

Reducing risks in schools guidance for back to school arrangements

Impact Assessment

August 2021



Scottish Government
Riaghaltas na h-Alba
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Background

Almost all pupils returned to full-time in-school learning following the Easter break 2021, with mitigating measures in place to support the health and safety of the school community, and to minimise disruption to educational continuity. Since this time, the situation with regards to the pandemic has developed, and society's collective immunity has improved due to the vaccination programme. Therefore guidance for schools and local authorities has been updated.

Updated [Reducing risks in schools guidance](#) (version 6.0) has been developed in consultation with the COVID-19 Education Recovery Group (CERG) and with the advice of the Advisory Sub-Group on Education and Children's Issues. This guidance takes effect from 9th August 2021.

The scope of this Impact Assessment

This document considers the impact of the updated Reducing risks in schools guidance on the following groups:

- Children and young people;
- Parents and carers; and
- School staff, both teaching and wider workforce.

This document collates the considerations of groups with protected characteristics in line with:

- An Equalities Impact Assessment (EQIA)
- A Fairer Scotland Duty Assessment (FSDA)
- An Island Communities Impact Assessment (ICIA)

A Children's Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessment (CRWIA) has been developed separately, and can be accessed [here](#).

Children and young people

Age	<p>As schools return from the summer break, they are advised to retain mitigating measures in place, with the exception of some modifications as set out in the guidance, until advice is issued that it is safe to remove them on a permanent or temporary basis. Mitigating measures are not intended to be in place for any longer than is necessary to ensure safety, and therefore this approach to retaining mitigations is expected to remain in place for a period of up to 6 weeks (until the end of September), following which further advice will be provided. Whilst those measures are in place, there will be varying impacts for different groups amongst the pupil population.</p> <p>Asymptomatic testing for children and young people in secondary schools</p> <p>All children in schools will be affected indirectly by the testing of staff, and secondary school pupils (age approx. 11-18) will be affected directly if they are participating in the testing programme. The effect on all groups of children will likely be positive, with a greater positive impact in areas where high proportions of teachers and secondary pupils participate.</p> <p>Initially our programme of asymptomatic testing in school focused on senior phase pupils, because the evidence suggests they are more likely to be infected with COVID than younger age groups, as a result of being closer in age to the adult population. This was then extended to make testing available to all secondary school pupils. The programme has and will continue to be reviewed in light of any public health advice changes.</p> <p>The Advisory Sub-Group on Education and Children's Issues has confirmed its view that all staff and secondary pupils should be encouraged to undertake an at-home LFD test before they return to school in August. All school staff and secondary pupils are strongly encouraged to restart twice-weekly at-home LFD testing in the week prior to return. Ideally, taking the second weekly test either in the morning before the first day of school or the evening before. Letters have been issued to local authorities asking them to build this advice into their return to school communications. Pupils who test positive will be advised to take a confirmatory PCR test to mitigate any risk of false positives and unnecessary self-isolation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some pupils may be nervous about this, and may require support to administer the test and log the result online, particularly pupils in S1 who are likely to be new to regular testing.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ The Scottish Government is working in collaboration with Young Scot to deliver two weeks of paid advertising across Young Scot's social media channels (TikTok, Snapchat, Instagram, etc) from w/c 9 August, encouraging young people to test and record results, and to check for the latest support and guidance on www.young.scot/coronavirus.○ In addition, a direct mailer pack will be sent to every secondary school in Scotland, with various printed assets (posters, stickers, door hangs, etc) that can be used for these purposes. We have worked closely with Young Scot to ensure young people themselves were involved in the design and development of these materials to make them as relevant and engaging as possible.
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- In the previous term, uptake and recording of results was lower than expected in some local authority areas (although survey evidence indicates that a significant proportion of secondary pupils may have been testing and not recording results).
 - A one-page guidance note has been produced that summarises approaches that local authorities and schools have reported as being effective in promoting uptake.
- Some potential barriers to testing that were identified by survey evidence were the discomfort of tests and the time it takes to do them and record results.
 - From the start of term, after schools have used up their current stocks of Innova test kits and place orders for additional test kits, they will be provided with a new type of LFD test kit. While very similar to the current tests, the new device involves a nasal-only swab. This is in response to feedback that throat swabbing can be uncomfortable for some users. The new types of test kit also return results more quickly, reducing the amount of time involved in testing.
 - The UK Government have also updated their online reporting portal so that household accounts can be created. This will allow parents to record results for more than one child without having to re-enter data multiple times.

Contact tracing and self-isolation

Where a pupil has received a confirmed positive test result for COVID-19 or is displaying symptoms, they will be expected to self-isolate.

- Through not being able to attend school in-person, affected pupils will miss out on face-to-face teaching and interaction with their peers. Whilst there are negative impacts linked to this requirement, it is outweighed by the potential health impact of not following self-isolation guidelines for symptomatic people or those who test positive.
 - Plans for remote learning have been developed and can be deployed in line with Education Scotland guidance, in the event that smaller or larger numbers of pupils and/or staff have to self-isolate. Previously agreed [Education Scotland/CERG guidance](#) makes clear that class teachers retain responsibility for planning and organising children's and young people's learning, with learning supported by parents and carers.
- Further potential disruption to learning may be especially relevant to senior phase pupils who will be aware of the timescales associated with upcoming national qualifications, and will have felt the impact of not beginning courses in June, as would generally have been the case in previous years.
 - Education Scotland and local authorities are to ensure schools, learners and parents are aware of [the NELO offer](#) including live, recorded and supported resources for both the BGE and Senior Phase.
- Pupils miss out on time to interact and socialise with their peers. We know from the [LockdownLowdown](#) survey, commissioned by Scottish Youth

Parliament, Youth Link and Young Scot, that school closures earlier in the pandemic had an overall negative impact on the mental wellbeing of pupils, and further time in isolation could compound this.

