

Equality Impact Assessment
The Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel etc.) (Miscellaneous Amendments) (Scotland) (No. 2) Regulations 2021

Introduction

1. The Scottish Government, along with the UK Government and the other Devolved Administrations, have introduced emergency public health measures at the UK border, designed to reduce the public health risks posed by Coronavirus (Covid-19), by limiting the further spread of the disease.
2. It has been necessary to take these extraordinary measures to respond to the pandemic, in order to protect the right to life and the right to health for Scotland's population. However, the unequal impact of the pandemic and the need to advance equality, eliminate discrimination and foster good relations (as per our Public Sector Equality Duty), and take an integrated and balanced approach to ensuring the proportionality of the measures taken, have also been at the forefront of consideration of these actions during this emergency situation.
3. The Coronavirus (Covid-19): Framework for Decision-Making¹ published in 2020 made clear that Covid-19 is first and foremost a public health crisis, and the measures to combat it have been necessary to save lives. The Framework identified four main categories of harm: **direct health impacts, non-Covid-19 health harms, societal impacts and economic impacts**. These harms are deeply inter-related: health harms impact on society and the economy, just as the societal and economic effects impact on physical and mental health and wellbeing.
4. The measures contained within these regulations have been introduced by emergency public health legislation to reduce the public health risks posed by the spread in Scotland of severe acute respiratory syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) ("Coronavirus"), which causes the disease Covid-19, by limiting the further spread of the disease.

Legislative background

5. The Principal Regulations which are the Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel) (Scotland) Regulations 2020 came into force on 8 June 2020, containing provisions
 - requiring international travellers arriving from outside the Common Travel Area (or within it if outside it in the previous 14 days prior to arrival) at the UK border in Scotland to provide journey details, contact details and details of their intended onward travel, in order to support "contact tracing", subject to certain exceptions; and
 - requiring international travellers arriving from outside the Common Travel Area (or within it if outside in the previous 14 days prior to arrival) to self-isolate for 14 days upon their arrival in Scotland at home or in other suitable

¹ [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\): framework for decision making - assessing the four harms - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot/publications/coronavirus-framework-for-decision-making-2020/pages/assessing-the-four-harms/)

accommodation, subject to certain exceptions, in order to limit risks of transmission (subsequently changed to 10 days on 14 December 2020).

6. Other relevant regulations include-

- the Health Protection (Coronavirus) (Public Health Information for Passengers Travelling to Scotland) Regulations 2020 (“the Passenger Information Regulations”) which came into force on 8 June 2020 and introduced requirements on operators of commercial services for international passengers travelling to Scotland to ensure passengers on such services who arrive in Scotland have been provided with certain public health information.
- the Health Protection (Coronavirus) (Pre-Departure Testing and Operator Liability) (Scotland) Regulations 2021 (“the Pre-Departure Testing Regulations”) which generally came into force on 15 January 2021 (with some specified provisions being commenced on 1 February 2021) introduced:
 - a requirement within the principal regulations for persons travelling to Scotland from outside the Common Travel Area to possess a negative coronavirus test upon arrival in Scotland, and
 - standalone provision requiring operators of commercial transport services for passengers travelling to Scotland from outside the Common Travel Area to ensure that passengers who arrive in Scotland on such services have completed a Passenger Locator Form and possess notification of a negative test result.

7. Since the introduction of the principal Regulations there have been amendments to these measures which have been laid through Statutory Instruments at the Scottish Parliament. The amendments have related to the addition and removal of country specific exemptions in terms of the requirement to self-isolate and sectoral exemptions from the same measure (Annex A). Additional amendments are as follows:-

- The Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel and Public Health Information) (Scotland) Regulations 2020 reduced the period within which a person must self-isolate at home or in other suitable accommodation from 14 days to 10 days. This provision came into force on 14 December 2020.
- The Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel, Public Health Information and Pre-Departure Testing) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2021 came into force on the 21 January 2021 and amended the Passenger Information Regulations to place a requirement on operators to provide information to passengers on the requirement for a negative test notification. These regulations also amended the Pre-Departure Testing Regulations so operators are not required to check a test is of a qualifying standard
- The Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel, Prohibition on Travel from the United Arab Emirates) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations

2021 came into force on 29 January 2021 prohibiting passenger carrying flights from UAE and creates an offence for breach of this regulation.

- The Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel) (Managed Accommodation and Testing) (Scotland) Regulations 2021 came into force on 15 February 2021. The regulations contain the requirement to check into managed self-isolation for all international travellers (subject to exemptions) from outside the Common Travel Area or from the Republic of Ireland who have departed from or transited through an acute risk country within the preceding 10 days. This was extended to cover those international travellers arriving into Scotland from elsewhere within the Common Travel Area where they have departed from or transited through an acute risk country within the preceding 10 days. Passengers, to whom this requirement applies, may only enter Scotland at one of Aberdeen, Edinburgh or Glasgow Airport, or a military airfield or port. All such travellers are required to travel directly to managed self-isolation accommodation using designated transport and to remain in that accommodation for a minimum 10 day period. The regulations also contain provisions requiring all travellers (subject to exemptions), who have been outside the Common Travel Area in the 10 days prior to arrival in Scotland, to book, pay for and undertake two tests for the detection of Coronavirus (Covid-19) on days 2 and 8 of the self-isolation period.
 - The Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel etc.) (Miscellaneous Amendments) (Scotland) Regulations 2021 came into force on the 9 April 2021 revoking the prohibition on the arrival of aircraft travelling directly from the United Arab Emirates within the Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel, Prohibition on Travel from the United Arab Emirates) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2021. This instrument added Bangladesh, Kenya, Pakistan and the Philippines to the acute risk of countries and territories. It also made an amendment to make clearer the scope of the testing requirements in the principal regulations and made an amendment to clarify the application of the requirement to self-isolate in specified premises where individuals are not required to enter managed isolation due to their holding a sectoral exemption.
8. There are safeguards built into the Regulations and, in accordance with the approach taken to the wider Covid-19 measures, a review of the need for the requirements imposed by the Regulations must take place at least once every 21 days with Ministers assessing that there remains a requirement for these regulations to remain in place. The Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel and Public Health Information) (Scotland) (No. 2) Regulations 2020 amended the review period for the International Travel Regulations and the Passenger Information Regulations to 28 days.
9. Finally, it should be noted that all measures contained in the Regulations are also time limited and were due to expire at the end of the period of 12 months, from 8 June 2020 when they came into force. The Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel etc.) (Scotland) Amendment Regulations 2021 amended the expiry provisions of the principal Regulations, the Passenger Information

Regulations and the Pre-Departure Testing Regulations so they each expire on 20 September 2021.

Amendments to the legislation

10. The Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel etc.) (Miscellaneous Amendments) (Scotland) (No. 2) Regulations 2021 make a number of changes to the Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel) (Scotland) Regulations 2020 to implement the policy changes, as set out below.

- International travellers who have been in a country or area on the red list at any point in the 10 days before arriving in Scotland, are only allowed to enter the UK if they are a British or Irish National, have the right to live in the UK or have an exemption. Though it is not part of this instrument, it is noted that individuals should not travel to red list countries or areas on holiday, or for any leisure purposes. Before travelling to Scotland from a red list country, passengers are required to
 - Complete a Passenger Locator Form
 - Take a Coronavirus (Covid-19) Pre Departure Test (PDT)
 - Book and pay for a managed self-isolation package in a quarantine hotel for 10 days, including two Coronavirus (Covid-19) tests
 - take a Coronavirus (Covid-19) test on or before day two and on or after day eight

On arrival in Scotland, travellers must quarantine in the hotel booked for 10 nights. This position is unchanged from previous versions of the Health Protection (Coronavirus) (International Travel) (Scotland) Regulations 2020 but is included here to ensure a full description of the overall scheme.

- International travellers who have been in a country or area on the amber list at any point in the 10 days before arriving in Scotland are required to
 - Complete a Passenger Locator Form
 - Take a Coronavirus (Covid-19) Pre Departure Test (PDT)
 - Book and pay for Coronavirus (Covid-19) tests or take after arrival into Scotland on or before day two and on or after day eight

On arrival in Scotland, travellers must isolate at home or in the place they are staying for a period of ten days and take a Coronavirus (Covid-19) test on or before day two and on or after day eight.

As with red list countries, people should not travel to amber list countries for leisure or holiday purposes.

- Arrivals who have been in a “Green” list country or territory in the 10 days prior to arrival in Scotland are required to
 - Complete a Passenger Locator Form
 - Take a Coronavirus (Covid-19) Pre Departure Test (PDT)
 - Book and pay for a Coronavirus (Covid-19) test to take on day two after arrival into Scotland

On arrival in Scotland, travellers do not need to isolate unless the test they have taken on day two after arriving back in Scotland is positive.

