

RECONNECTING BOYS AND YOUNG MEN

A policy roadmap to prevent
online misogyny and promote
men's mental health

SUMMARY REPORT

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**MEN AND
POLICY**

Produced by:

**MISOGYNY
POLICY** PROJECT



Men and Policy is an independent policy and research organisation working to strengthen public policy for men and boys, for the benefit of everyone. We develop evidence-informed, cross-sector

solutions that improve the health and wellbeing of men and boys while advancing gender equality and stronger communities.

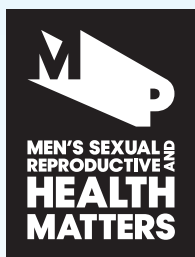
Through research, policy development, advocacy and collaboration, we work with policymakers, academics, civil society and advocates to identify policy gaps, develop practical solutions and build support for change. Our work is grounded in a positive and aspirational vision of men and masculinities – supporting men and boys to thrive, contribute and care for others.

OUR PRIORITY INITIATIVES



Misogyny Policy Project develops policy solutions to prevent online misogyny and strengthen the mental health and social connection of boys and young men.

Find out more: misogynypolicyproject.org



Men's Sexual and Reproductive Health Matters advances policy and systems change to address neglected sexual and reproductive health needs affecting men and boys, particularly male factor infertility.

Find out more: msrh.org

ABOUT THE CROSS-SECTOR TASKFORCE

The Cross-Sector Taskforce on Online Misogyny and Men's Mental Health brings together organisations, researchers, MPs, officials, and practitioners from across the men and boys, women's rights and violence against women and girls (VAWG), child rights, mental health, online safety, sports, academia, education, trade unions, think-tank, and philanthropy sectors to co-develop evidence-informed policy solutions to prevent online misogyny and promote men's mental health.

The Taskforce recognises that these are distinct, but interconnected challenges, with common root causes, requiring coordinated action across policy, systems and services. It is chaired and co-founded by Dr. Tim Shand and was launched in the UK Parliament in February 2026 in partnership with Male Allies UK, Fabian Women's Network, Jess Asato MP and Alistair Strathern MP.

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About this report

This roadmap sets out a **coordinated, preventative systems approach** to tackling online misogyny and promoting men's mental health. It recognises these as distinct but interconnected challenges, shaped by shared underlying drivers, and identifies practical action across five connected policy areas:

- 1 Schools and education settings:** Build digital and emotional literacy sustainably and support connection and belonging.
- 2 Tech regulation:** Strengthen platform accountability for harmful content and its amplification, while supporting healthier online environments and connection-building.
- 3 Mental health services:** Expand male-friendly prevention, early support and services.
- 4 Pro-social offline and online spaces:** Invest in pro-social communities, trusted relationships and mentorship for boys and young men.
- 5 Employment and skills:** Strengthen economic pathways, opportunities and a sense of purpose.

This roadmap sets out a coordinated, preventative systems approach to tackling online misogyny and promoting men's mental health across five interconnected policy areas.

The report is primarily intended for policymakers and decision-makers, alongside practitioners, researchers and advocates. It focuses on policy within the remit of the UK government and Parliament. In devolved areas, it focuses on England unless otherwise stated.

The priorities were developed through desk research, consultation with 17 organisations across multiple sectors, two parliamentary roundtables in 2025 and 2026 involving more than 50 experts, ministerial briefings, and ongoing co-creation with members of the Cross-Sector Taskforce on Online Misogyny and Men's Mental Health. This work was led by the Misogyny Policy Project, in collaboration with Male Allies UK, Fabian Women's Network, Jess Asato MP and Alistair Strathern MP.

This summary sets out the priority actions identified through this process. The full recommendations and supporting evidence are available in the full report.

To access the full report please scan here:



Background and rationale

Online misogyny is no longer a marginal online phenomenon. It is actively shaping how some boys and young men understand themselves, relationships, communities and gender equality, while both reflecting and contributing to wider social division and harm.

Some harms are direct and predatory, including influencer-driven scams, “sextortion” and extreme “looksmaxxing” practices,ⁱ which can prey on and profit from boys’ and young men’s insecurities, with potentially serious psychological, financial and physical consequences. Others are more insidious. Content that equates manhood with dominance, wealth and status, emotional suppression and distrust of women can impact relationships and self-esteem, discourage emotional openness and help-seeking, and ultimately deepen the social isolation it appears to address.