- Plans for remote learning have been developed and can be deployed in line with Education Scotland guidance, in the event that smaller or larger numbers of pupils and/or staff have to self-isolate. Previously agreed [Education Scotland/CERG guidance](#) makes clear that class teachers retain responsibility for planning and organising children's and young people's learning, with learning supported by parents and carers. This makes clear that pupils can expect regular opportunities for engagement with other pupils to support learning, as well as informal engagement.
- Through not being able to attend school for any period of time, there is an increased risk of exposure to abuse or child protection issues, with reduced opportunity for disclosure. Due to continuing social/economic stresses, there is also the potential for more pupils to become vulnerable.
 - In these circumstances, and in line with the [National](#) and [Supplementary](#) National Child Protection Guidance a rights-based, child-centred approach to assessment, intervention, and planning to meet needs will be essential, drawing together support from partners and third sector organisations in order to ensure appropriate support for children and young people.

The process of identifying contacts will also be amended, such that only higher risk close contacts will be identified and provided with tailored advice on self-isolation and testing (primarily those involving very close, prolonged contact, e.g. in social settings or overnight stays). Young people aged between 5 and 17 years old will be required to self-isolate only until the point of receiving a negative PCR test result. This is likely to take 24-48 hours. Those under 5, and those exempt from testing, will not be required to have a negative PCR test to end self-isolation.

- This approach will mean that the likelihood of whole classes or year groups being requested to self-isolate will be significantly reduced. Fewer children and young people will be asked to self-isolate, and when they are it will be for a shorter period of time. This is expected to have a positive impact on all pupils from both an academic and wellbeing perspective.
- There may be a slightly increased risk of asymptomatic contacts entering the school environment as a result.
 - To minimise the potential impact of this, significant baseline mitigation measures remain in place such as enhanced hygiene measures, a renewed focus on good ventilation, face coverings and asymptomatic testing.
- For pupils who are identified as a close contact of a confirmed positive case, the impact of them being required to self-isolate will continue to be felt, however to a lesser extent than earlier in the pandemic due to the shorter timeframe. This will have a negative impact for pupils who are required to self-isolate for 1-2 days, but brings positive health benefits to classmates and peers.

- Quick access to PCR tests will be important. Some children and young people may find it harder to access tests than others (e.g. due to transport or communication issues). Guidance will be made available in accessible formats, and there is an increasing number of local test centres available within walking distance in urban areas. Any remaining issues around access to PCR testing for children and young people will be kept under close review with local authorities, with a view to identifying further options to address these issues where available.

Vaccinations

When schools reopen at the start of the new academic year, all members of staff will have been offered at least one vaccination. Public Health Scotland projections show that by 16 August 2021, 85% of teachers who have taken up the first dose should have developed a second dose response. By 25 September, 100% of teachers who have taken up their first dose, should have developed a second dose response¹. Whilst we know that there is minimal evidence of transmission between staff and pupils², this is expected to provide some reassurance to pupils nonetheless, thereby having a positive impact.

At the time of writing, JCVI advice³ is that pupils aged 12-17 are not to be universally vaccinated. However those with certain health conditions, or who live with a clinically vulnerable person, will be eligible to receive the vaccination.

- In relation to attending school, this is expected to have a positive impact for those aged 12 and above who are eligible, from both a health and a wellbeing perspective.
- The increasing levels of vaccination amongst adult staff is also expected to reduce risks in the school environment, supporting easing of mitigations in due course.

Face coverings

From the beginning of term, as advised by the Advisory Sub-Group on Education and Children's Issues⁴, face coverings will continue to be required to be worn in classrooms by pupils and staff in secondary schools.

However, mitigating measures such as face coverings will remain under regular review in light of increased vaccine rollout and emerging data, and will not be required any longer than is necessary for health and safety reasons.

- At the point that it is possible to reduce or remove the use of face coverings in the classroom, this is broadly expected to have a positive impact for pupils, many of whom are expected to welcome bringing this decision in line with other parts of society.

¹ [Public Health Scotland COVID-19 Statistical Report](#)

² [COVID-19 in children and the role of school settings in transmission - second update \(europa.eu\)](#)

³ [COVID-19 vaccination of children and young people aged 12 to 17 years: JCVI statement - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

⁴ [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\): Advisory Sub-Group on Education and Children's Issues - return to school in August 2021 - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](#)

- Some pupils may feel nervous about the removal of face coverings in the classroom setting, and this may affect their confidence or reassurance in attending school.
 - Schools will play a key role in communicating changes in mitigating measures to pupils, and should provide reassurance to pupils where appropriate.
- Some pupils find wearing face coverings for long periods of time uncomfortable.
 - As above, the policy of wearing face coverings in classrooms will be kept under close review and when the evidence supports the removal of this mitigation as being safe this decision will be taken. Guidance sets out that face coverings can be made of cloth or other textiles and should be two, and preferably three, layers thick and fit snugly around the mouth, nose and chin while allowing you to breathe easily.

The use of face coverings will also continue to be required in other parts of the secondary school estate where there is more movement, for example corridors or school transport for those aged 12 and over. Pupils who have previously been exempt from using face coverings will continue to be exempt in these circumstances.

- Pupils who are transitioning to S1 in August 2021 will be impacted by the use of face coverings in communal spaces around the school for the first time.
 - They may require more support from staff to be able to cope with these changes, and to understand and be able to follow good hygiene practices.

Mental health

We know that the effects of lockdown have broadly had a negative effect on the mental health of children and young people.

- Pupils of all ages may be impacted by poor mental health, which could be caused or exacerbated by the effects of changing mitigations or levels of uncertainty.
 - We have confirmed that arrangements for counselling through schools are in place across Scotland, to ensure early access to support.
 - We have also developed and published [training for school staff on supporting children and young people's mental health and wellbeing](#), and will shortly publish guidance on whole-school approaches to mental health and wellbeing.

Disability

Pupils at high clinical risk

Some people at the highest clinical risk, (previously those on the shielding list) may have a health condition that could be considered a disability. The Chief

Medical Officer has issued advice that at Level 0, children and young people, as well as adults, can follow the same advice as the rest of the population. Therefore in Level 0, children and young people can continue to attend education and childcare settings alongside their peers.