Key Findings

11. The impact assessments for [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Managed Accommodation and Testing\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2021 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#) identified some potential positive impacts on one or more of the protected characteristics. Measures to reduce the spread of coronavirus positively affect the whole population, but will particularly affect the health of those people who are more severely affected by the disease.
12. This includes older people (age) and those with underlying health conditions (some disabled people are more likely to experience severe ill-health from contracting Covid-19 than the general population). There have been slightly more deaths among women than men involving Covid-19, although age-standardised death rates are higher for men. Covid-19 was a relatively more common cause of death for people in the South Asian ethnic group, compared to people in the white ethnic group.
13. However, the Scottish Government has recognised that there may be some potential indirect and disproportionate negative impacts on one or more of the protected characteristics. Whilst the view of the Scottish Government is that these regulations are justified and a proportionate means of reducing the public health risks posed by Coronavirus (Covid-19), there is also a need to not only mitigate those negative effects identified but to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between people, and the measures we put in place are designed to help do this. We sought to mitigate these negative impacts through the regulations themselves and guidance and support offered through the managed self-isolation accommodation.
14. The Scottish Government will continue to review existing mitigating actions and impacts. We will continue to consider newly identified evidence, as it relates to each of the protected characteristics, and will make further adjustments, as appropriate.
15. All measures are given thorough consideration on the basis of their impact, including on equality and human rights.

Title of Proposal: “Red” List Countries or Territories

Impact: International travellers who have been in a country or area on the red list at any point in the 10 days before arriving in Scotland, are only be allowed to enter the UK if they are a British or Irish National, have the right to live in the UK or an exemption. Individuals should not travel to red list countries or areas on holiday, or for any leisure purposes. Before travelling to Scotland from a red list country, passengers are required to complete a Passenger Locator Form, take a Coronavirus (Covid-19) Pre Departure Test (PDT), Book and pay for a managed self-isolation package in a quarantine hotel for 10 days, including two Coronavirus (Covid-19) tests to take on or before day two and on or after day eight. On arrival in Scotland, travellers must quarantine in the hotel booked for 10 nights.

Differential impacts	Age: Children and Younger People	A separate CRWIA has detailed the impact on children of Managed Isolation and is published alongside this Impact Assessment
	Age: Older People	<p>Measures that may help limit the spread of Coronavirus (Covid-19) are designed to positively affect the entire population, but may particularly benefit older individuals. It is recognised that Coronavirus (Covid-19) adversely effects older people. Of deaths involving Coronavirus (Covid-19) in the latest week: 79% were aged 75+ (15 deaths), and 11% were aged under 65 (2 deaths).² Regulations that are introduced to stop the spread of Coronavirus (Covid-19) will, in the main, therefore positively impact on older people.</p> <p>However, that is not to say that the measures will not negatively impact on older people. It is recognised that there are well-documented mental health impacts for older people who are lonely, including becoming more susceptible to depression and a greater likelihood of developing clinical dementia.³ The online guidance highlights the availability of support through ready.scot/coronavirus.⁴</p> <p>An information leaflet provided to guests on arrival at the hotels, also identifies support with self-isolation. Travellers can call the National Assistance Helpline on: 0800 111 4000 or Textphone on 0800 111 4114. (Monday to Friday 9am to 5pm) which signpost to mental health and emotional support services.</p> <p>It is also recognised that older people may have additional accessibility requirements. Each of the hotels contracted for managed self-isolation have accessibility specifications, including wheelchair access, reduced mobility rooms, and facilities for disabled guests. The regulations also provide for a variation of the requirements to enter managed self-isolation (and pay for it) where a person is a ‘relevant person’ and Scottish Ministers consider such a variation is appropriate, which can include to obtain medical assistance as may be more likely for older people.⁵</p>

² National Records of Scotland (2021) [Deaths involving coronavirus \(COVID-19\) in Scotland | National Records of Scotland \(nrscotland.gov.uk\)](https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/news/2021-03-18-deaths-involving-coronavirus-covid-19-in-scotland)

	<p>Sex: Men and Women</p>	<p>There may be unintended consequences of the measures on men and women. Of deaths involving Coronavirus (Covid-19) in the latest week: 53% were male (10 deaths), and 47% were women (9 deaths).⁶ Regulations that are introduced to stop the spread of Coronavirus (Covid-19) will, benefit males. Measures that are designed to limit the spread of Coronavirus (Covid-19) are designed to positively affect the entire population regardless of sex by reducing the risk of infection. However, women who are in managed self-isolation with a partner may need additional support for a number of reasons. The police recorded 60,641 incidents of domestic abuse in 2018-19⁷. Where gender information was recorded, around four out of every five incidents of domestic abuse in 2018-19 had a female victim and a male accused.</p> <p>Women are experiencing significant mental health impacts from the pandemic and women in the UK continue to be lonelier than men. They are far more likely to report experiencing domestic abuse, as are younger people (16-24), and those living in the most deprived areas. Data from England and Wales also suggests that women of mixed ethnicity, disabled women and those who lived in a single-parent household are more likely to report experiencing domestic abuse.⁸</p> <p>The regulations provide a defence for leaving managed self-isolation in exceptional circumstances such as to access critical public services including social services or services provided to victims (such as victims of crime) or to avoid injury or illness or to escape risk of harm.⁹</p> <p>To further mitigate these risks, existing measures are in place to support those affected by domestic abuse or sexual violence. The information leaflet provided to all guests offers advice to call Scotland's Domestic Abuse and Forced Marriage Helpline on 0800 027 1234 or visit sdafmh.org.uk¹⁰. It also advises that if the individual is in immediate danger</p>
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³ [A Fairer Scotland for Older People: framework for action - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot)

⁴ [Get help | Ready Scotland](https://www.gov.scot)

⁵ [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Managed Accommodation and Testing\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2021 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.scot)

⁶ National Records of Scotland (2021) [Deaths involving coronavirus \(COVID-19\) in Scotland | National Records of Scotland \(nrscotland.gov.uk\)](https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk)

⁷ [Domestic abuse: statistics 2018-2019 - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot)

⁸ [Large+Read+Executive+Summary+Covid+and+Equality+Scotland.pdf \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot)

⁹ [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Managed Accommodation and Testing\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2021 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.scot)

¹⁰ [Scotland's domestic abuse and forced marriage helpline - Scotland's domestic abuse and forced marriage helpline \(sdafmh.org.uk\)](https://sdafmh.org.uk)

	<p>they should call 999 and ask for the police and that further information is also available at safer.scot¹¹.</p> <p>Furthermore, the leaflet explains that if an individual is in danger and unable to talk on the phone, they can call 999 and listen to the questions from the operator and, if possible, respond by coughing or tapping on the handset. If they are deaf or can't verbally communicate they can register with the emergency SMS service. Text REGISTER to 999. They will get a text which tells them what to do next.</p>
Race	<p>Early in the Coronavirus (Covid-19) crisis, evidence emerged at UK and international level that suggested some minority ethnic groups may be disproportionately impacted by Coronavirus (Covid-19), both in terms of immediate, adverse health outcomes and in a wider context, including economically.</p> <p>As a response to this, the Scottish Government convened an Expert Reference Group on Coronavirus (Covid-19) and Ethnicity (the ERG) in June 2020. Their remit is to consider, inform and contribute to the Scottish Government's emerging approach, and to advise on proposed actions to mitigate the harms felt by minority ethnic people and communities in relation to Coronavirus (Covid-19). The Scottish Government has subsequently published a response to these recommendations and further to this, has presented the ERG with a timeline for the implementation of these recommendations over the coming months as we recover from the pandemic.¹²</p> <p>Analysis by National Records of Scotland (NRS) published in July 2020 showed that deaths amongst people in the South Asian ethnic group were more likely to involve Coronavirus (Covid-19) than deaths in the White ethnic group, (after accounting for age group, sex, area-level deprivation and urban rural classification). There was no evidence of a significant difference for the other minority ethnic groups analysed.¹³.</p> <p>NRS noted at the time that they did not have sufficient evidence to say that deaths among people in the Chinese ethnic group were more likely to involve Coronavirus (Covid-19). Due to the low number of completed records for deaths involving Coronavirus (Covid-19) in other minority ethnic groups it was not possible at the time to carry out valid</p>

¹¹ [Site Home page - Safer Scotland](#)

¹² [Expert Reference Group on COVID-19 and Ethnicity: response to recommendations - November 2020 - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](#)

¹³ [Report \(nrscotland.gov.uk\)](#)