Most boys and young men do not actively seek out extreme misogynistic content. It can be embedded within content they already engage with, then repeatedly recommended and progressively amplified by platform algorithms. The scale of exposure is significant. Almost three-quarters of Gen Z social media users have witnessed misogynistic content online, with half encountering it weekly, while nearly two-thirds of young men aged 16–25 regularly engage with men and masculinity influencers.^{ii,iii}

These harms extend beyond boys and young men. Online misogyny can normalise and reinforce misogynistic attitudes and sits within a wider continuum of gender inequality and violence against women and girls (VAWG). Online attitudes and behaviours can spill into schools, relationships, workplaces and wider society, and can include sexual harassment and threats, stalking and coercive control, while generative AI, sexualised deepfakes and non-consensual intimate imagery are creating rapidly evolving forms of abuse. Narratives that portray women’s progress as a

loss for men can also redirect legitimate anxieties about employment, housing and the future towards women and feminism, rather than the broader structural forces shaping these circumstances, fuelling wider social division.

Online misogyny cannot, however, be understood as a digital content problem alone. It interacts with wider conditions affecting boys and young men, including limited mental health and youth support, educational and economic insecurity, restrictive gender norms, and a lack of trusted relationships and belonging. Influencers and online communities can offer apparent certainty, motivation and connection, while platforms and commercial incentives can amplify and profit from grievance and harmful content.

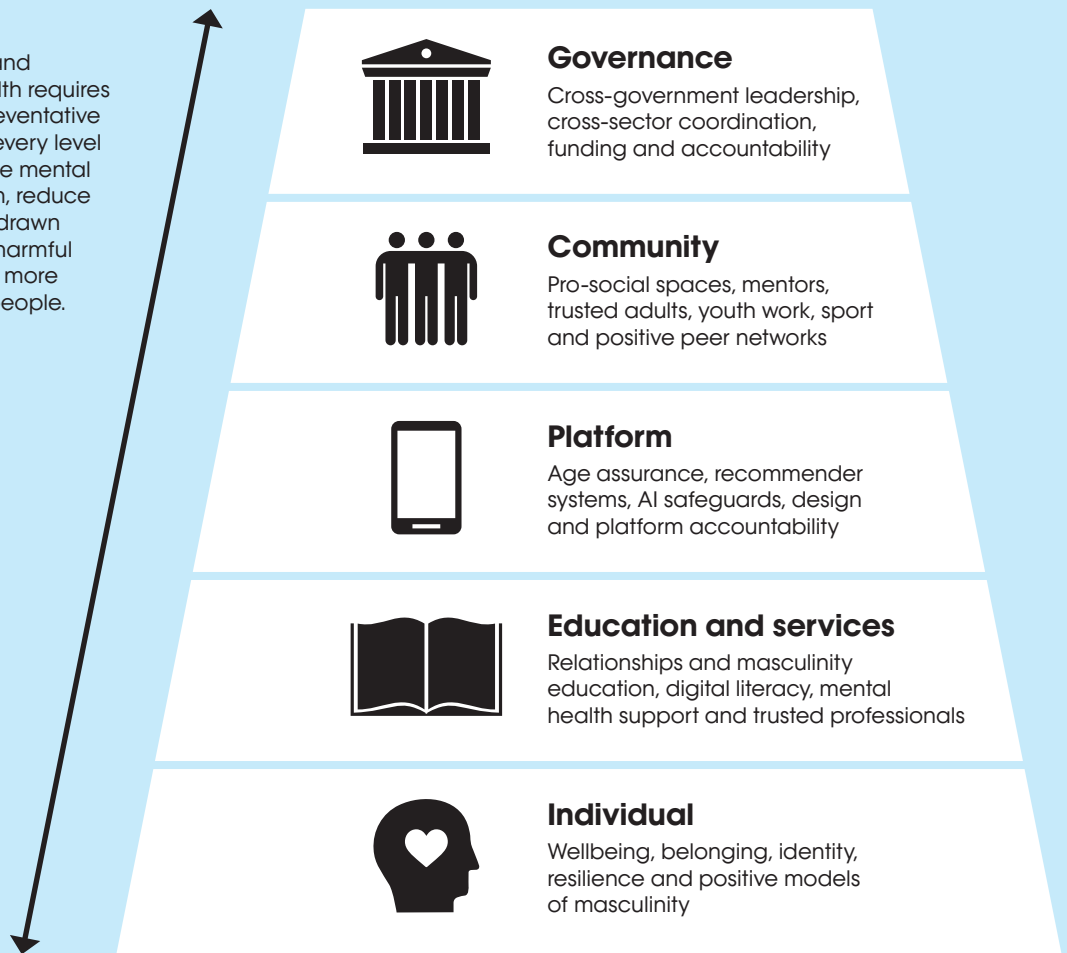
Digital regulation, content moderation and accountability for abusive or criminal behaviour are essential, but cannot address these challenges alone. Effectively preventing online misogyny and its wider harms, and promoting mental health, requires a **coordinated, preventive systems approach** (see figure) across multiple, interconnected levels, including individual support, education and services, platforms, communities and governance. Drawing on public-health principles, this approach acts upstream across the social, economic, cultural, technological and commercial environments shaping boys’ and young men’s lives and in which online misogyny can take root, spread and become normalised, while strengthening the support, relationships and opportunities that help boys and young men to thrive. It seeks to reduce risks, strengthen protective factors, connection and belonging, and intervene early, rather than relying primarily on individual behaviour change or punitive responses. It ensures policy and delivery work are aligned rather than fragmented.

