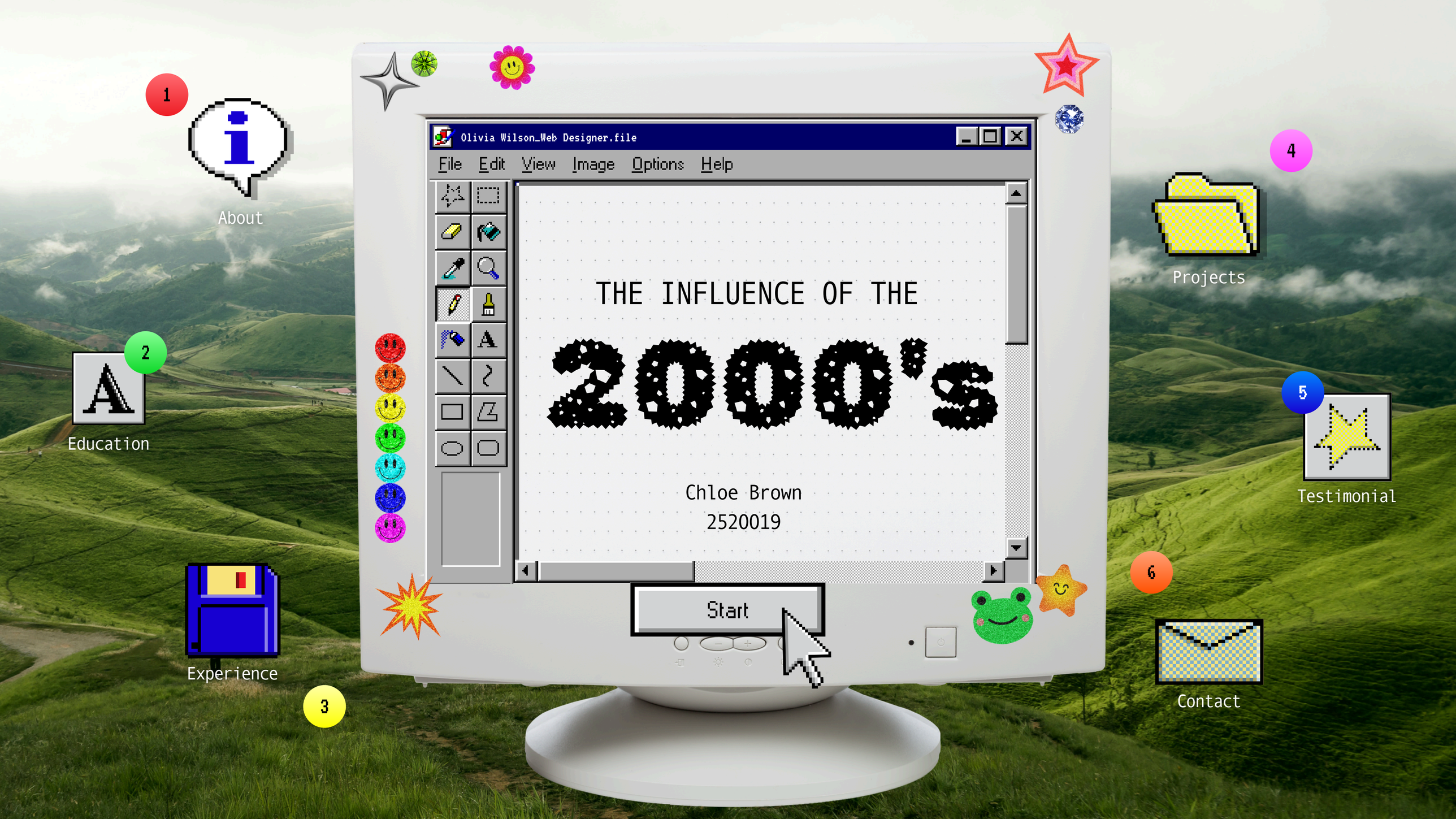

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THE INFLUENCE OF THE
2000's
Chloe Brown
2520019
Start

2000-s

culture for young people

Music was central to the culture in the early 2000's. Britney Spears, 50 Cent, My Chemical Romance, Girls Aloud amongst the largest and influencial names in music at the time.





