

7,525 people who are currently providing care. The report highlighted 81% of all carers have felt lonely or isolated as a result of their caring role.			
33.3% of young people surveyed are extremely concerned about their own physical health during lockdown; 20% of young people are moderately concerned and 16.7% somewhat concerned.	<p>Summary of results of responses collected by Carers Trust Scotland from 30 young carers who took part in Scottish Youth Parliament, YouthLink Scotland and Young Scot Lockdown Lowdown Survey on the impact of COVID-19 conducted in April 2020</p> <p>(Scottish Youth Parliament et al, 2020b)</p>		<p>The summary identifies 43.3% of the young people (13) as between 12-17 years old. A breakdown of the gender identity of all 30 young carers is given, not of the under 18s as a sub-group.</p> <p>70% (21) of the 30 identify as female; 16.7% (5) as male; 6.7% (2) as non-binary and 3.3% (1) in another way.</p> <p>There is also no breakdown of the data according to other relevant demographics, such as geographical region and socio-economic, or Black, Asian Minority Ethnic (BAME) group status.</p> <p>Data from a larger pool of young carers under 18 would be helpful to better assess</p>

			the prevalence of the concerns described.
For the week of 5 April 2020, A&E attendances and hospital admissions for 5-14-year olds were shown to be significantly down on the same time last year. For example, in Glasgow there was a -78% reduction in A&E attendances and -52.5% reduction in hospital admissions for 5-14-year olds. An 8.5 percent increase in calls to NHS 24 compared with last year was noted.	Public Health Scotland (nd), wider impact data	Reduction in A&E attendance and hospital admissions suggests potentially serious health problems are not being treated.	Data is not available for 15-17-year olds as Public Health Scotland (nd) does not separate data for this age group from data collected for adults up to 44 years of age.
78% of families report a reduction in occupational therapy for their disabled child; 77% report reduction in speech and language therapy; and 76% report reduction in physiotherapy.  46% of families say they have struggled to access food, and two in five (41%) say they have worried about having enough food to eat in the last two weeks.	Family Fund Impact of COVID-19 research, May 2020  (Family Fund, 2020)  Two surveys were conducted: 1) 27 March – 3 May of 1,986 families raising 2,700 disabled or seriously ill children. 2) 30 April – 4 May of 2,531 families raising	Younger disabled children will usually receive therapy at their early learning or childcare centre. Therapy is clearly often not possible with physical distancing and without personal protective equipment (PPE) as it requires hands on support from the therapist, so therapy may have been cancelled irrespective of the reduction in hours due to this measure. However, for some children the reduction in hours may have led to a loss of therapy support.	Data on the number of children who were from Scotland (the survey is UK wide).

Adult stakeholders and their organisations were consulted for some measures, who provided information about and from children and young people. Certain evidence from children and young people is referred to within the documents.

Further information on the developing engagement, between Scottish Government and adult stakeholders and their organisations, is available in Scottish Government (2020u).

Groups indirectly consulted	External source		Please provide a brief description of process	Results of consultation	
	Source of information	When information collected		What were the findings?	What is the significance to the development of the measure(s)?

### STAGE 3: ASSESSING THE IMPACT

Question 7: What impact will (or does) the measure(s) have on children and young people's rights?			
Measure	Type of impact <i>[please highlight]</i>	Justification for Argument	Likely or actual short/medium/long-term outcomes
Coronavirus Act 2020 (UK Government measure) 16	Negative	<p>Potential to lead to young carers/disabled children's health needs not being assessed when their health needs are likely to have increased. It is unclear how these needs are, or will, in the near future be assessed and met.</p> <p>Position for children in need of child protection is also unclear.</p>	<p>Short-term illness or increased risk of illness or injury may be overlooked. Disabled children may encounter short-term health problems if their therapy needs have not been assessed and provided or if equipment needs for example, for lifting and handling have not been assessed and met.</p> <p>Medium/Long-term – could lead to medium/long term health outcomes due to malnutrition;</p>

			health related support such as nutritional food provided by the school, now have this need.
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Question 8: Will there be (or are there) different impacts on different groups of children and young people?			
Measure	Group of children affected	Initial analysis of the positive impact on rights	Initial analysis of the negative impact on rights
Coronavirus Act 2020 (UK Government measure) S.16	Young carers Within young carers as a group the impact is likely to vary depending on factors such as a young carer's geographical location, gender, age, socio-economic status and BAME status.		<p>Young carers will potentially be exposed to higher risk of physical illness and injury compared to children with no caring responsibilities.</p> <p>Younger young carers may have greater difficulty than older young carers: for example, their age and developmental stage may make it harder for their voices to be heard (UNCRC Article 12) and access technology. They may also be less readily accepted by services as a young carer.</p> <p>Gender stereotypes within society may mean that female young carers are more readily accepted by services as having a carer role than male young carers, but the same stereotypes may mean there is a greater expectation on females to be young carers than males within their family.</p> <p>Young carers in rural areas may have fewer potential resources available to access.</p> <p>Socio-economically deprived young carers seem more likely to be affected by this measure, not least</p>