A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO PREVENTION

Policy action across interconnected levels

Preventing online misogyny and promoting men's mental health requires a coordinated multi-level, preventative approach. Policy actions at every level strengthen resilience, promote mental health and social connection, reduce the risk of young men being drawn into online misogynistic and harmful environments, and support a more positive future for all young people.

Stronger impact when actions are aligned across all levels



The roadmap's five policy areas cut across these interconnected levels

Online environments have intensified and accelerated challenges that already exist across society; they have not invented them. Our approach therefore cannot focus on one part of the system in isolation, or place responsibility solely on individual boys and young men to resist harmful online content. It must address both the unmet needs and wider challenges that can make misogynistic communities appealing, and the systems that produce, recommend, profit from and normalise their messages.

Supporting boys and young men and tackling misogyny and VAWG should not be treated as competing policy agendas. **Gender equality is not zero-sum.** Strengthening connection and purpose and supporting healthier, more flexible models of masculinity can improve boys' and men's wellbeing, support safer and more fulfilling relationships, and advance gender equality for all. This roadmap brings together already effective interventions and examples of good practice on which government can build to achieve exactly that purpose.

The five connected policy areas for action

1

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION SETTINGS

Schools are one of the first places where the influence of online misogyny becomes visible in the real world. Teachers report sexist, violent and misogynistic content being reproduced in classrooms, with 76% of secondary school teachers and 60% of primary school teachers extremely concerned about its influence in their schools.^{iv}

Educational settings are a critical site for prevention and skills-building. Children need age-appropriate education on consent, healthy relationships and gender equality; how algorithms and influencers can shape what they see; and the emotional, digital and critical-thinking skills needed to navigate online and offline life. **How this learning is delivered matters.** Shame-based approaches, or those that frame boys as inherently problematic risk alienating boys and deepening division. Boys and young men should instead be engaged through agency, aspiration, accountability and care, using participatory, pupil-centred and non-judgemental approaches that make them part of the conversation and the solution.

Organisations offering practical models, evidence and learning that can be built on, include:

- [Beyond Equality](#) uses open, pupil-centred and participatory workshops to help boys explore gender stereotypes and masculinities, inclusion and allyship, consent and healthy relationships, creating space for reflection rather than telling them what to think.
- [Progressive Masculinity](#) creates safe, non-judgemental spaces for boys to explore stereotypes, emotional literacy, attitudes towards women and healthy relationships, alongside staff training to help schools reinforce healthier models of masculinity and support wider cultural change.

2

TECH REGULATION

The problem is not only harmful content, but the platform systems that recommend, amplify and monetise it. Recommender systems can move boys and young men from everyday interests such as fitness, gaming and self-improvement towards increasingly harmful material, while engagement-driven business models give misogynistic and provocative content greater reach and financial reward. Setting up a TikTok account as a teenage boy, it takes less than 30 minutes on average before the first piece of extreme misogynistic content is promoted to the timeline, and research found a fourfold increase in misogynistic content recommended to accounts modelled on teenage boys within just five days.^{v,vi} These systems can expose young people to scams, sextortion, looksmaxxing, sexualised abuse and other technology-facilitated harms while generative AI is expanding the scale and forms of abuse, including sexualised deepfakes, nudification tools and non-consensual intimate imagery.