		<p>analysis of the relative likelihood that deaths involved Coronavirus (Covid-19).¹⁴</p> <p>Further analysis was carried out in November 2020 and the results of the updated analysis are similar to the results from the initial analysis.¹⁵ Deaths amongst people in the South Asian ethnic group were more likely to involve Coronavirus (Covid-19) than deaths in the White Scottish ethnic group over the study period. There was no evidence of a significant difference for the Chinese or White Irish groups. The number of deaths in other minority ethnic groups was too low to allow comparable analysis to be performed. Analysis from Public Health England in June 2020 showed that death rates from the virus were highest among people in the Black and Asian ethnic groups¹⁶.</p>
	<p>Religion & Faith</p>	<p>Consideration has been given to the impact of these regulations on individuals religion and beliefs.</p> <p>From the 26 March 2021, places of worship reopened for individual and communal worship with a maximum of 50 people (providing there is sufficient space to maintain 2 meter physical distancing). Given the restricted capacity on attendance and the experience of the past lockdowns, we anticipate faith and belief communities will continue to provide online worship services in the months ahead.</p> <p>Whilst entering managed self-isolation means that people will not be able to enter their places of worship, there is internet access in each of the hotels, it will therefore be possible for people to continue to practice their faith in managed self-isolation through online worship, which will help eliminate discrimination and advance equality of opportunity to allow people to continue to practice their faith.</p> <p>Further consideration has been given to the impact of these regulations on the cultural beliefs of those who are entering managed self-isolation. One consideration relates to dietary requirements and the availability of a range of food types to cater for all. For the catering provision within the hotels a menu is provided that must meet the needs of all individuals (including children) with dietary, cultural, religious and medical needs. It should also meet the nutritional needs of individuals and adhere to any food standards.</p>

¹⁴ National Records of Scotland (2020) [Analysis of deaths involving coronavirus \(COVID-19\) in Scotland, by ethnic group](#)

¹⁵ [Report \(nrscotland.gov.uk\)](#)

¹⁶ Public Health England (2020) [Disparities in the risk and outcomes of COVID-19](#)

	<p>Disability</p>	<p>Around a third of adults reported a limiting longstanding health condition or illness. According to the 2017 Scottish Health survey 29% of men and 34% of women in Scotland reported living with a limiting long-term condition¹⁷. For people aged 75 and over, 56% had a limiting long-term condition. One in 5 Scots identify as disabled and more than a quarter of working age people acquire an impairment.</p> <p>The Scottish Learning Disabilities Observatory have published statistics on the mortality rate for people with learning/intellectual disabilities in Scotland during the Coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic. The statistics show that people within the learning/intellectual disabilities population were more than three times more likely to die from Coronavirus (Covid-19) than those in the general population¹⁸. Research in England has also highlighted that the rates of death involving Coronavirus (Covid-19) for more-disabled and less-disabled males were 3.1 and 1.9 times greater, respectively, than for non-disabled males. Among women, the risk of death was 3.5 times greater for more-disabled women and 2 times greater for less-disabled women, compared with non-disabled women.¹⁹</p> <p>The impact of the regulations should therefore positively impact on disabled people, as they seek to reduce the spread of the virus which disproportionately negatively affects this group. However, we are mindful that these regulations may have negative impacts on disabled people as there may be accessibility requirements that the hotels are unable to meet in comparison to their own accommodation or the mitigations in place in the hotels may not match the needs of the individuals. People with a long-term condition were also significantly more likely to experience loneliness and social isolation before the pandemic, and many disabled people have been worried about becoming acutely isolated at this time.²⁰</p> <p>We are also mindful of the impact the regulations may have on Autistic people and people with Learning Disabilities. The hotels, as an unfamiliar place, could cause stress and the environment of the room/hotel may also cause distress, including lighting and noise, and the constraints on outdoor exercise may impact negatively on those who use this mechanism to reduce stress.</p>
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¹⁷ [Scottish Government \(2018\) A Fairer Scotland for Disabled People: employment action plan](#)

¹⁸ [Home | Scottish Learning Disabilities Observatory \(slido.ac.uk\)](#)

¹⁹ [Updated estimates of coronavirus \(COVID-19\) related deaths by disability status, England - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

²⁰ [Large+Read+Executive+Summary+Covid+and+Equality+Scotland.pdf \(www.gov.scot\)](#)

		<p>To offset these negative impacts, provisions have been made both in terms of the support available at the hotels. In terms of transport to the accommodation each vehicle is accessible and complies with legislation on the carriage of wheelchair Service Users and must comply with Wheelchair Tie-Down and Occupant Restraint System (WTORS). Whilst in the managed self-isolation accommodation, guests will be asked to only use the lifts when going up to their rooms and to use the stairs when coming down to ensure a one way flow of traffic and to reduce the number of people accessing the lifts (unless disabilities prevent them from doing so). For individuals with hearing impairments, all contracted hotels have visual lighting and alarm bells to highlight an emergency when they are in the room and when they are in bed there are vibrating pillow/alarms to wake them.</p> <p>Security, hotel and transport providers who have been contracted to deliver this service are aware of their legal requirement under the Public Sector Equality duty under S149 of the Equality Act 2010 and understand the background and needs of the Service User and that some Service Users will have particular characteristics and special needs that require the provision of particular accommodation or accommodation in a specific locality, and/or the provision of transport that is suitable for their needs.²¹ The particular characteristics may include: physical disabilities; mental illness or disabilities; medical conditions; age related characteristics; and would need to take the necessary adjustments in line with their Public Sector Equality Duties.</p> <p>Within the regulations themselves, we have included the provision of reasonable defence against the requirement to take day 2 and 8 test for disabled people if it is considered not reasonably practical for the person to do so. Similarly, the regulations contain provision within the managed self-isolation requirement for a person to reside in the accommodation in order to provide assistance, when it is reasonably required by reason of any disability.²² There are provisions within the regulations for people to be exempt from, or to leave, managed self-isolation for medical treatment if required to seek that treatment urgently, which may be of particular benefit to disabled people.</p>
	Sexual Orientation	The UK Government Equalities Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) Survey in 2017 reported that 29% of LGBT people had experienced an incident such as verbal

²¹ [Equality Act 2010 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://legislation.gov.uk)

²² [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Managed Accommodation and Testing\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2021 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://legislation.gov.uk)

	<p>harassment or physical violence in the previous 12 months involving someone they lived with because they were LGBT.²³ There may, therefore, be a negative impact on some LGBT people who have to enter managed self-isolation with family members, including as a result of their sexual orientation. The risk may be greater for children, as they are more likely to part of a shared room facility.</p> <p>The Scottish Government’s Coronavirus (Covid-19) guidance on health and wellbeing, including for individuals feeling anxious or depressed, is again designed to provide assistance, while Ready Scotland’s²⁴ additional support page also provides links to support and guidance for anyone struggling with their mental health and wellbeing.</p>
Marriage and Civil Partnership	<p>We have not identified any impacts of the regulations for this protected characteristic. There are no exemptions in the regulations for participating in, or attending a marriage or civil partnership, but this is not considered disproportionate in the context of the stated aim of these regulations; namely preventing the spread of the virus.</p>
Pregnancy and Maternity	<p>We recognise that pregnant mothers may need medical treatment during their stay in managed self-isolation. As mentioned previously, the regulations permits a variation to the requirements to enter managed self-isolation (and pay for it) where a person is a ‘relevant person’ and Scottish Ministers consider such a variation is appropriate. The regulations also provide for a defence of leaving managed self-isolation in exceptional circumstances such as to seek medical assistance or to access critical public services.²⁵</p> <p>The information leaflet for all arrivals outlines what to do if there are any concerns during the pregnancy or post-birth by calling NHS24 on 111 or dialling 999 if it is an emergency, all rooms have a telephone. There will also be trained first aid personnel available in the hotels.</p> <p>These provisions also extend to breastfeeding mothers and new mothers who require additional support. Parents can discuss the nutritional needs of their children on arrival at the hotel and where possible, these will be met. Depending on the hotel’s policy, parents may be able to order any additional food and drinks to be delivered to the hotel from local supermarkets. Additional equipment for infant and young</p>

²³ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/722314/GEO-LGBT-Survey-Report.pdf

²⁴ [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\): one to one support and support groups - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot/topics/coronavirus/coronavirus-support)

²⁵ [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Managed Accommodation and Testing\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2021 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukulsi/2020/1000/contents/part/1)