Channels and TV shows like MTV, Friends,Big Brother, SKINS, The X Factor, Jackass,The Osbournes to name a few.

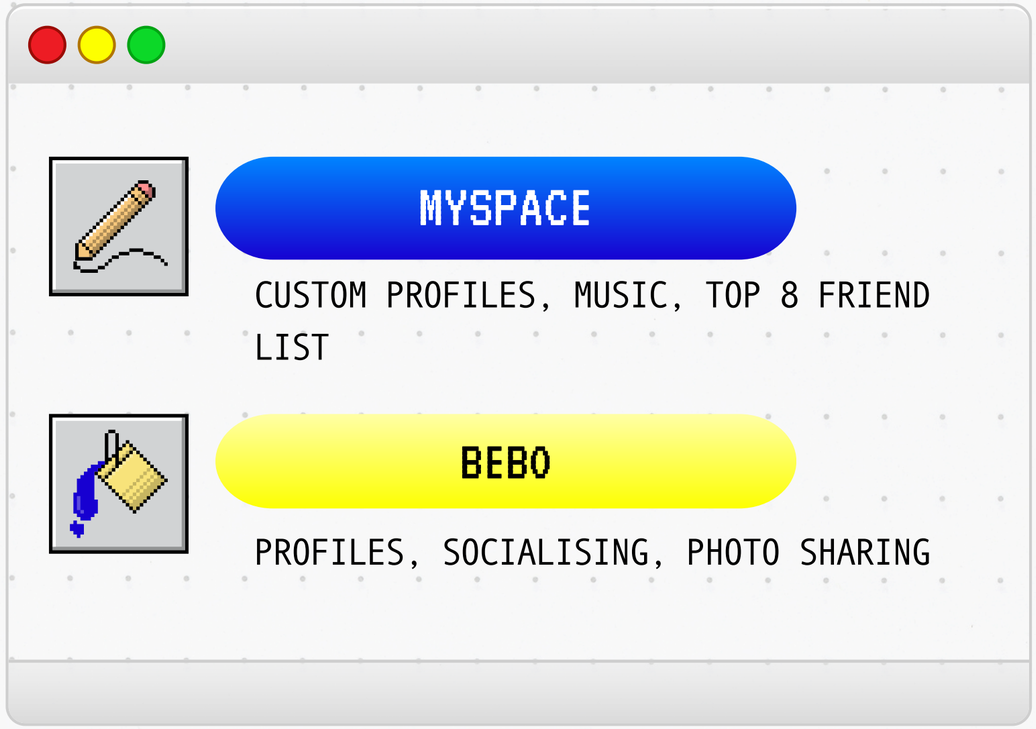


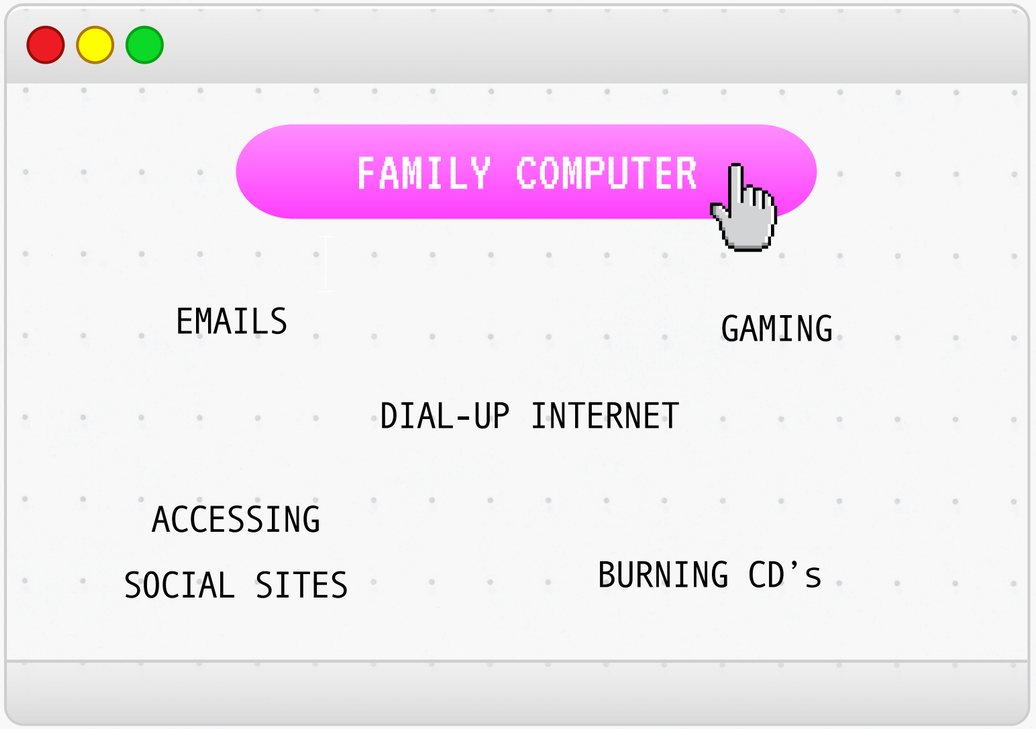


Gaming and entertainment looked like Playsation 2, Nintendo DS,with games like Grand Theft Auto and The Sims. With mobile phones being basic, for texts and calls.

TECHNOLOGY

Socialising in the early 2000's was basic, requiring you to be at home to access online sites such as MYSPACE and BEBO. Usually on a family computer that required dial-up internet to use. This gave isolated use, less reliance on technology and encouraged socialisation outside of the home. Compared to now, where the world is accessible 24/7 with a touch of a button.





SOCIALISING IN THE EARLY 2000's WAS A PART OF LIFE, COMPARED TO NOW WHERE LIFE HAPPENS ON THE INTERNET

SOCIALISING

2000's

Socialising in the 2000's looked like knocking on your friends door to go out, or texting/calling to arrange plans to go to the local youth clubs, go to the park, go for a walk, shopping or day out on public transport. Social media was left at the computer, and social interaction was through conversations, meeting up and hanging out. Sharing music, snacks and spending money. Less planned more “go with the flow”.

NOW

Compared to now, where most young people’s communication starts and is maintained online or via socia media sites such as Tiktok, Facebook, Instagram or Whatsapp. This is both positive and negative communication, that before can be escaped by “going home” now is in their hands 24/7. Moments are documented and shared