Regulation cannot primarily rely on retroactive content removal after harm has occurred. A more **proactive, preventative approach is required** to combat foreseeable harms through action on algorithms, recommender systems, platform design and the commercial incentives that shape what users see. Platforms should be held accountable for how their systems distribute and profit from grievance, polarisation and harm, and should better support care and connection.

Organisations offering practical models, evidence and learning that can be built on, include:

- [EE's Yes Boys campaign](#) uses football communities to help boys navigate negative online influences and promote positive masculinity, emotional openness and digital safety. Its Mentor Badge, developed with Internet Matters, provides coaches and parents with practical tools and guidance to support boys growing up online.

- [The Young Men and Media Collective](#), co-convened by Movember and Equimundo, brings together creators, platforms and organisations to test how online content can support young men's health and wellbeing, broaden ideas about what it means to be a man, and challenge harmful narratives around masculinity, status, wealth and body image.

3

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Mental health needs among young people have risen sharply, while high referral thresholds and long waits leave many unsupported until crisis point. **Suicide is the leading cause of death in under-35s in the UK**, with **around three-quarters of those deaths among boys and young men**.^{vii}

Poor mental health, loneliness and social isolation can increase vulnerability to online communities that offer apparent recognition, certainty and belonging. At the same time, restrictive messages about masculinity can discourage boys and young men from recognising distress, expressing emotions or seeking help.

Prevention requires accessible spaces and services where boys and young men can open up in trusted, non-judgemental settings before they reach crisis point. Community-based, peer-led and activity-based models co-designed with boys and young men and delivered in settings where they already feel comfortable can help reduce shame and stigma, make help-seeking easier and ensure support reflects how and where they are most likely to engage. These models of care could help strengthen social connection and provide alternate sources of support and belonging. There must be clear routes into specialist care when needed and **adequately funded and staffed specialist children and young people's mental health services** must sit alongside early support offers so those with urgent or severe needs can access timely support. This support should also continue through the transition into adulthood.

Organisations offering practical models, evidence and learning that can be built on, include:

- [Becoming a Man \(BAM\)](#) provides school-based support for boys aged 12–16 facing disadvantage, using group sessions, one-to-ones and activities to support social-emotional wellbeing, relationships, decision-making and school engagement. It is delivered through Islington Council as part of its Young Black Men and Mental Health Programme.
- [42nd Street's Integrated Community Response \(ICR\)](#) placed mental-health practitioners in community and early-help settings across Manchester and Salford, providing rapid, short-term support and routes into specialist NHS services where needed.

4

PROSOCIAL OFFLINE AND ONLINE SPACES

Safe spaces in which young people can spend time, build friendships and form trusted relationships are part of the social infrastructure needed to support wellbeing and prevent harm. Yet 81% of boys feel that such spaces are missing.^{viii} Youth clubs have closed, access to activities is uneven, and too many young people – particularly teenage boys and vulnerable youth – lack a trusted adult who knows them well. As physical and social spaces have declined, online spaces increasingly fill the gap. These can provide friendship, creativity and support, but can also become places where needs for belonging, identity, recognition and advice are exploited.

The answer is not to remove online connection, but to reduce the appeal of harmful or misogynistic online spaces by providing **credible online and offline alternatives** built around shared activity, trusted relationships and positive role models, that meet the same need for identity, recognition, purpose and belonging without reinforcing sexism or patriarchal attitudes. Young

people should be involved as co-designers and moderators, with provision adapted to different local, cultural and community contexts. Online and physical spaces should work together to reinforce connection and contribution, rather than isolation.

Misogynistic movements can offer young men a role, a peer group and a sense of status. Pro-social communities can offer something stronger: status through contribution and leadership, relationships grounded in respect and accountability, and opportunities to feel valued without diminishing others.