		<p>children i.e. cots and high chairs can be discussed with the hotel on arrival.</p> <p>If parents require prescription medicines to help care for themselves during pregnancy or for their new-born child, a prescription can be ordered remotely through their regular GP, the hotel concierge has information about the nearest pharmacy and will arrange collection of the prescription.²⁶ GP appointments are currently via phone call or video call so managed self-isolation should not directly impact the ability for consultations.²⁷</p>
	<p>Gender Reassignment</p>	<p>For the reasons outlined in the sexual orientation section, LGBT, including, transgender people may be at risk of self-isolating with someone they live with. Furthermore, there is evidence to suggest that transgender people have a greater need of support in relation to mental health.²⁸</p> <p>The Scottish Government's Coronavirus (Covid-19) guidance on health and wellbeing, including for individuals feeling anxious or depressed, is designed to provide assistance, while Ready Scotland's additional support page²⁹ provides links to support and guidance for anyone struggling with their mental health and wellbeing.</p>
	<p>Socio-economic disadvantage</p>	<p>The costs of managed self-isolation under this policy has the potential to increase inequality for socioeconomically disadvantaged groups. Those who are required to travel by air for essential travel, for example, or on compassionate grounds or Scottish people needing to return to Scotland to access NHS treatment, may not have the financial resources to pay £1750. As previously mentioned, there is scope under the regulations for Scottish Ministers to vary the managed self-isolation requirements for individuals where considered appropriate, with regards to urgent medical treatment which may apply in this specific example.³⁰</p> <p>The Scottish Government is currently working with the UK Government to provide hardship support for those who face paying managed self-isolation fees to return to Scotland but cannot afford to do so. We know that there are strong correlations between equality and socio-economic disadvantage in Scotland, so we would expect any scheme supporting those experiencing hardship to have positive</p>

²⁶ [How to order repeat prescriptions online - NHS \(www.nhs.uk\)](https://www.nhs.uk)

²⁷ [GP online consultations - NHS \(www.nhs.uk\)](https://www.nhs.uk)

²⁸ [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\): one to one support and support groups - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot)

²⁹ <https://www.readyscotland.org/coronavirus/where-to-find-additional-support/>.

³⁰ [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Managed Accommodation and Testing\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2021 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](https://legislation.gov.uk)

		<p>equality impacts. The scheme we are looking to put in place will focus on waiving fees – and we are seeking to focus primarily on those on low incomes. In addition, we are seeking to support those on Family Reunion Visas, arriving to join a family member with refugee status who is already living in Scotland. To introduce the scheme as planned requires the cooperation of the UK Government and we are working urgently with them to deliver it.</p> <p>There may also be potential that this will increase the risk of exposure to Coronavirus (Covid-19) for workers on low or unstable incomes who might work in servicing managed self-isolation facilities, a group who already are associated with higher prevalence of Coronavirus (Covid-19) and higher rates of severe outcomes from the disease. Low-paid workers are less likely than high-paid workers to raise health and safety concerns with their employer, or to see their concerns resolved when they do so.³¹ Existing guidance is in place which aims to offset and mitigate some of these concerns. This guidance enables hospitality venues to plan for safe workplaces through practical measures and guidelines aimed at ensuring the safety of staff, customers and the public - this is at the centre of operational plans for re-opening of these sectors. ³² The information leaflet provided to guests on arrival at their managed self-isolation highlights how guests prevent the spread of Coronavirus (Covid-19) and links to the Scottish Government guidance on face coverings.³³</p>
<p>Mitigating actions: The Scottish Government recognises that these measures are only required to respond to the current set of circumstances, and are only necessary as long as the potential public health benefits can justify any negative impacts caused.</p> <p>Any negative impacts will be kept under close scrutiny, as will measures designed to mitigate them. We will also continue to consider any newly identified evidence in relation to the impacts of these regulations and its operation, as it relates to each of the protected characteristics, and make further adjustments, as appropriate, in line with the requirements of the Public Sector Equality Duty (PSED).</p>		

Assessing the impacts and identifying opportunities to promote equality

Do you think that the policy impacts on people because of their age?

Age	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
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³¹ [Failed safe? • Resolution Foundation](#)

³² [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\): tourism and hospitality sector guidance - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](#)

³³ [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\): public use of face coverings - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](#)

Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation	X			Measures that help limit the spread of Coronavirus (Covid-19) are expected to particularly positively affect older people, protecting their health and helping to advance equality of opportunity. We have looked to mitigate against any negative effects through the regulations and guidance and they are not considered disproportionate in the context of the wider benefit of the policy and regulations stated aim of preventing the spread of Coronavirus (Covid-19).
Advancing equality of opportunity	X			
Promoting good relations among and between different age groups	X			

Do you think that the policy impacts disabled people?

Disability	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation	X			Whilst the regulations have both positive and negative impacts for disabled people, we have tried to mitigate the negative impacts through the regulations and in the conditions of agreements reached with providers of hotels, security and transport, as well as the online guidance and information provided to arrivals. The overall impact of the regulations should be positive, given the disproportionately negative impact of Coronavirus (Covid-19) on disabled people.
Advancing equality of opportunity	X			
Promoting good relations among and between disabled and non-disabled people	X			

Do you think that the policy impacts on men and women in different ways?

Sex	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation		X		It is recognised that some of these measures have the potential to have a greater negative impact on women. The regulations and guidance have been designed to ensure vulnerable people who may be at risk of harm are not put in further danger. Measures to tackle gender based violence, alongside existing guidance, may help to mitigate these negative impacts,
Advancing equality of opportunity		X		
Promoting good relations		X		

between men and women				and ensure that the introduction of these regulations do not disproportionately harm women.
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Do you think that the policy impacts on women because of pregnancy and maternity?

Pregnancy and Maternity	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation			X	It is considered that these regulations do not disproportionately impact on pregnant and mothers of new-born babies and potential negative impacts have been mitigated by the services provided within the managed accommodation.
Advancing equality of opportunity			X	
Promoting good relations			X	

Do you think your policy impacts on people proposing to undergo, undergoing, or who have undergone a process for the purpose of reassigning their sex? (NB: the Equality Act 2010 uses the term 'transsexual people' but 'trans people' is more commonly used, although it may include a wide range of people not covered by the Act).

Gender reassignment	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation			X	Existing support and guidance available and provisions in the regulation, such as it being a defence to leave the managed self-isolation accommodation to seek medical assistance and to avoid injury, illness, or to escape the risk of harm, may help to protect transgender people from victimisation and harassment.
Advancing equality of opportunity			X	
Promoting good relations			X	

Do you think that the policy impacts on people because of their sexual orientation?

Sexual orientation	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision

Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation			X	It is considered that these regulations do not disproportionately impact on the person(s) sexual orientation and potential negative impacts are mitigated by the support available through online guidance, support within the managed self-isolation accommodation and external help links provided on arrival.
Advancing equality of opportunity			X	
Promoting good relations			X	

Do you think the policy impacts on people on the grounds of their race?

Race	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation	X			The overall impact of these regulations on different ethnic groups should be positive. Regulations which seek to prevent the spread of the virus should benefit those race groups who have been particularly affected by Coronavirus (COVID-19).
Advancing equality of opportunity	X			
Promoting good race relations	X			

Do you think the policy impacts on people because of their religion or belief?

Religion or belief	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation			X	It is considered that these regulations do not disproportionately disadvantage people's religion and beliefs. Where negative effects have been identified, mitigations have been made through support in the managed self-isolation facility and any remaining negative effects are not considered disproportionate to the stated aim of these regulations.
Advancing equality of opportunity			X	
Promoting good relations			X	

Do you think the policy impacts on people because of their marriage or civil partnership?³⁴

Marriage and Civil Partnership	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.