- All staff will have been offered at least one vaccine by the start of the new academic year, thereby providing some reassurance to children and young people and their families. This may be particularly reassuring in the context of staff working in close physical proximity to some pupils, particularly those with physical needs.
- Some pupils over the age of 12 with certain conditions, as well as those who live with someone who is immunosuppressed, will be offered the vaccine. This is expected to provide reassurance to individuals and their families as well as clear health benefits.
- The evidence is that children and young people, even those with significant long term health issues, rarely become significantly unwell if infected with COVID with a low chance of mortality from the virus with a rate of 2 deaths per million in children and young people from COVID in the UK during the pandemic. Balanced against that for most children and young people are the significant benefits from attending school and the harm from not attending. The advice given reflects our current understanding of the best balance of risk and benefit for children and young people and will be kept under review.

In the event of an outbreak of the virus, a school may need to reintroduce some or all mitigating measures. This could include the closure of one or several schools, in which case all pupils would be affected. However, it is important that the response to an outbreak is proportionate.

- It is for local Health Protection Teams to consider individual risks for any staff or pupils who are at highest risk from COVID-19 within mitigating actions or partial closures in the event of a local outbreak.
 - As outlined in the [Reducing risks in schools guidance](#), it is important that appropriate arrangements for remote learning are in place to support pupils who cannot attend school.

Additional Support Needs (ASN)

Pupils with additional support needs have had to adapt to many changes throughout the pandemic, and it is recognised that there are reports of some pupils, including some with ASN or anxiety, having found benefits during periods of remote learning. Whilst the majority of pupils participated in in-school learning throughout the summer term, the return to school may cause anxiety for some groups of pupils.

- This may be exacerbated with changes being introduced to mitigating measures, that some pupils may rely upon to feel safe, or that pupils have only recently adapted to, and therefore further change may create challenge.
 - Schools will play a key role in communicating changes in mitigating measures to pupils, and should provide reassurance to pupils where appropriate. Learning Support Assistants may play a key role in this for pupils with ASN.

- Care plans should be reviewed regularly, with emotional wellbeing being considered, as well as recognition of any additional needs that arise. Engagement with parents and carers, as well as the children and young people themselves will be key. Support may be drawn from other partners, such as Social Work Services, Allied Health Professionals, agencies such as Skills Development Scotland, and third sector organisations. This process should take into account the communication of any routine changes where appropriate.

In line with all individuals, if an ASN pupil were to test positive for COVID-19, they would be required to self-isolate. In these circumstances they would be offered remote learning, where they are well enough to participate.

- Whilst we know that some ASN pupils welcomed certain aspects of remote learning, this will bring a change of routine, which may provide challenge for pupils as well as their parents or carers.
- Pupils who normally receive additional support in school, e.g. from a Learning Support Assistant, may miss out on this support during the period of remote learning.

Asymptomatic COVID testing

Lateral flow tests may continue to be used, either at the start of term, when symptoms are developed, or on a routine basis.

- Pupils with additional support needs, particularly those transitioning to secondary school, may feel anxious about the use of lateral flow tests, or may struggle to administer the tests.
 - We have provided guidance in relation to pupils with additional support needs, including considerations about whether and how they should be testing, and have provided schools with information about risk assessments, to ensure that the needs of these pupils are carefully considered.
 - New LFD tests will be made available after the start of term which may be easier to tolerate for some children and young people, as they involve only a nasal swab rather than a throat swab.

Personal hygiene

Guidance says that for all activity at Level 0, we should be aiming to maintain appropriate mitigations, particularly higher standards of hygiene than were present pre-COVID.

- Some pupils, due to a physical disability or additional support needs, may require additional support to be able to maintain hygiene levels e.g. regular hand washing.
 - Signage should be applied as a reminder, and school staff may provide physical support to some pupils too.

Face coverings

From the beginning of term, as advised by the Advisory Sub-Group on Education and Children's Issues⁵, face coverings will continue to be required to be worn in classrooms by pupils and staff in secondary schools.

- When staff or young people are wearing face coverings in school this may cause communication difficulties for pupils who depend on facial expressions or lip reading to communicate, for example deaf learners and those with a hearing impairment.
 - There are exemptions that apply to the use of face coverings, which include where a face covering may cause distress, and the ability to remove a face covering when communicating with a deaf person. Individuals who may not be able to handle and wear face coverings as directed (e.g. those with additional support needs or disabilities) should not wear them as it may inadvertently increase the risk of transmission.
 - In special schools and units, and where there are groupings of children with complex additional support needs, risk assessments should be conducted in full consultation with staff and their trade unions, aligned to the relevant protection level and reviewed on a regular basis, to consider (amongst other things) the appropriate mitigation measures which should be adopted in situations where opaque face coverings may act as a barrier to communication.
 - There is recognition that the impact of wearing opaque face covering for learners with additional support needs, including any level of hearing loss, should be carefully considered. Communication for many of these learners (including hearing impaired young people) relies in part on being able to see someone's face clearly. This is also important for children and young people who are acquiring English and who rely on visual cues to enable them to be included in learning. Appropriate use of transparent face coverings may help in these circumstances, but does not mitigate the need to take other reasonable adjustments to ensure deaf children are not disadvantaged. Transparent face coverings or face shields may be supplied by local authorities and used where there is a risk of detriment to the child's health and wellbeing from opaque face coverings.

Whilst face coverings continue to be used in communal areas in secondary schools, and by staff in communal areas in primary schools also, consideration should be given to the impact on ASN pupils, who may be more adversely affected than their peers.

- For some learners with ASN, the wearing of face coverings may not be appropriate or could be a cause of anxiety or discomfort.