via social media, giving others the freedom to comment,like or judge instantly. This causes pressure to achieve more by others standards, look or act a certain way. This causes a huge amount of pressure to young people, mostly negative outcomes that can deterioate their mental health.

THE AFFECT OF SOCIAL MEDIA

The influence of social media has raised issues alongside awareness in mental heath amongst young people.



“Beginning in the 2000s and accelerating during the 2010s, teens started spending less and less time with each other in person – whether that was just hanging out, going to the mall, driving around, or going to parties” (Pomeroy, 2023).



“The study looked at data from 2009-2019, finding a 10% increase in common mental disorders (including anxiety, depression and stress) in young adults in the UK, based on health care records, and a 19% increase in psychological distress symptoms” (University College London, 2023).



EDUCATION

Education expectations of young people in the 2000's was more linear and strucutred

School → Job = Stability

“The CHEP-25 rate has increased for every cohort of 15-year-olds since 2001/02, reaching 50.9% for the 2013/14 cohort of 15-year-olds who had participated by the age of 25 in 2023/24" (GOV, 2026).

ONLINE COURSES

Compared to today’s educational opportunities for young people and adults that exist outside of “traditional education” settings like community schools and colleges.There are more opportunities like increased apprenticeship opportunites in the NHS and Local Councils, flexible learning courses/degree and evening classes.