Organisations offering practical models, evidence and learning that can be built on, include:

- [Football Beyond Borders \(FBB\)](#) combines weekly football and classroom sessions with therapeutic interventions, pastoral support and trained practitioners who build consistent, trusted relationships with young people at risk of exclusion. FBB's Trusted Adult Guarantee aims to ensure all young people, particularly boys, have access to a trusted adult in their lives
- [The Groundswell Project](#) works with grassroots organisations to strengthen community cohesion, and locally led responses to hate and extremism. Its model builds on trusted local relationships, alongside training on issues including extremist misogyny, digital subcultures, algorithmic amplification and online recruitment.

5 EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS

Secure and meaningful work can provide structure, financial stability, social connection and a sense of purpose and contribution.

Conversely, educational disadvantage, insecure employment and exclusion from the labour market can affect not only material circumstances, but also identity, status, belonging and value.

Just **over one million 16- to 24-year-olds are not in education, employment or training, with rates highest among young men.**^{ix} Educational disadvantage, disability, class, race, and place all further shape access to opportunity.

Economic insecurity does not inevitably lead to harmful behaviour. But **where recognised routes into stable adulthood appear to be narrowing, insecurity and a sense of lost status can make grievance-based and zero-sum narratives more appealing**, including redirecting legitimate anxieties about work, housing and the future towards women, feminism and gender equality, while influencers offer an apparent alternative model of success based on wealth, status, physical strength and self-reliance.

Employment and skills policy, particularly to address structural exclusion and economic hardship, is therefore critical. As AI and wider labour-market changes place increasing pressure on entry-level opportunities, employment and skills policy should protect routes into skills and secure work that provide not only employment, but dignity, practical competence, contribution and connection.

Organisations offering practical models, evidence and learning that can be built on, include:

- [Street League](#) works to tackle poverty and youth unemployment by combining sport with tailored support for young people living in some of the UK's most disadvantaged communities. Its programmes bring together physical activity, skills and employability support, and trusted relationships to help young people address barriers to education, training and employment.
- [The King's Trust Team programme](#) is a 12-week personal-development and employability programme for young people aged 16–25, combining activities including a community project, residential experience, work experience and support to develop skills and gain a qualification.

Priority policy actions

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION SETTINGS

Build digital and emotional literacy sustainably and support connection and belonging

Building on the new statutory **RSE and Health Education guidance**, the **VAWG Strategy's** healthy-relationships commitment and associated teacher-training and external-provider investment, the **Media Literacy Action Plan 2026–29**, **Ofcom's media-literacy duties** and the July 2026 **Growing Up in the Online World** commitments, government should:

- **Strengthen age-appropriate Relationships, Sex and Health Education (RSHE)** supported by consistent, quality-assured training and resources for educators on content and delivery using participatory, pupil-centred and non-judgemental approaches.
- **Improve practical support and guidance to parents and carers** to develop the knowledge and skills to reinforce learning at home and hold informed conversations with young people about relationships, bystanders, online harms and digital life, pornography, masculinities and emotional wellbeing.
- **Develop educational interventions for the digital spaces** young people already inhabit.
- **Invest in scalable train-the-trainer models** that equip teachers and youth workers, coaches and other trusted adults with confidence, capacity and tools to lead and deliver sessions regularly and with the appropriate framing.
- **Provide sustained, dedicated funding for schools and specialist organisations** to deliver and embed high-quality prevention work, enabling schools to work with organisations with expertise in masculinities, relationships and online harms and adapt provision to local need



TECH REGULATION

Strengthen platform accountability for harmful content and its amplification, while supporting healthier online environments and connection-building

Building on the **Online Safety Act**, **Ofcom's Protection of Children Codes of Practice** and **VAWG guidance**, and the July 2026 **Growing Up in the Online World** commitments, government and Ofcom should:

- **Make Ofcom's VAWG guidance mandatory and create new guidance on protecting boys and men from specific online harms.** Require proof of compliance through public reporting and independent audits.
- **Strengthen regulatory oversight on platforms and services to prevent algorithmic amplification and monetisation** of misogynistic and VAWG-related content to address the rise in "lawful but harmful" content.
- Compel platforms to **give users meaningful control over recommender systems**, including the ability to reset, curate or opt-out entirely of suggested content, and implement effective age-assurance and safety-by-design measures.
- **Strengthen protections** against sexualised deepfakes, nudification tools, non-consensual intimate imagery, sextortion and other forms of technology-facilitated abuse.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Expand male-friendly prevention, early support and services