³⁴ The PSED does not apply to the protected characteristic of marriage and civil partnership
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/equality-act-2010-guidance>

Title of Proposal: Amber List Countries or Territories

Impact: International travellers who have been in a country or area on the amber list at any point in the 10 days before arriving in Scotland. Whilst not specifically part of this proposal, individuals should not travel to amber list countries or areas on holiday, or for any leisure purposes. Before travelling to Scotland from an amber list country, passengers are required to complete a Passenger Locator Form, take a Coronavirus (Covid-19) Pre Departure Test (PDT), Book and pay for Coronavirus (Covid-19) tests or take after arrival into Scotland on or before day two and on or after day eight. On arrival in Scotland, travellers must isolate at home or in the place they are staying for a period of ten days and take a Coronavirus (Covid-19) test on or before day two and on or after day eight

Differential impacts	Age: Children and Younger People	A separate CRWIA has detailed the impact on children and is published alongside this Impact Assessment
	Age: Older People	<p>Measures that may help limit the spread of Coronavirus (Covid-19) are designed to positively affect the entire population, but may particularly benefit older individuals. It is recognised that Coronavirus (Covid-19) adversely affects older people. Of deaths involving Coronavirus (Covid-19) in the latest week: 79% were aged 75+ (15 deaths), and 11% were aged under 65 (2 deaths).³⁵ Regulations that are introduced to stop the spread of Coronavirus (Covid-19) will, in the main, therefore positively impact on older people.</p> <p>According to the 2017 Scottish Health Survey, 56% of people aged 75 and over had a limiting long-term condition³⁶, and therefore older people – while allowed to leave the house to obtain basic necessities – may find it harder to do so, and may struggle to get an online delivery due to existing pressures, and lower internet use. The situation may be exacerbated for any individuals who cannot rely on the help of neighbours and friends.</p> <p>Older people are less likely to have internet access and even if they do they are less likely to use it. 36% of households where all adults are over 65 do not have home internet access, with only 57% of those with access using it regularly. 60% of households where all adults are over 80 do not have internet access, with 72% not using it regularly. Only 29% of adults aged 75 and over use a smartphone to access the internet³⁷.</p> <p>Existing mitigating measures are in place which may benefit older people who are self-isolating. The Scottish Government’s Coronavirus (Covid-19) guidance provides specific guidance on help for those who are vulnerable or need additional support, and one of the areas the Scottish Government’s national helpline is specifically designed for is</p>

		<p>those over the age of 70 who may need extra help, including those people who do not have internet access. Furthermore, Ready Scotland’s additional support page³⁸ provides links to further information for older people, directing people to Age Scotland.</p> <p>The UK Government (Border Force) are collecting passenger information at the border for people arriving in Scotland. In instance where passengers have not completed their forms, there are tablets and stands in airports to complete the forms. Assistance has been provided by Border Force to help those people – for example, elderly people – who may need additional help.</p>
	<p>Sex: Men and Women</p>	<p>There may be unintended consequences of the measures on men and women. More men than women have been admitted to ICU , and age-standardised death rates (which adjust for the age-structure of the population), were significantly higher for men than for women (217 vs 147 per 100,000 population for deaths occurring in March 2020 – January 2021).</p> <p>Measures that may help limit the spread of Coronavirus (Covid-19) are designed to positively affect the entire population regardless of sex by reducing the risk of infection. However, based on the currently available data, limiting the spread may particularly benefit men, in respect of reducing ICU admissions and the age-standardised death rate, and limiting the spread – and any reductions in the overall numbers of deaths – may particularly benefit women over the age of 85.</p> <p>Women who are self-isolating may need additional support for a number of reasons. The police recorded 60,641 incidents of domestic abuse in 2018-19. Where gender information was recorded, around four out of every five incidents of domestic abuse in 2018-19 had a female victim and a male accused³⁹.</p> <p>Scottish Women’s Aid have indicated that since lockdown commenced, there has been a significant increase in calls to the National Domestic Abuse and Forced Marriage helpline.</p>

³⁵ National Records of Scotland (2021) [Deaths involving coronavirus \(COVID-19\) in Scotland | National Records of Scotland \(nrscotland.gov.uk\)](#)

³⁶ Scottish Government (2018) [Scottish health survey 2017: volume one - main report](#)

³⁷ This data is from additional analysis of the Scottish Household Survey 2018

³⁸ <https://www.readyscotland.org/coronavirus/where-to-find-additional-support/>.

³⁹ Scottish Government (2020) [Domestic abuse in Scotland: 2018 - 2019 statistics](#)

	<p>On 29 March 2021, Refuge, which provides specialist support for women and children experiencing domestic violence, reported seeing an on average increase of 61% of calls and contacts logged⁴⁰</p> <p>Self-isolation may increase risks for women and children housed with a domestic abuse perpetrator. Qualitative research by the Scottish Government on the experience of individuals and families experiencing domestic abuse, reported recent escalation of abuse for some victims and trauma from non-recent abuse affecting other victims due to the increased time spent in isolation with the perpetrator, and many services involved in the research reported that, although perpetrator tactics have not changed significantly, the impact and risk of domestic abuse is magnified by lockdown⁴¹.</p> <p>Regulation 9 allows a person to leave the place they are self-isolating to seek medical assistance, or to avoid injury, illness, or to escape a risk of harm. Furthermore, existing mitigating measures are in place to help support those affected by domestic abuse. The Scottish Government's Coronavirus (Covid-19) guidance has been updated to reflect these exemptions and provides information on domestic abuse support⁴² while Ready Scotland's additional support page also provides links to support for anyone experiencing domestic abuse, forced marriage or anyone affected by sexual violence.</p> <p>Out of the 170,000 lone parents aged 16 to 74 with dependent children in Scotland in 2011, 92 per cent (156,000) were women⁴³. Due to self-isolating, women with dependent children may therefore find it more difficult to attain food and medical supplies. Additionally, women who are required to self-isolate may be negatively impacted by delayed or restricted access to abortion or contraception⁴⁴.</p> <p>The Scottish Government is mindful of this need, therefore existing provisions in the Regulations, which allow a person to leave the place they are self-isolating to obtain basic necessities, and to seek medical assistance, may help to mitigate such impacts. Furthermore, the Scottish Government</p>
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⁴⁰ [As lockdown eases, Refuge sends message to women and girls experiencing domestic abuse: You are not alone - Refuge Charity - Domestic Violence Help](#)

⁴¹ [coronavirus-covid-19-domestic-abuse-forms-violence-against-women-girls-during-phase-3-scotlands-route-map-11-august-11-october.pdf](#)

⁴² <https://www.gov.scot/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-guidance-on-domestic-abuse/>

⁴³ <https://www.scotlandscensus.gov.uk/news/census-2011-key-results-households-and-families-and-method-travel-work-or-study-scotland>

⁴⁴ When seeking the views of stakeholders, Engender referenced this point

	<p>is working with abortion care providers to enable patients having an early medical abortion to have their consultation by telephone or video call so they can follow public health advice to stay at home and minimise social contact. Following the consultation, if the patient wishes to proceed the medication is either delivered to her home or she collects it from the clinic. The new approval allows women having early medical abortions to take both abortion drugs at home, where they wish to and where it is considered appropriate for them.</p> <p>In addition, the Scottish Government’s Coronavirus (Covid-19) guidance, along with the national helpline, aims to provide guidance and support for those who may need additional help.</p> <p>Furthermore, the ability of women to seek and maintain paid employment may be compromised by the requirement to self-isolate for 10 days.</p> <p>Firstly, evidence indicates that women spend far more time on childcare than men. 1 in 4 women across all age groups took part in childcare on a given day in 2014-15 (24%), compared to 15% of men⁴⁵. Research by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) found The gap in unpaid work (activities such as childcare, adult care, housework and volunteering) between men and women reduced slightly during lockdown but remained large, at 1 hour and 7 minutes a day; this was a result of women reducing time spent doing unpaid work by 20 minutes a day, while men increased their time on this activity by 22 minutes.⁴⁶</p> <p>Furthermore, individuals living with children spent 35% longer on average providing childcare, which included helping out with homework. For a child under the age of 8 in the household, women spent 4 hours and 5 minutes caring for a child, compared to 2 hours 50 minutes for men⁴⁷.</p> <p>The fact that children entering the country will also be required to self-isolate may make it more difficult for women to manage their commitments, as they will be unable to access childcare for that period⁴⁸. Increased childcare responsibilities can therefore have an effect on women’s ability to carry out paid work. In their report on the impact of Coronavirus (Covid-19) on women’s labour market equality,</p>
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⁴⁵ Scottish Government (2019) [Centre for Time Use Research Time Use Survey 2014-15](#)

⁴⁶ [Coronavirus and how people spent their time under lockdown - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

⁴⁷ [Coronavirus and how people spent their time under lockdown - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)

⁴⁸ When seeking the views of stakeholders, Close the Gap referenced this point

		<p>Close the Gap advised women are disproportionately affected by the need for more unpaid care, which impacts on their ability to do paid work⁴⁹.</p> <p>Secondly, more women workers than men workers may find it more difficult to work from home during a period of self-isolation due to their role not being suited to home working. Evidence suggests that those in lower-paying industries and occupations are least likely to be able to work from home⁵⁰. Therefore, as women make up the majority of lower paid workers⁵¹, it is more likely that the requirements of self-isolation will have a greater impact on women than on men.</p> <p>Thirdly, it is recognised that the travel and tourism industries, which includes accommodation and food services, may particularly be adversely impacted by these measures. Just over half of the tourism workforce within the sector are women (higher than the Scottish Economy as a whole)⁵², and a larger proportion of the women workforce within the sector are in part-time positions than for the Scottish economy as a whole. A larger portion of women than men working within the tourism sector earn less than the real living wage⁵³.</p> <p>In their report on the impact of Coronavirus (Covid-19) on women's labour market equality, Close the Gap advise that women make up the majority of the hospitality and retail workforces, and that the accommodation, food services and retail sectors are impacted by tourism⁵⁴. Furthermore, in their briefing on Women and Covid-19, Engender comment that women are over represented in industries at risk of contraction during Covid-19, including tourism, retail, and hospitality⁵⁵. As a result, women may be disproportionately impacted.</p> <p>In addition, the minority ethnic employment gap is much higher for women (22.0 percentage points vs 9.5 for men, in 2019). The vast majority, 76%, of part-time workers are</p>
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⁴⁹ Close the Gap (2020) [Disproportionate disruption: The impact of COVID-19 on women's labour market equality](#) (When seeking the views of stakeholders, Close the Gap referenced this publication)