⁵ [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\): Advisory Sub-Group on Education and Children's Issues - return to school in August 2021 - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot/Topics/education/return-to-school-in-august-2021)

	<p>However, mitigating measures such as face coverings will remain under regular review in light of increased vaccine rollout and emerging data, and will not be required any longer than is necessary for health and safety reasons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the point that it is possible to reduce or remove the use of face coverings in the classroom, this is expected to have a positive impact on secondary pupils. In particular, hearing impaired pupils and others with communication difficulties are expected to welcome this decision.
<p>Sex</p>	<p>Child protection</p> <p>It is known that some risks to children and young people will have increased during the pandemic and that it is expected that there will have been an intensity in the experience of domestic abuse, which typically affects more girls than boys⁶. It also affects the children of parents who experience domestic abuse.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children and young people may not immediately disclose these concerns, particularly if affected by self-isolation requirements, and there is a need for a sustained approach, as highlighted in the Guidance on support for continuity of learning. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ £1.5m was provided in March 2020 to organisations that support victims of violence against women and girls (VAWG) and another £4.25m in September 2020 in recognition of the impact the pandemic has had on women and children where there is violence in the home. <p>Access to resources throughout remote learning or self-isolation</p> <p>We see evidence of segregation by sex in participation in different subjects in the senior phase at school with, for example, females more likely to take up subjects such as languages⁷ and males tending to take up subjects such as computing⁸.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the ongoing requirement for pupils with a confirmed positive COVID test to self-isolate, it is inevitable that some pupils, where well enough, will be dependent upon remote learning for a period of time. Pupils who are reliant upon specialist resources or equipment for some subjects may find it more challenging to access the curriculum. Dependent on the subject affected, this could have a disproportionate effect on either boys or girls who may make up the majority of the cohort.
<p>Gender reassignment</p>	<p>Pastoral support</p> <p>The Online in Lockdown Report in 2020 indicated that 26% of young people responding to the survey saw prejudice-based posts, comments, attitudes online since the lockdown began which related to transphobia.</p>

⁶ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/domestic-abuse-forms-violence-against-women-girls-vawg-during-covid-19-lockdown-period-30-3-20-22-05-20/>

⁷ In 2020, 72% of entries into a Higher Modern Languages qualifications were female; the highest sex split was in Higher French with 74% of female entries. Source: [SQA August 2020 results](#)

⁸ For STEM related subjects in 2020, 48% of entries in STEM Highers were female, with 18% of Higher Computer Science entries female. Source: [SQA August 2020 results](#)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whilst pupils have since returned to school, some pupils may continue to be affected by this prejudice. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The education workforce should remain mindful of any long-term impact on the wellbeing of pupils.
Pregnancy and maternity	<p>Support for pregnant pupils and young parents Pregnant pupils and young parents may feel anxious about the removal of mitigating measures in schools. It is important that all pregnant pupils follow advice from the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. It is also advised that an individual risk assessment should be conducted for all pregnant young women attending school. The Reducing Risks in Schools Guidance has been updated to reflect the latest advice, and will be kept under careful review.</p> <p>Asymptomatic COVID testing The LFD tests are safe to use by those who are pregnant. Testing should provide a further mitigation which will help further improve the safety of the school environment for pregnant pupils.</p>
Race	<p>According to 2019 data, 78% of Scotland’s pupil population is from a White (Scottish) ethnicity, while 12% have a White (other) ethnicity and 8% are from a non-White Minority Ethnic (ME) group⁹.</p> <p>Language development 2019 data shows that 9.6% of the pupil population have a language other than English as their main home language¹⁰. Pupils who speak English as an additional language may have been disproportionately affected by reduced face-to-face teaching time throughout the pandemic and its impact on their proficiency of the English language, particularly if English is not their main home language.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By reducing the numbers of pupils likely to be required to self-isolate, this is expected to bring positive benefits for this group of pupils, through being able to spend more time in school benefitting from face-to-face learning and interactions with peers. • However, as with all pupils, if an individual receives a confirmed positive test result or is requested to self-isolate until receiving a negative PCR test result, they may be asked to participate in remote learning. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pupils who have English as an Additional Language are considered to have an additional support need. The guidance and support considerations for ASN pupils, will also apply to pupils who have an additional support need as a result of having English as an additional language. • Whilst face coverings continue to be used in communal areas in secondary schools there is a risk that pupils who depend more on lip reading or visual clues for communication, such as those with English as an additional language, may be disproportionately affected. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Schools may wish to consider the use of transparent face coverings to support these pupils.

⁹ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/pupil-census-supplementary-statistics/>

¹⁰ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/pupil-census-supplementary-statistics/>

Religion or belief	<p>Denominational schools</p> <p>Physical distancing in schools should be implemented in a proportionate way. Guidance states that schools should encourage staff and secondary pupils to maintain distance indoors where possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restrictions around large group gatherings may impact upon religious practices and celebrations.
Sexual orientation	<p>Pastoral support</p> <p>Some pupils, particularly those living in households where their sexual orientation is not accepted, may have found the pandemic and spending more time at home more challenging than some of their peers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whilst there is a risk that this could be exacerbated by the need for individuals with a confirmed positive COVID test to self-isolate, the negative impact is expected to be reduced with changes to contact tracing and self-isolation requirements. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools should be mindful of this potential impact when supporting pupils.
Socio-economic disadvantage	<p>It is recognised that some groups in society are at greater risk of poverty than others¹¹, including single women with children, people from non-white minority ethnic groups, and households with a disabled family member.</p> <p>Self-isolation</p> <p>We know that pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds have been more impacted by the pandemic than their less disadvantaged peers. This is evident from the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Half (50%) of pupils who lived in the most deprived areas of Scotland experienced a spell of self-isolation of at least ½ a school day compared to only 39% of pupils who lived in the least deprived areas; Almost three-in-ten (29%) pupils who lived in the most deprived areas of Scotland were not in school throughout the school year for a total of at least 1 week due to self-isolating compared to only 17% of pupils who lived in the least deprived areas; and 10% of pupils who lived in the most deprived areas in Scotland were not in school throughout the school year for a total of at least 2 weeks due to self-isolating compared to only 4% of pupils who lived in the least deprived areas. <p>The above would indicate that there is a greater risk of disadvantaged pupils being affected by ongoing requirements to self-isolate following a confirmed positive COVID test, or being identified as a close contact, in comparison to their less disadvantaged peers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is likely to have an impact on their access to in-school learning, and interaction with staff and peers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> However, with only close contacts being identified, this risk is reduced in comparison to the summer term when all contacts were asked to self-isolate. <p>When pupils are identified as a close contact, they will be required to self-isolate until they have received a negative PCR test.</p>

¹¹ [Poverty and Income Inequality in Scotland 2016-19 - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot/resources/documents/2019/04/Poverty_and_Income_Inequality_in_Scotland_2016-19.pdf)

- There is a risk that socio-economically disadvantaged children and young people may have delayed access to a PCR test in comparison to their peers. This may be due to access to information, or dependency on public transport which cannot be taken when isolating.
 - Detailed information on how to access a PCR is available in guidance¹², and the situation will be monitored on an on-going basis to ensure support is provided where possible.