Building on **Young Futures Hubs**, the **10 Year Health Plan**, the expansion of **Mental Health Support Teams**, the **Men's Health Strategy for England**, new **community mental-health centres** and **emergency departments**, the developing **Mental Health Strategy** and planned **10 Year Workforce Plan**, government should:

- **Expand and improve access to mental health services for young people, including same day open-access drop-in services for immediate clinical and non-clinical support**, building on the government's expansion of community mental health provision and ensuring new services connect effectively with pathways for children and young people.
- **Establish a "no wrong front door" early-support pathway** through Young Futures Hubs and connected local services.
- **Commission and evaluate male-friendly early-support models** including activity-based groups, peer support, mentoring, sport-based provision and online-to-offline support, co-designed with boys and young men.
- **Train trusted professionals across health, education, youth, sport and employment settings as mental health connectors.**
- **Invest in and adequately staff specialist children and young people's mental health services** to provide timely specialist care for urgent and severe needs.

PROSOCIAL OFFLINE AND ONLINE SPACES

Invest in pro-social communities, trusted relationships and mentorship for boys and young men

Building on the **Youth Matters: National Youth Strategy**, **Young Futures Hubs** and **Better Youth Spaces**, alongside **Growing Up in the Online World**, the **Online Safety Act** and wider media-literacy work, government should:

- **Treat belonging and trusted relationships as prevention infrastructure**, ensuring young people – particularly teenage boys and vulnerable youth – can access safe places, a trusted adult, and meaningful opportunities to contribute.
- **Invest in and scale high-quality mentoring, peer-group and activity-based provision** for boys and young men. **Embed young people as co-designers, facilitators and leaders** of interventions.
- **Support pro-social offline and moderated online communities** that provide connection, purpose, belonging, and are **adaptable to different local, cultural and community contexts**.
- **Support positive fatherhood and male caregiving**, through expanded and adequately paid statutory paternity leave, affordable childcare, and more flexible workplaces.



EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS

Strengthen economic pathways, opportunities and a sense of purpose

Building on the expanded **Youth Guarantee**, including the Youth Jobs Grant and Jobs Guarantee, **DWP Youth Hubs** and links with **Young Futures Hubs**, **Growth and Skills Levy** reforms, apprenticeships and foundation apprenticeships, **TechFirst**, careers reform and work-experience commitments, government should:

- **Expand routes into growth sectors and shortage occupations where men's contributions are needed and valuable**, including care, teaching, health, green industries, and skilled trades.
- Ensure **targeted employment and skills support** is accessible to young men affected by disability, ill health, insecure work or weak local labour markets.
- **Protect and expand accessible paid entry routes into work** through apprenticeships, paid retraining and vocational training, with support for retention and progression.



CROSS-GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP AND DELIVERY

Across all five areas, delivery will require clear cross-government leadership and accountability, with a ministerial lead, shared prevention outcomes and defined responsibility for implementation. The Cross-Sector Taskforce should continue to build its membership and have opportunities to feed into government and engage relevant ministers, bringing cross-sector and frontline evidence, delivery expertise and constructive challenge to policy development. This can help embed co-production and lived-experience insight in policy, while also strengthening accountability and collaboration across relevant departments and sectors.



Conclusion

Online misogyny, violence against women and girls, and the deteriorating mental health and social connection of boys and young men, while distinct challenges, are not separate problems. They are shaped by overlapping systems, inequalities, unmet needs and underlying drivers, and require an equally connected and coordinated response. Accountability for harm remains essential, but lasting change depends on prevention and coordinated action.

The UK government already has many of the necessary building blocks. The task now is to connect them, close the gaps and turn commitments across education, health, online safety, VAWG, youth services and employment into sustained delivery. Taken together, these measures would move policy beyond fragmented, reactive responses towards a coherent national approach to prevention.

Supporting boys and young men and advancing gender equality are not competing goals. By acting upstream, the government can reduce vulnerability to harmful narratives, make digital environments safer and strengthen the relationships, support and opportunities that enable boys and young men to thrive. In doing so, it can help tackle the harmful impacts on boys and young men themselves, reverse regressive attitudes, reduce violence and abuse against women and girls, and build a healthier, safer, more equal and more cohesive society for everyone.