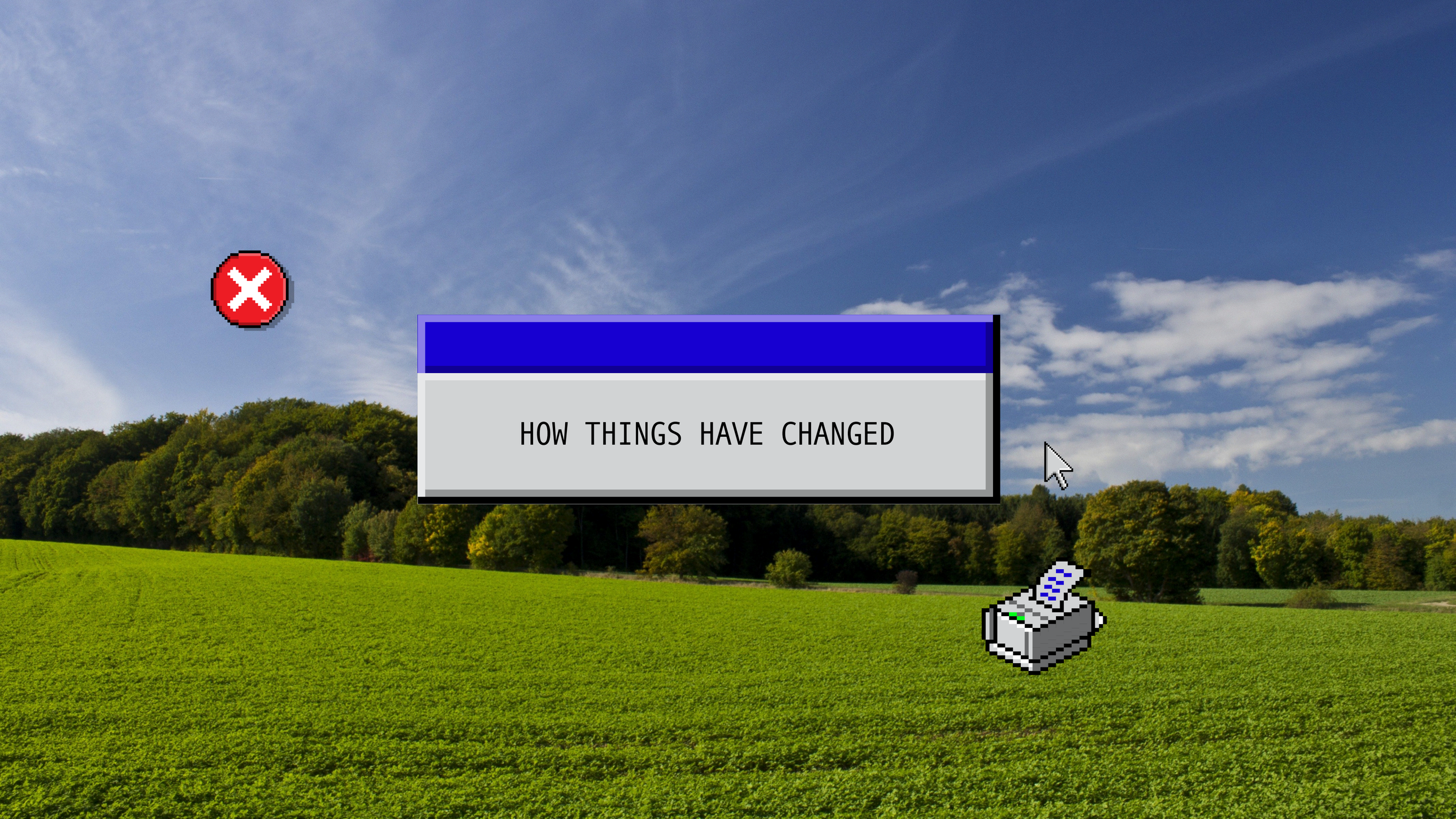
MENTAL HEALTH

MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS HAS INCREASED MASSIVELY IN THE LAST 20 YEARS, WITH MORE SUPPORT, HELP AND TREATMENT OPTIONS AVAILABLE THAN THERE WERE YEARS AGO

“One of the notable trends we observed was a sharp rise in the rates of anxiety, depression, and stress in adolescents and young adults over the past 20 years. Rates increased by more than two-fold for those aged 16–24, and understanding what is underlying these patterns is of critical importance” (NIHR, 2023)

The doubling of statistics in the early 2000's compared to 2023 could be due to:

- DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY
- ECONOMIC INEQUALITY & HARDSHIP
- EDUCATIONAL & COMPETATIVE PRESSURES
- COVID-19 PANDEMIC
- SOCIETAL & CULTURAL SHIFTS


HOW THINGS HAVE CHANGED

YOUTH POLICY & FRAMEWORKS

POLICIES AND FRAMEWORK INTRODUCED SINCE 2000

CHILDREN ACT 2004

YOUTH MATTERS

YOUTH VOICE FRAMEWORK

NATIONAL OCCUPATIONAL STANDARDS FOR YOUTH WORK



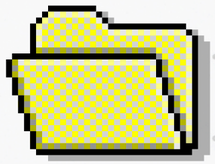
SAFEGUARDING VULNERABLE GROUPS ACT 2006

EVERY CHILD MATTERS

WORKING TOGETHER TO SAFEGUARD CHILDREN

HEAR BY RIGHT

CHILDREN & SOCIAL WORK ACT 2017



CRUCIAL POLICIES INTRODUCED IN 2000s

EVERY CHILD MATTERS

The Every Child Matters rights were introduced after numerous cases of child exploitation, abuse, neglect and the preventable murders of children were missed by numerous agencies such as social services, the NHS, child protection services, schools along with other multiple professional agencies due to poor communication and sharing of crucial information. The act was introduced to shift care focus from crisis intervention to early prevention. According to the Every Child Matters document presented to parliament in September 2003, it outlines the desperate need to focus on the universal services that every child uses and encounters to ensure that children and young people are supported from birth until 19 years of age to maximise their potential and prevent negative outcomes (Every Child Matters, 2003). The framework also was introduced to reduce numbers of children who are suffering from adverse or stressful circumstances in their youth, such as engaging in offending or anti-social behaviours, suffering from ill health, teenage pregnancies, educational failure and abuse. This included youth workers in the multi-agency discussions with other child services and in turn resulted in multiple agencies working together under “Children’s Trusts”, shifting towards the shared data and frameworks for children’s best outcomes. This increased children and young people's safety, and encouraged communication between youth worker and young person, awareness around potential issues and the support available for young people who attend youth settings.

HEAR BY RIGHT

Hear by Right was developed by the National Youth Agency to enable and encourage youth organisations working directly with young people to fulfil their obligation to support youth participation. Youth participation treats young people with respect and dignity, valuing difference and promoting acceptance of others. Underpinned mainly by principles in social justice, equality and human rights. “Young people are ‘experts by experience’ and uphold the best insight into what personal, social, political and economic issues affect them” (Hear-by-Right, 2024). This creates meaningful outcomes that directly impact young people, shaping their experiences and ownership of their outcomes that they are actively achieving. “Every young person has the right to express their views, feelings and wishes in all matters affecting them and to have their views considered and taken seriously”. (National Youth Agency, 2023).

NATIONAL OCCUPATIONAL STAMDARDS FOR YOUTH WORK

The National Occupational Standards for Youth work were first introduced in 2002. They are the standards and expectations set out by the UK government that ensure competent practice, training and learning for professionals working with young people.The standards are grouped into core functions of youth work that involve building voluntary and supportive relationships whilst establishing trust and boundaries when working with young people. The values of NOS involve empowerment, equality and inclusion,voluntary participation in person-centred practice (National Youth Agency, 2024).



YOUTH MATTERS

Youth Matters was introduced in 2005 by the UK Government as the first National Strategy in England in well over two decades at the time. This policy was the first of its kind at the time, and recognised that young people had been shut out of decisions that affect their daily lives for far too long. With this acknowledgement, the government set out to be led by the young people and their experiences to shape their future positively with providing all young people with a safe place to go, someone who cares for them and a community that they feel a part of (GOV, 2025). With further training, funding and support from the UK Government, they set out to expand training in mental health and safeguarding, to help spot the signs of loneliness and potential negative situations affecting young people. This in turn would help build positive relationships whilst also ensuring young people feel heard and supported. Youth Matters strategy also set out to recognise the crucial work that professionals working with young people do, whilst assisting them with tools and resources to aid them to provide the right support to young people. Providing and recognising this gives young people more opportunities to connect with trusted adults in a range of different places (GOV, 2025).

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