⁵⁰ Resolution Foundation (2020) [Doing what it takes: Protecting firms and families from the economic impact of coronavirus](#) (Close the Gap referenced this publication in their publication [Disproportionate disruption: The impact of COVID-19 on women's labour market equality](#))

⁵¹ Close the Gap (2020) [Disproportionate disruption: The impact of COVID-19 on women's labour market equality](#)

⁵² This data is from analysis of the ONS Annual Population Survey (April 2018 – March 2019)

⁵³ This data is from analysis of the ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings for 2018

⁵⁴ Close the Gap (2020) [Disproportionate disruption: The impact of COVID-19 on women's labour market equality](#)

⁵⁵ Engender (2020) [Engender Briefing: Women and COVID-19](#) (When seeking the views of stakeholders, Engender and Close the Gap also referenced the retail and hospitality sectors)

	<p>women: in 2019, women aged 16+ accounted for three-quarters of part-time employment in Scotland⁵⁶.</p> <p>These measures, including both the requirement to self-isolate and broader impacts, may therefore disproportionately negatively impact on the incomes, and wellbeing, of women.</p> <p>To assist in the mitigation of any negative effects and to eliminate discrimination, the Scottish Government's Coronavirus (Covid-19) guidance provides links to work and financial support, which may serve to help women who are affected. However, both individually and collectively, these restrictions have the potential to have a greater negative impact upon women. Therefore, we continue to closely monitor the impacts of the Regulations, to see what actions may be required to address these issues for women who will be required to self-isolate.</p>
Race	<p>Early in the Coronavirus (Covid-19) crisis, evidence emerged at UK and international level that suggested some minority ethnic groups may be disproportionately impacted by Coronavirus (Covid-19), both in terms of immediate, adverse health outcomes and in a wider context, including economically. As a response to this, the Scottish Government convened an Expert Reference Group on Coronavirus (Covid-19) and Ethnicity (the ERG) in June 2020. Their remit is to consider, inform and contribute to the Scottish Government's emerging approach, and to advise on proposed actions to mitigate the harms felt by minority ethnic people and communities in relation to Coronavirus (Covid-19). The Scottish Government has subsequently published a response to these recommendations and further to this, has presented the ERG with a timeline for the implementation of these recommendations over the coming months as we recover from the pandemic.</p> <p>Analysis by National Records of Scotland (NRS) published in July 2020 showed that deaths amongst people in the South Asian ethnic group were more likely to involve Coronavirus (Covid-19) than deaths in the White ethnic group, (after accounting for age group, sex, area-level deprivation and urban rural classification). There was no evidence of a significant difference for the other minority ethnic groups analysed.</p> <p>NRS noted at the time that they did not have sufficient evidence to say that deaths among people in the Chinese</p>

⁵⁶ Scottish Government (2020) [Scotland's Labour Market: People, Places, and Regions - Statistics from the Annual Population Survey 2019](#)

	<p>ethnic group were more likely to involve Coronavirus (Covid-19). Due to the low number of completed records for deaths involving Coronavirus (Covid-19) in other minority ethnic groups it was not possible at the time to carry out valid analysis of the relative likelihood that deaths involved Coronavirus (Covid-19).</p> <p>Further analysis was carried out in November 2020 and the results of the updated analysis are similar to the results from the initial analysis. Deaths amongst people in the South Asian ethnic group were more likely to involve Coronavirus (Covid-19) than deaths in the White Scottish ethnic group over the study period. There was no evidence of a significant difference for the Chinese or White Irish groups. The number of deaths in other minority ethnic groups was too low to allow comparable analysis to be performed. Analysis from Public Health England in June 2020 showed that death rates from the virus were highest among people in the Black and Asian ethnic groups .</p> <p>Scotland's 2011 census found that the 'White: Polish' ethnic group had the highest rate of overcrowded households (30 per cent), followed by 'Bangladeshi' and 'African' households (both 28 per cent). This compares with 8% for 'White: Scottish' and 6% for 'White: Other British'⁵⁷. Furthermore, the report by Public Health England noted that Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic people may be at an increased risk of acquiring Coronavirus (Covid-19) due to factors such as overcrowded households⁵⁸.</p> <p>While the measures are designed to limit the further spread of Coronavirus (Covid-19), a returning traveller required to self-isolate, and living in an overcrowded household, may find it more difficult to distance themselves from other members of their household. This may potentially contribute to an increased risk of the spread of the virus within such a household, and this may be particularly pertinent among people from minority ethnic groups (including among the South Asian ethnic group).</p> <p>The UK Government can provide accommodation for those who cannot self-isolate safely in their own accommodation. Furthermore, an expert group will work with the Scottish Government to provide a clearer picture of the impact on minority ethnic communities of Coronavirus (Covid-19). The group will consider evidence and data being gathered by the Scottish Government, Public Health Scotland, National</p>
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⁵⁷ Scottish Government (2015) [Census 2011 equality results: analysis, part two](#)

⁵⁸ Public Health England (2020) [Disparities in the risk and outcomes of COVID-19](#)

	<p>Records of Scotland and the NHS, and advise on policy actions to mitigate any disproportionate effects⁵⁹.</p> <p>The Scottish Government will continue to take into consideration any newly identified evidence, in relation to any impacts the requirement to self-isolate for 10 days may have on minority ethnic people, and use this evidence to make changes, as appropriate.</p> <p>Ready Scotland's additional support page⁶⁰ links to support and guidance for anyone struggling with their mental health and well-being, provides links to family support, information and advice on staying at home with children, and links to the Ethnic Minority National Resilience Network.</p> <p>Gypsy/Travellers Gypsy/Travellers who do not live in settled accommodation face some specific additional risks and vulnerabilities during the Coronavirus (Covid-19) crisis – such as access to sanitation or a separate trailer to self-isolate - which may make it difficult for them to limit virus spread and comply with public health guidelines. In 2011, Gypsy/Travellers in Scotland, compared to the population as a whole, were more likely to report a long-term health problem or disability and were more likely to report bad or very bad general health⁶¹.</p> <p>These should be considered within local resilience plans - for example, if space is needed to camp for the isolation period. The impact of Coronavirus (Covid-19) on Gypsy/Traveller travel patterns is unpredictable. The summer travelling season may result in travel from Ireland but, due to ferry routes, this will come through Northern Ireland.</p> <p>To assist in the mitigation of any negative effects and to eliminate discrimination, the Scottish Government have worked with Local Authorities⁶², while Ready Scotland's additional support page⁶³ provides links to information and guidance that has been produced for Gypsy/Traveller communities on Coronavirus (Covid-19). A Facebook page, a joint initiative of partners including the Scottish Government, has been set up for Gypsy/Traveller communities to provide up to date information on Coronavirus (Covid-19)⁶⁴.</p>
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⁵⁹ <https://www.gov.scot/news/action-against-inequality/>

⁶⁰ <https://www.readyscotland.org/coronavirus/where-to-find-additional-support/>.

⁶¹ Scottish Government (2015) [Gypsy/Travellers in Scotland - A Comprehensive Analysis of the 2011 Census](#)

⁶² Scottish Government (2020) [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\): framework to support gypsy/traveller communities](#)

⁶³ <https://www.readyscotland.org/coronavirus/where-to-find-additional-support/>.

