive and accessible services and facilities;
- Independent, specialist careers advice and guidance and student support and counselling services;
- Personal support and advice – where and when needed and in appropriate formats – with clear ground rules on confidentiality;
- Advice on health, housing, benefits and other issues provided in accessible and welcoming settings;
- Recreational, and social opportunities in a safe and accessible environment;
- Sporting, artistic, musical and outdoor experiences to develop talents, broaden horizons and promote rounded perspectives, including both national and international contexts;
- The right to be consulted, to participate in decision-making and to be heard, on all matters which concern them or have an impact on their lives.

The Extending Entitlement Framework aimed to give young people more choice, more relevant skills, and better pathways into further education, training, or work

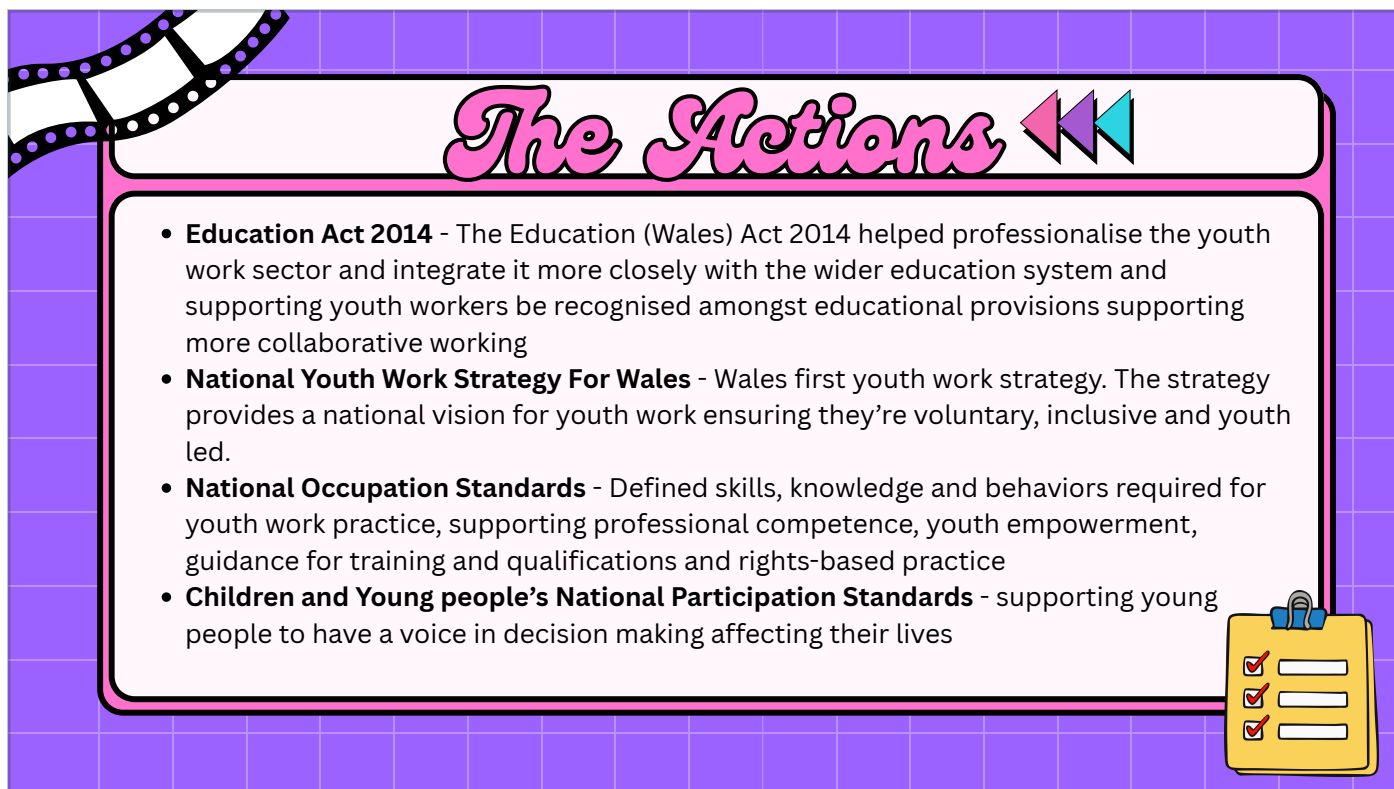
Something youth provisions utilise within provisions consistently.



Within the Extending entitlement framework Eleanor Burnham said from the Welsh Liberal Democrats

"we support youth services to aid the development of young people"

this was following the ongoing issue of Challenges and opportunities for Youth Workers in Wales?



The Actions

- **Education Act 2014** - The Education (Wales) Act 2014 helped professionalise the youth work sector and integrate it more closely with the wider education system and supporting youth workers be recognised amongst educational provisions supporting more collaborative working
- **National Youth Work Strategy For Wales** - Wales first youth work strategy. The strategy provides a national vision for youth work ensuring they're voluntary, inclusive and youth led.
- **National Occupation Standards** - Defined skills, knowledge and behaviors required for youth work practice, supporting professional competence, youth empowerment, guidance for training and qualifications and rights-based practice
- **Children and Young people's National Participation Standards** - supporting young people to have a voice in decision making affecting their lives

Education Act - This Act strengthened professional standards, safeguarding, and accountability in youth services

National Youth Work Strategy - The strategy guides how youth services are planned and delivered, ensuring they focus on young people's needs and wellbeing.

Good practice to utilise within youth provisions now

NOS - NOS ensures consistent, high-quality youth work practice across Wales and the UK

Children and Young People's National Participation Standards - These standards ensure youth services are youth-centred and participatory rather than adult-led.

And then there's us. The future of youth services today

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