Ventilation

In its advice published on 3 March, the Advisory Sub-group recommended that greater emphasis should be placed on ventilation, by keeping windows open as much as possible, and doors open when feasible and safe to do so. In line with this scientific advice, local authorities are requested to support schools to identify and implement local approaches to balance the need for fresh air with the maintenance of adequate temperatures.

- We know from the Education Recovery Youth Panel's report¹³ that pupils have reported feeling cold and finding some practical tasks difficult. This may impact disadvantaged pupils more than their peers due to potentially reduced access to warm clothing.
- Guidance makes clear that local authorities should ensure that, where individual children and young people cannot access warm clothing necessary for the local strategies adopted, appropriate support is provided on a case-by-case basis.

Free school meals

Evidence from the Child Poverty Action Group showed that families entitled to free school meals valued having that support continue during lockdown.

- Whilst pupils may be affected by access to free school meals if required to self-isolate, the changes to contact tracing and self-isolation requirements are expected to have a broadly positive impact by reducing the number of pupils impacted.
 - During term time local authorities should continue the provision of a free school meal or an alternative to all children who are eligible, this could include a direct cash payment, voucher, home delivery or collection from a specified hub.

Digital equity

Where pupils are required to self-isolate or schools are required to close, pupils will be dependent upon digital connectivity to enable them to participate in remote learning.

- However, some pupils may be disadvantaged in comparison to their peers through not having access to digital devices, particularly younger children who are more likely to have to share devices with other members of the household. In 2018, the ONS reported that 12% of those aged between 11 and 18 years in the UK (700,000) reported

¹² [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\): guidance on reducing the risks in schools - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot/publications/coronavirus-guidance-on-reducing-the-risks-in-schools/pages/12/index.aspx)

¹³ [YS+Education+Recover+Report_V2.pdf \(squarespace.com\)](https://www.squarespace.com/YS+Education+Recover+Report_V2.pdf)

	<p>having no internet access at home from a computer or tablet, while a further 60,000 reported having no home internet access at all¹⁴.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The government has invested £25m to support digital inclusion among school-aged children, with around 70,000 devices and 14,000 connectivity packages having been distributed to pupils in Scotland to date.
<p>Gaelic medium education</p>	<p>Immersion learning</p> <p>In 2019 there were 4,631 learners in the GME sector. In the same year there were 541 learners with Gaelic (Scots) as their main home language¹⁵. Therefore we can assume that a majority of GME learners do not speak Gaelic at home, and consequently earlier school closures will have had a negative impact on the language development of these pupils, particularly younger pupils who may not yet be confident engaging with the written language independently.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● It is reasonable to expect this impact to continue or be exacerbated in circumstances where pupils are required to self-isolate due to a confirmed positive COVID test. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Throughout the pandemic the number of online resources available to support learners has grown, and this includes resources specifically to support the GME sector through Storlàn, E-Sgoil, e-Storas, Education Scotland and BBC ALBA. ○ Most GME resources can be found on the Comann nam Parant website¹⁶. ○ To provide further support Storlàn has extended its site to support parents as well as learners and teachers. ○ Professional support is also available from Bòrd na Gàidhlig via foghlam@gaidhlig.scot.

¹⁴ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/householdcharacteristics/homeinternetandsocialmediausage/articles/exploringtheuksdigitaldivide/2019-03-04>

¹⁵ [Pupil census: supplementary statistics - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot/pupils-census-supplementary-statistics)

¹⁶ <https://www.parant.org.uk/index.php/covid-19-resources-top>

School staff

Age	<p>Vaccinations</p> <p>A quarter of the teaching workforce are over the age of 50 and around one in twenty are over the age of 60¹⁷. Vaccinations for all staff age groups are an important consideration in deciding the need for and balancing mitigations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• It is estimated that around 85% of the school workforce will have received both doses of the vaccine by mid-August. Due to recent activity to accelerate vaccine take-up, we believe that very close to all staff will have been fully vaccinated (and 14 days having elapsed to provide increased protection) by six weeks into the new academic year (26th September). Further, of those who have only received one dose, the vast majority will be under 40 and are likely to have received the Pfizer vaccination (which has relatively high rates of protection against hospitalisation and severe illness in comparison to a single dose of the AZ vaccination).<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ The impact of the vaccination programme is expected to have a positive impact on staff wellbeing, by increasing their resistance to any infection, but also by providing some reassurance.○ All schools are asked to encourage any staff who have not received both doses of the vaccine to seek a vaccination as a priority.○ Mitigation measures remain in place until it is safe to reduce or remove them. These will support with the health and safety of the school community whilst the vaccination programme continues to be rolled out. <p>Staff members at the highest clinical risk</p> <p>Staff who are on the highest risk list (previously the shielding list), have received a letter from the Chief Medical Officer. This letter advises that people at the highest clinical risk can now follow the same advice as the rest of the population. Age alone is not a reason for being on the highest risk list.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Baseline measures are strongly encouraged for both staff and pupils at the highest clinical risk to provide both safety and reassurance.• It is essential that employers conduct a COVID-19 risk assessment which will help them to identify measures which can be implemented to reduce the risk of transmission in the workplace.• For staff who are at highest or higher risk of increased vulnerability due to age, BMI, underlying health conditions or ethnicity, individual risk assessments can be used to assess and highlight personal risk – translated as a COVID-age, to support discussions additional precautions that may be needed. Further information at Coronavirus (COVID-19): guidance on individual occupational risk assessment - gov.scot (www.gov.scot)
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¹⁷ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/summary-statistics-schools-scotland-no-10-2019-edition/>