⁶⁴ <https://www.facebook.com/GypsyTravellers-ScotlandCoronavirus-information-100442048272006/>

<p>Religion & Faith</p>	<p>Individuals will not be able to attend a place of worship during the period of self-isolation, and for some individuals this may be an integral part of their faith. This applies to all individuals and all faiths equally, although the exact impact will depend on the exact period of self-isolation, relative to a particular religious event or service.</p> <p>Many faith groups have established online worship services which would be available to persons who are self-isolating after entering the country. The Scottish Government provided funding that has allowed faith groups to purchase equipment and software that would facilitate these online worship services. This has widened access to prayer, worship, and funeral services, with persons able to attend from home.</p> <p>The requirement to self-isolate may discourage international travel. This may therefore impact on those going abroad for annual pilgrimages, which may particularly affect Muslim communities.</p> <p>The Scottish Government will continue to consider any impacts of the Regulations on the protected characteristic of religion or belief, and identify any mitigating actions, as appropriate.</p> <p>Regulation 9(6)(d) will allow an individual self-isolating to leave their household on compassionate grounds, to attend the funeral of a member of their household and a close family member, or where no household members or family members are attending, the funeral of a friend.</p>
<p>Disability</p>	<p>Around a third of adults reported a limiting longstanding health condition or illness. According to the 2017 Scottish Health survey, 29% of men and 34% of women in Scotland reported living with a limiting long-term condition. For people aged 75 and over, 56% had a limiting long-term condition⁶⁵. 1 in 5 Scots identify as disabled and more than a quarter of working age people acquire an impairment⁶⁶.</p> <p>Coronavirus (Covid-19) particularly affects those with a pre-existing medical condition⁶⁷. Some disabled people are more likely to experience severe ill-health from contracting Coronavirus (Covid-19) than the general population, due to a higher incidence of pre-existing health conditions and poorer overall health within the disabled community.</p>

⁶⁵ Scottish Government (2018) [Scottish health survey 2017: volume one - main report](#)

⁶⁶ Scottish Government (2018) [A Fairer Scotland for Disabled People: employment action plan](#)

⁶⁷ <https://www.nhsinform.scot/illnesses-and-conditions/infections-and-poisoning/coronavirus-covid-19/coronavirus-covid-19-general-advice>

		<p>Therefore, measures which limit the spread of Coronavirus (Covid-19) would be positive for individuals. It is important to note, however, that many disabled people do not have underlying health conditions that put them at a higher risk⁶⁸. Many of those people who are at very a high risk will not be disabled people, and a reduction in the spread of Coronavirus (Covid-19) would also benefit these people.</p> <p>However, a requirement to self-isolate may exacerbate issues that some disabled people report already. Some disabled people may find it harder, or not be able to, leave their household to obtain basic necessities, may struggle to get an online delivery due to existing pressures and lower internet use, and/or may not have family and friends who can help.</p> <p>7% of adults (aged 16+) with a limiting long-term condition reported having only one person or nobody that they could turn to for support in a crisis. This compares with 3% for those without a limiting long-term condition⁶⁹. In 2020, the proportion of recent UK internet users was lower for disabled adults (81%) compared with non-disabled adults (99%)⁷⁰, and according to the 2019 Scottish Household Survey, 29% per cent of adults who have some form of long-standing physical or mental health condition or illness reported not using the internet, compared with 6% of those who do not have any such condition⁷¹. As a result, a greater percentage of disabled people may not be able to order online.</p> <p>To assist in the mitigation of any negative effects and to eliminate discrimination, existing measures are in place which may support disabled people who are self-isolating. The Scottish Government's national helpline is designed for those who may be at risk and don't have community support available, as well as those who cannot get online, putting them in touch with their local authority to access essential help. This measure may also have a positive effect in fostering good relations between people as helpline staff may have the opportunity to understand more about the difficulties faced by disabled people.</p> <p>The Regulations provide an exemption for passengers with a medical condition or disability which means if they cannot take a test, they are not required to do so. They must however, present a note from a doctor or other healthcare</p>
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⁶⁸ When seeking the views of stakeholders, Inclusion Scotland referenced this point

⁶⁹ This data source is the Scottish Health Survey 2015/2017.

⁷⁰ [Internet users, UK - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk)

⁷¹ [Scottish household survey 2019: annual report - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot)

	<p>provider when they arrive - this must be in English or have been translated into English</p> <p>The Scottish Government's Coronavirus (Covid-19) guidance for those who are vulnerable or need additional support provides additional information. Ready Scotland's additional support page⁷² also provides links to information for disabled people, linking people to Disability Information Scotland.</p> <p>For certain groups who rely on talking to neighbours as a form of social contact, being asked to stay at home and avoid face-to-face contact may be particularly hard. Disabled people were more likely than the general population aged 16+ to say they regularly stop and talk with people in the neighbourhood (64.6% vs 62.2%)⁷³. This was especially true for disabled people aged 70+ (74.8%)⁷⁴. People living with a long-term physical or mental health condition are more than twice as likely to experience feelings of loneliness⁷⁵</p> <p>To assist in the mitigation of any negative effects and to eliminate discrimination, the Scottish Government's Coronavirus (Covid-19) guidance provides links to information on health and wellbeing, including for individuals feeling anxious or depressed. The Ready Scotland additional support page⁷⁶ also provides links to support and guidance for anyone struggling with their mental health and well-being.</p> <p>Provisions in the Regulations allow individuals to leave their household to seek medical assistance; to access public services (including social services or victims' services) where access to the service is critical to the person's well-being, and the service cannot be provided if the person remains at their accommodation; and to avoid injury, illness or to escape a risk of harm. These provisions may help to lessen any potential negative impacts on disabled people.</p> <p>According to the Scottish Commission for Learning Disability (SCLD), in 2019 there were 23,584 adults with learning disabilities known to local authorities across Scotland. This equates to 5.2 people with learning disabilities per 1000 people in the general population⁷⁷. The requirement to self-isolate for 10 days may have a particular impact on those with</p>
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⁷² <https://www.readyscotland.org/coronavirus/where-to-find-additional-support/>.

⁷³ ONS (2020) [Coronavirus and social relationships and support for vulnerable groups: 2017 to 2018 and 2018 to 2019](#)

⁷⁴ ONS (2020) [Coronavirus and social relationships and support for vulnerable groups: 2017 to 2018 and 2018 to 2019](#)

⁷⁵ [Scottish household survey 2019: annual report - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](#)

⁷⁶ <https://www.readyscotland.org/coronavirus/where-to-find-additional-support/>.

⁷⁷ SCLD (2019) [Learning Disability Statistics Scotland 2019](#)

		<p>learning disabilities. SCLD refer to how people with learning/intellectual disabilities are experiencing increased loneliness and social isolation during this time, and these feelings are likely to be more pronounced for people with learning/intellectual disabilities⁷⁸. A period of self-isolation may therefore exacerbate existing feelings of loneliness and social isolation.</p> <p>To assist in the mitigation of any negative effects and to eliminate discrimination, Ready Scotland’s additional support page⁷⁹ provides a link to information on Coronavirus (Covid-19) as well as resources and support for those with learning disabilities or their carers. During any self-isolation period for an individual, a visitor providing essential care is allowed to visit. The above provisions in the Regulations, such as the ability to seek medical assistance, access public services and to avoid injury, illness and harm, may also help to reduce any impacts.</p> <p>Some disabled people may have specific needs in relation to communication. As a result, we have translated the public health checks at borders guidance into Easy Read.</p> <p>The national helpline, referred to in the Scottish Government guidance, supports people who do not have other community or family support available by joining them up with local services. There is a textphone number available and we have added into our guidance that deaf and deafblind BSL users can contact the national helpline number via contactScotland-BSL, a Scottish Government service that connects deaf BSL users throughout Scotland through an online BSL interpreting video relay service (VRS)⁸⁰.</p>
	<p>Sexual Orientation</p>	<p>The aforementioned UK Government Equalities LGBT Survey in 2017 reported that 29% of LGBT people had experienced an incident in the previous 12 months involving someone they lived with because they were LGBT.⁸¹ There may, therefore, be a negative impact on some LGBT people who self-isolate with someone they live with, including as a result of their sexual orientation.</p> <p>The Scottish Government’s Coronavirus (Covid-19) guidance on health and wellbeing, including for individuals feeling anxious or depressed, is again designed to provide</p>

⁷⁸ SCLD (2020) [Scottish Commission for people with a Learning Disability. Statement on Human Rights and COVID-19](#)

⁷⁹ <https://www.readyscotland.org/coronavirus/where-to-find-additional-support/>.