A NOTE ON TERMINOLOGY

As terms such as “manosphere” and “men and masculinity influencers” have entered the everyday lexicon, they have become increasingly broad and two-dimensional. The “manosphere”, in particular, is often used as a catch-all term for a wide spectrum of online content focused on men, boys and masculinity – from fitness, dating, fatherhood and self-improvement to anti-feminist, male-supremacist and explicitly misogynistic ideologies. Not all masculinity-related content is harmful, but misogynistic ideas can be embedded within it and amplified across this wider ecosystem. These terms can also obscure important distinctions and shift attention towards culture or ideology, and away from the influencers, platforms, algorithms and commercial incentives that produce, amplify and profit from harmful content. The full report discusses these limitations and explains how the terminology is used.



SUMMARY OF PRIORITY ACTIONS AND CORRESPONDING EXISTING POLICY/COMMITMENT

Priority policy action	Relevant existing policy/commitment
SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION SETTINGS	
Strengthen age-appropriate RSHE	Statutory RSE & Health Education Guidance; VAWG Strategy healthy-relationships commitment, teacher training and external-provider pilots
Improve support for parents and carers	Media Literacy Action Plan 2026–29; Ofcom's media-literacy duties, Growing Up in the Online World commitments including expansion of the Kids Online Safety Hub; VAWG Strategy commitment to a parent/carer campaign
Develop interventions in digital spaces	Media Literacy Action Plan 2026–29; Growing Up in the Online World
Invest in scalable train-the-trainer models	RSHE implementation; VAWG Strategy teacher training; Media Literacy Action Plan youth-worker training commitment
Fund schools and specialist partners	VAWG Strategy healthy-relationships commitment, teacher training and external-provider pilots; statutory RSE and Health Education implementation
TECH REGULATION	
Strengthen Ofcom guidance on gendered harms	Ofcom's VAWG Guidance; Online Safety Act 2023 and Ofcom's associated Codes of Practice
Stop harmful algorithmic amplification	Online Safety Act 2023; Ofcom's Protection of Children Codes, including requirements relating to recommender systems; Ofcom's VAWG Guidance
Give users meaningful control over recommender systems	Growing Up in the Online World commitments, including measures on personalised feeds and autoplay for 16–17-year-olds; Online Safety Act implementation and Ofcom's Protection of Children Codes
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	
Expand and improve open-access mental health support for young people	10 Year Health Plan for England; expansion of community mental health provision; open-access early support hubs; forthcoming Mental Health Strategy
Establish a "no wrong front door" early-support pathway	Young Futures Hubs rollout; forthcoming Mental Health Strategy
Scale male-friendly early-support models	Men's Health Strategy for England; Young Futures Hubs; forthcoming Mental Health Strategy
Train trusted adults as mental health connectors	Youth Matters: National Youth Strategy; Young Futures Hubs; expansion of Mental Health Support Teams
Strengthen specialist mental health services	10 Year Health Plan for England; 10 Year Workforce Plan; forthcoming Mental Health Strategy; NHS England 0–25/developmentally appropriate transition guidance
OFFLINE AND ONLINE SPACES	
Build belonging and trusted relationships	Youth Matters: National Youth Strategy; Young Futures Hubs; Better Youth Spaces investment
Scale mentoring and peer-led provision	Youth Matters: National Youth Strategy; Young Futures Hubs
Support pro-social and moderated offline and online communities	Youth Matters: National Youth Strategy; Young Futures Hubs; Growing Up in the Online World; Online Safety Act; government media-literacy work
EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS	
Expand routes into growth and shortage sectors	Youth Guarantee; Growth and Skills Levy reforms; foundation and youth apprenticeships; TechFirst
Target support for disadvantaged young men	Youth Guarantee; DWP Youth Hubs; Young Futures Hubs
Expand paid routes into work	Youth Guarantee; Youth Jobs Grant; Jobs Guarantee; apprenticeships and vocational training
CROSS-GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP AND DELIVERY	
Strengthen cross-government leadership and accountability	Cross-government delivery of the VAWG Strategy; Men's Health Strategy for England; Youth Matters: National Youth Strategy; 10 Year Health Plan; Online Safety Act; Young Futures Hubs; RSE & Health Education reforms; forthcoming Mental Health Strategy and wider cross-government work on children's online safety, among others. Continued engagement with Cross-Sector Taskforce on Online Misogyny and Men's Mental Health

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