Disability	<p>As at all times, it will be necessary for employers to continue to consider the specific needs of staff who have a disability, in line with their responsibilities under the Equality Act 2010.</p> <p>Guidance makes clear that any response to a localised outbreak should be proportionate and considered.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff with a disability, may be considered clinically vulnerable and may have concerns linked to both their health and wellbeing, or be at greater risk than other members of staff. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Risk assessments should be in place, and carried out with full consultation of the member(s) of staff concerned. <p>Asymptomatic COVID testing in schools</p> <p>Staff and secondary pupils continue to be encouraged to take lateral flow tests on a routine basis, but particularly if symptoms develop, or in the event of a localised outbreak.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff with a disability may require support in accessing or using these tests. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Schools should continue to accommodate needs on an ongoing basis, and to reflect this in risk assessments. <p>Mental health and wellbeing</p> <p>It is widely recognised that the pandemic has impacted the mental wellbeing of many people, and this includes the education workforce.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It should be acknowledged that some members of staff may be cautious about the removal of some mitigating measures, and this may impact their wellbeing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Employers should communicate any changes to mitigating measures clearly with staff, and ensure that staff, as with pupils, should be allowed to continue to take precautionary measures where appropriate e.g. the use of face coverings. ○ Local authorities should ensure that managers in school have sensitive, supportive conversations with staff who have concerns about their mental health with wellbeing. Managers and employees may wish to access the package of additional workforce support designed to aid school staff as they manage Covid-19 in establishments.
Sex	<p>Caring responsibilities</p> <p>Women make up an overwhelming majority of the education workforce with around 77% of all teachers being women, ranging from 64% in secondary schools to 89% in primary schools¹⁸. We do not know what proportion of the wider workforce (catering staff, admin staff, cleaning staff etc) are women, but the impacts below will likely also affect the wider workforce. Women also generally carry out the majority of childcare, particularly if lone parents or grandparents with a caring role, who may be without their usual sources of support.</p>

¹⁸ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/summary-statistics-schools-scotland-no-10-2019-edition/>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women with caring responsibilities may be disproportionately affected if someone they care for is required to self-isolate, such as in the case of a school or nursery being closed due to a localised outbreak. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Employers should remain mindful of this impact, as they would if a dependent were unwell for another reason. <p>Women’s health</p> <p>At any one time, a proportion of the female education workforce will be dealing with the often debilitating effects of the menopause and other menstrual health issues such as endometriosis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stress - which we know has increased for some as a result of the pandemic, or may do due to changes to mitigations - can exacerbate a number of the symptoms associated with these conditions and returning to a repurposed school estate where access to toilets might have changed may be challenging. With workplaces moving towards being ‘menopause friendly’, schools should consider how they offer support in this context.
Gender reassignment	<p>Transgender members of the workforce may continue to experience delays to gender-affirming treatment due to COVID-19, which could have a negative impact on their mental health and wellbeing. There is no data available to know how many members of the workforce may be impacted.</p>
Pregnancy and maternity	<p>Pregnancy</p> <p>Current clinical advice states that pregnant women of any gestation are at no more risk of contracting COVID than any other non-pregnant person who is in similar health.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pregnancy itself however, by altering the body’s immune system and response to viral infections in general, can occasionally cause more severe symptoms. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Therefore following guidance for baseline mitigations is important for all pregnant women and in particular those who are 28 weeks and beyond, in order to lessen their risk of contracting the virus. For women with other medical conditions in addition to pregnancy, this should be considered on an individual basis. ○ Pregnant members of the workforce should continue to follow the latest guidance from the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists, and employers should conduct risk assessments specific to pregnancy or the return from maternity leave. ○ The Scottish Government has produced COVID-19 Occupational Risk Assessment Guidance and individual risk assessment for the workplace guidance to support employers in these unique times. <p>Returning to work</p> <p>Some members of staff will be returning to the workforce after maternity leave.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experts have warned Covid-19 has had a negative impact on maternal mental health beyond that seen in the general population, where reported rates of anxiety have more than doubled.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Consideration should be given to their re-induction to the workforce, with individual risk assessments to be completed where appropriate.
Race	<p>Support in the workplace</p> <p>Minority Ethnic (ME) communities make up approximately 1.8% of Scotland’s teaching workforce¹⁹. International evidence suggests COVID-19 has affected minority ethnic groups disproportionately. There is also evidence that people from a minority ethnic background who are infected may be at higher risk of severe disease. The Scottish Government continues to work with experts from a range of fields, including the Ethnicity Expert Reference Group, to develop actions to help mitigate any disproportionate effects and implications experienced by minority ethnic groups and communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff who have increased vulnerability to COVID may feel anxious about the start of the new term, and the removal of mitigating measures as it is safe to do so. • Risk assessments should be in place where appropriate, and carried out with full consultation of the member(s) of staff concerned. COVID-19 Occupational Risk Assessment Guidance will be particularly relevant for staff who are anxious about risks in the workplace or have an underlying health condition. For staff who are at highest or higher risk of increased vulnerability due to age, BMI, underlying health conditions or ethnicity, individual risk assessments can be used to assess and highlight personal risk – translated as a COVID-age, to support discussions additional precautions that may be needed. Further information at Coronavirus (COVID-19): guidance on individual occupational risk assessment - gov.scot (www.gov.scot) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Further information is also available in the Reducing risks in school guidance. ○ Employers should remain mindful of their duties under the Equality Act 2010.
Religion or belief	<p>Wellbeing</p> <p>With the widely recognised impact of the pandemic on the wellbeing of pupils and staff, it is likely that staff with a religious role may play a significant role in supporting staff and pupils.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The impact of this aspect of the role on the health and wellbeing of those staff should be taken into account when assessing their specific occupational health support needs.
Sexual orientation	<p>There are not considered to be any areas of this policy area that disproportionately impact groups with this protected characteristic.</p>
Socio-economic disadvantage	<p>Travel and transport</p> <p>Staff from lower socio-economic backgrounds may be more likely to be dependent on public transport to arrive at work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This may be a cause of anxiety or stress for some due to greater risk of coming into contact with the virus. Staff who move between schools, such as peripatetic teachers or cleaning staff, may particularly feel this impact.

¹⁹ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/summary-statistics-schools-scotland-no-10-2019-edition/pages/4/>

	<p>Ventilation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authorities should be aware of the needs of staff who may be unable to access clothing appropriate to local strategies adopted.
<p>Gaelic medium education</p>	<p>There are 310 FTE GME teachers in Scotland. In line with the general teaching population around a quarter of them are 50 years of age or older²⁰.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When considering the teacher workforce, particularly if staff shortages due to self-isolation become an issue for some settings, GME teachers will also need to be taken into account and the impact on immersion learning. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Professional advice and support can be obtained from the Bòrd na Gàidhlig Education Team (foghlam@gaidhlig.scot)

²⁰ 2019 Teacher Census Supplementary Statistics - <https://www.gov.scot/publications/teacher-census-supplementary-statistics/>

Parents, carers and families

<p>Age</p>	<p>Older parents and carers Older parents and carers may have concerns about their child attending school.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some parents and carers may be concerned about their child being in school, due to the risk of bringing the virus into the home. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In these circumstances, schools and local authorities should engage with those parents and carers to provide reassurance on any concerns, overcome any barriers to learning, and support attendance. ○ In line with requirements under the Scottish Schools (Parental Involvement) Act 2006, local authorities and settings should make arrangements to involve and communicate with all parents and carers (the “parent forum” for the school) as well as the Parent Council. ○ Baseline mitigations will remain of key importance, including hygiene and cleanliness. • This may be most relevant to those who are highly clinically vulnerable. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Children and young people who live with a person who is at highest risk should attend school in line with arrangements for the return to school after the summer holidays. ○ All school staff and pupils in secondary schools who live with someone at highest risk are encouraged to use the offer of lateral flow testing as this will help to find people who don’t have symptoms and would not know they have coronavirus. ○ All clinically vulnerable adults have been offered a vaccine and are encouraged to take up their vaccine if they haven’t already. Pupils over the age of 12 who live with someone who is immunosuppressed, will be offered the vaccine.
<p>Disability</p>	<p>Parents with a disability Parents with a disability, similarly to older parents, may be more likely to be at high clinical risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similarly also, some parents and carers may have concerns about a child attending school, particularly as mitigating measures likely reduce. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The same approach should be taken as outlined above. ○ It will be particularly important to ensure that messaging to all parents and carers is clear.
<p>Sex</p>	<p>Caring responsibilities Women generally take responsibility for a majority of childcare.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If necessary for pupils to self-isolate or for remote learning to take place, this will impact on carers, who are most likely to be women. The impact of the child or young person they care for not physically attending school may impact their ability to work, and could be more challenging for those who are also experiencing poverty. This impact may be particularly relevant to lone parents, 90% of whom are women, and are already more likely to be experiencing poverty.

Gender reassignment	There are not considered to be any areas of this policy area that could disproportionately impact groups with this protected characteristic.
Pregnancy and maternity	<p>Pregnant parents and carers</p> <p>Current clinical advice states that pregnant women of any gestation are at no more risk of contracting the virus than any other non-pregnant person who is in similar health. Pregnancy itself however, by altering the body's immune system and response to viral infections in general, can occasionally cause more severe symptoms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation measures remain in place to ensure that any risk of transmission within the school setting is minimised.
Race	<p>Language and communication</p> <p>Parents and carers who speak English as an additional language risk being disadvantaged through possibly not having a full understanding of changes to mitigation measures taking place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools and local authorities should continue to ensure they communicate effectively with all families within their school community. • Local authorities should continue to work with community sources to identify which community languages information should be shared in.
Religion or belief	There are not considered to be any areas of this policy area that disproportionately impact groups with this protected characteristic.
Sexual orientation	There are not considered to be any areas of this policy area that disproportionately impact groups with this protected characteristic.
Socio-economic disadvantage	<p>Remote learning</p> <p>Research from the Sutton Trust²¹ suggests that parents on lower incomes feel less confident to support remote learning. Low-paid workers are also less likely to have the flexibility to be able to work from home. Whilst most pupils have been participating in full-time in-school learning since Easter 2021, there will continue to be some pupils who test positive and need to self-isolate. Equally, there remains a risk that in the case of localised outbreaks, some schools may close for health and safety reasons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents of younger children who are well enough to engage with remote learning may feel less confident supporting their child(ren) with remote learning in comparison to less disadvantaged parents. This would naturally have a knock-on effect for the child(ren)'s learning and development. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Following government funding, local authorities are working to ensure disadvantaged pupils have access to a device and internet connection. ○ There is information to support parents with learning from home available through Parent zone. <p>Free School Meals</p> <p>Latest data suggests that around 156,000 children and young people are currently in receipt of a free school meal. For pupils who are required to self-isolate due to a</p>

²¹<https://www.suttontrust.com/our-research/covid-19-and-social-mobility-impact-brief/>

	<p>confirmed positive COVID test, or due to localised outbreaks and school closures, there may be an impact on their ability to access free school meals whilst at home.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This could also have had a negative impact on parents and carers through causing them worry or to go without food or other necessities themselves.
<p>Gaelic medium education</p>	<p>Throughout lockdown and as schools reopen, it remains vital that parents are informed and updated on policy developments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This applies to the GME sector as well as the English medium sector. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Local authorities can obtain professional advice and support from the Bòrd na Gàidhlig Education team on policy development, as well as working with Comann nam Pàrant to ensure messages are disseminated effectively.

Island Communities Impact Assessment

The changes in the guidance for the safe return of pupils to education are detailed above. The long-term shared ambition of both national and local government remains to safely maximise the number of children and young people who are learning in schools as long as it remains low-risk. Throughout the pandemic, the government has also been committed to maintaining equity for Scotland's children and young people. However, there are some characteristics of island and rural communities which require additional consideration.

Due to the need to put measures in place quickly, no specific formal consultation with island communities on this updated Guidance has been undertaken. Informal engagement on specific policy areas is described in the Assessment section of this document. This includes the membership of COVID-19 Education Recovery Group (CERG) and the engagement with Covid-19 Advisory Group specialising on children's and education issues. These groups have provided data relevant to the school population, drawn on international comparisons and made recommendations to support education experts in their planning.

Transport to/from school

Island and rural communities generally have less frequent public transport routes in their communities, and pupils may be required to undertake longer journeys each day.

- Face coverings should be worn on dedicated school transport by pupils aged 12 and over (subject to exemptions), in line with public transport requirements. Due to possibly longer travel time, the impact on these pupils may be greater than their peers that have shorter journeys.
- For Island based pupils travelling via public transport, including ferries and buses, SG guidance will be followed.
- Potential capacity (Ferry and Flights) issues, Scottish pupils returning to school while English schools are still on leave. This will be monitored with our Transport Scotland colleagues.

Pupils staying in Accommodation

Pupils staying in accommodation during the week to attend school on mainland will continue to follow the COVID-19 guidance for their individual circumstances. (Hostels etc)

COVID testing in schools

The asymptomatic testing programme remains open to all members of staff and secondary age pupils, with tests available to everyone who requests one as well.

- Island and rural communities may be disadvantaged more than their urban counterparts if a member of staff is required to self-isolate following a confirmed positive COVID test, due to the challenge with finding temporary cover. Therefore the effect on the whole school community will be greater.
 - We will continue contact with local authorities should these issues arise.

Gaelic Language

These points have been captured for Pupils, Staff and parents in the Impact assessments above.

Digital equity

Digital connectivity is a key enabler for education in general, particularly in Scotland's more remote, rural and island areas. The importance of this has been magnified through remote learning owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, and where necessary for pupils to self-isolate. School staff may be dependent on digital connectivity to be able to carry out their jobs in circumstances of localised outbreaks. The National Islands Plan recognises that access to good quality digital infrastructure for all is essential to improving the educational outcomes for children and young people on the islands.

- Concerns with rural and Island communities access to broadband and their digital connectivity are being continuously monitored with learning from the last year being implemented.
- Continued discussions with local authorities to ensure equality to learning for rural and island communities.

Methodology

From the outset of the COVID-19 pandemic, it was evident that decision makers would be faced with unforeseen challenges, and that it would continue to be necessary to take a broad approach to involving key groups in policy development throughout.

For this reason, the COVID-19 Education Recovery Group (CERG) was formed. It is co-chaired by the Cabinet Secretary for Education and Skills and Councillor Stephen McCabe, CoSLA's Children's and Young People's Spokesperson. It brings together ministers, Education Scotland, senior officials and expert representatives from unions, local authorities, Scottish Qualifications Authority (SQA), Early Years Scotland (EYS), the Scottish Youth Parliament, and National Parent Forum of Scotland (NPFs). The group has met regularly since April 2020 and has contributed to policy development at every stage.

It is recognised that the balancing of Covid-related risks and harms in schools has, from the outset, been dependent on decision makers having access to the most up-to-date scientific and medical advice available, in order to protect the health and safety of children, staff and families. Therefore the CERG has sought the views of the Covid-19 Advisory Sub-Group specialising on children's and education issues. These groups have provided data relevant to the school population, drawn on international comparisons and made recommendations to support education experts in their planning.

The [Education Recovery Youth Panel](#), created in November 2020 and delivered by Young Scot in partnership with [Children in Scotland](#), supports the Scottish Government's COVID-19 Education Recovery Group (CERG) – as a successor to the earlier Scottish Learner Panel project. The group have twice taken part in CERG meetings and were invited to comment specifically on the measures included in the Reducing risks in school guidance in July 2021.

Whilst it has been necessary to take decisions at pace in response to COVID-19, the Scottish Government has sought the views of equality stakeholders in the development of impact assessments throughout the pandemic.

Key findings

Previous findings show that school closures, mitigating measures and the pandemic overall, has had a predominantly negative impact for most of Scotland's children and young people. The reduced access to education settings, previously through school closures, and more recently due to mitigating measures or requirements for self-isolation, has affected access to learning as well as mental health and wellbeing for both pupils and other members of the school community i.e. staff, parents and carers.

As described throughout this document, as the situation across society improves and the vaccine rollout continues, the overall impact of the pandemic is expected to continue reducing in the school setting and for these groups of people.

- With the reduced number of people identified as close contacts, all are expected to benefit from reduced disruption to learning.
- The improving picture across society and the advice to cautiously reduce or remove mitigations when advised, is expected to provide some reassurance to all members of the school community who have been concerned about health and safety throughout the pandemic.
- Mitigations in school are being reduced or removed cautiously and steadily under close monitoring from the Advisory Sub-Group. As restrictions can be reduced, this will allow schools to slowly return to pre-pandemic routines and procedures e.g. concerning staggered start times or one way systems.

However, despite moving in a positive direction overall, this document highlights that not all members of the school community will experience the impacts of the updated Reducing risks in schools guidance equally. Key findings include:

- Despite the reduction in the numbers of close contacts being identified, pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds may be disproportionately affected by needing to self-isolate. They may also find it harder to access PCR tests, and to engage with remote learning where well enough to do so.
- Some pupils with additional support needs may continue to need support to be able to understand changes to guidance and to follow mitigating measures.
- Secondary pupils with communication challenges, for example through having English as an additional language, or through hearing difficulties, will continue to be impacted whilst face coverings remain in place.

Conclusion

We know that all children and young people, staff and families across Scotland have been impacted by the pandemic, and that this particularly affects those with protected characteristics or who are experiencing disadvantage.

Since the Easter break in 2021, despite the mitigating measures in place, we know that many have welcomed the opportunity to return to full-time in-school learning, and that this has had a positive impact on teaching and learning, as well as mental health and wellbeing. It is hoped that further easing of mitigations, aligned to those in wider society, particularly in relation to self-isolation requirements, will be welcomed by most.

However, we need to remain mindful of the medium- and long-term impacts of mitigations that remain in place, as well as the effects of restrictions in place earlier in the pandemic. Findings from this impact assessment and others should feed into the work being carried out by the COVID-19 Education Recovery Strategy Sub-Group who are identifying next steps in our longer-term approach to supporting the schools sector with recovery from this challenging period.



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