⁸⁰ <https://contactscotland-bsl.org/about-us/>

⁸¹ UK Government Equalities Office (2018) [National LGBT Survey Summary Report](#), p. 13

	<p>assistance, while Ready Scotland’s additional support page⁸² also provides links to support and guidance for anyone struggling with their mental health and well-being.</p> <p>In addition, as described above, provisions in the Regulations allow individuals to leave their household to seek medical assistance; to access public services (including social services or victims’ services) where access to the service is critical to the person’s well-being, and the service cannot be provided if the person remains at their accommodation, and to avoid injury, illness, or to escape the risk of harm. These provisions may help to lessen any potential negative impacts on people as a result of their sexual orientation.</p>
Marriage and Civil Partnership	We have not identified any impacts of the Regulations for this protected characteristic.
Pregnancy and Maternity	<p>The NHS Inform website states that people who are pregnant do not appear to be more susceptible to Coronavirus (Covid-19) than the general population, although are generally more susceptible to infection generally. If a pregnant woman contracts Coronavirus (Covid-19) during their pregnancy it is likely that they will not be more seriously unwell than other healthy adults, and that they will experience only mild or moderate cold/flu-like symptoms⁸³. However, pregnant women are listed in the group of people who are at higher risk of developing severe illness with Coronavirus (Covid-19)⁸⁴.</p> <p>To assist in the mitigation of any negative effects and to eliminate discrimination, one of the groups the Scottish Government’s national helpline is specifically designed for is those are pregnant, while Ready Scotland’s additional support page⁸⁵ also provides links to health guidance for pregnant women and maternity professionals looking after them.</p>
Gender Reassignment	According to the UK Government Equalities Office LGBT Survey in 2017 ⁸⁶ (a large scale UK survey of 108,000 LGBT people, though respondents were self-selected and results may not be representative of the whole population) 29% had experienced an incident in the previous 12 months involving someone they lived with because they were LGBT. The most common types were verbal harassment (14% experienced this), disclosure of their LGBT status without permission

⁸² <https://www.readyscotland.org/coronavirus/where-to-find-additional-support/>.

⁸³ [Coronavirus \(COVID-19\): Pregnancy and newborn babies | NHS inform](https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/coronavirus/coronavirus-covid-19-pregnancy-and-newborn-babies/)

⁸⁴ <https://www.nhsinform.scot/illnesses-and-conditions/infections-and-poisoning/coronavirus-covid-19/coronavirus-covid-19-general-advice>

⁸⁵ <https://www.readyscotland.org/coronavirus/where-to-find-additional-support/>.

⁸⁶ UK Government Equalities Office (2018) [National LGBT Survey Summary Report](https://www.equalities.org.uk/national-lgbt-survey-2017/)

	<p>(14%) and coercive or controlling behaviour (9%). A quarter (24%) of all respondents were not open about being LGBT with any family members that they lived with (excluding partners).</p> <p>There may, therefore, be potential negative impacts on some LGBT people, including transgender people, self-isolating with someone they live with. Furthermore, there is evidence to suggest that transgender people have a greater need of support in relation to mental health⁸⁷.</p> <p>The Scottish Government's Coronavirus (Covid-19) guidance on health and wellbeing, including for individuals feeling anxious or depressed, is designed to provide assistance, while Ready Scotland's additional support page⁸⁸ provides links to support and guidance for anyone struggling with their mental health and well-being.</p> <p>In addition, provisions in the Regulations allow individuals to leave their household to seek medical assistance; to access public services (including social services or victims' services) where access to the service is critical to the person's well-being, and the service cannot be provided if the person remains at their accommodation, and to avoid injury, illness, or to escape the risk of harm. These provisions may help to lessen any potential negative impacts on transgender people.</p> <p>Overall, there is limited evidence on the experiences of transgender people in Scotland and globally. Many surveys and data sources do not include questions on a person's trans status or provide a non-binary response to the sex/gender question.</p>
<p>Socio-economic disadvantage</p>	<p>The Scottish Government is currently working with the UK Government to provide hardship support for those who face paying managed self-isolation fees to return to Scotland but cannot afford to do so. We know that there are strong correlations between equality and socio-economic disadvantage in Scotland, so we would expect any scheme supporting those experiencing hardship to have positive equality impacts. The scheme we are looking to put in place will focus on waiving fees – and we are seeking to focus primarily on those on low incomes. In addition, we are seeking to support those on Family Reunion Visas, arriving to join a family member with refugee status who is already living in Scotland. To introduce the scheme as planned requires the</p>

⁸⁷ <https://www.scottishtrans.org/trans-rights/practice/health-social-care/>

⁸⁸ <https://www.readyscotland.org/coronavirus/where-to-find-additional-support/>.

		cooperation of the UK Government and we are working urgently with them to deliver it.
<p>Mitigating actions: The Scottish Government recognises that these measures are only required to respond to the current set of circumstances, and are only necessary as long as the potential public health benefits can justify any negative impacts caused.</p> <p>Any negative impacts will be kept under close scrutiny, as will measures designed to mitigate them. We will also continue to consider any newly identified evidence in relation to the impacts of these Regulations and its operation, as it relates to each of the protected characteristics, and make further adjustments, as appropriate, in line with the requirements of the PSED.</p>		

Assessing the impacts and identifying opportunities to promote equality

Do you think that the policy impacts on people because of their age?

Age	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation			X	Measures that help limit the spread of Coronavirus (Covid-19) are expected to particularly positively affect older people, protecting their health and helping to advance equality of opportunity. The national helpline may also help to mitigate any negative impacts, and advance equality of opportunity, helping people over the age of 70 who may need extra help, including those who do not have internet access. It may also have a positive effect in fostering good relations between people, as helpline staff may have the opportunity to understand more about the difficulties faced by older people. Provisions in the measures that can allow children to move in between households to fulfil existing legal obligations, in relation to shared custody, may help to advance equality of opportunity.
Advancing equality of opportunity	X			
Promoting good relations among and between different age groups	X			

Do you think that the policy impacts disabled people?

Disability	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
Eliminating unlawful discrimination,	X			Measures that help limit the spread of Coronavirus (Covid-19) may particularly positively affect those

harassment and victimisation				<p>with underlying health conditions (and some disabled people are more likely to experience severe ill-health from contracting Coronavirus (Covid-19) than the general population), protecting their health and helping to advance equality of opportunity. The national helpline may also help to mitigate any negative impacts, and advance equality of opportunity, providing support for disabled people who may be at risk and don't have community support available, as well as those who cannot get online. It may also have a positive effect in fostering good relations between people, as helpline staff may have the opportunity to understand more about the difficulties faced by disabled people.</p> <p>Translating the guidance into Easy Read is designed to eliminate discrimination, but is also designed to promote equality of opportunity and to foster good relations between people by ensuring access to information for people who have a distinct communication need and those who do not.</p>
Advancing equality of opportunity	X			
Promoting good relations among and between disabled and non-disabled people	X			

Do you think that the policy impacts on men and women in different ways?

Sex	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation	X			<p>It is recognised that some of these measures have the potential to have a greater negative impact on women, and wherever possible we have tried to put in place support which recognises the gender based nature of discrimination. These Regulations will not be able to address systemic issues of gender based issue of discrimination – however, measures in place such as the national helpline, measures to tackle gender based violence, etc., alongside existing guidance, may help to tackle some of that</p>
Advancing equality of opportunity	X			
Promoting good relations between men and women	X			

				<p>discrimination as it applies to the Regulations.</p> <p>Provisions in the measures may help where lone parents may not be able to leave the house as they are the main carer. Again, as set out above, evidence indicates that lone parents are more often women than men. Being able to leave the home to obtain basic necessities and to seek medical assistance will help to ensure that women are able to access basic necessities, and will also help to ensure that they are able to access abortion and contraception. Existing support and guidance, along with provisions in the measures, such as being able to leave the household to seek medical assistance, or to avoid injury, illness, or to escape a risk of harm may help to eliminate harassment and victimisation for women (who by far suffer the greatest harm from domestic abuse) who are living with an abusive partner.</p>
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Do you think that the policy impacts on women because of pregnancy and maternity?

Pregnancy and Maternity	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation	X			Existing guidance and support measures in place, and the national helpline, may help to eliminate discrimination and promote equality of opportunity, to assist pregnant women who may need extra help. The national helpline may also help foster good relations, as helpline staff may have the opportunity to understand more about the difficulties faced by pregnant women.
Advancing equality of opportunity	X			
Promoting good relations	X			

Do you think your policy impacts on people proposing to undergo, undergoing, or who have undergone a process for the purpose of reassigning their sex? (NB:

the Equality Act 2010 uses the term ‘transsexual people’ but ‘trans people’ is more commonly used, although it may include a wide range of people not covered by the Act).

Gender reassignment	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation	X			Existing support and guidance available ⁸⁹ , and provisions in the measures, such as being able to leave the house to seek medical assistance, access public services and to avoid injury, illness, or to escape the risk of harm, may help to protect transgender people from victimisation and harassment.
Advancing equality of opportunity	X			
Promoting good relations	X			

Do you think that the policy impacts on people because of their sexual orientation?

Sexual orientation	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation	X			Existing support and guidance available, and provisions in the measures, such as being able to leave the house to seek medical assistance, to access public services and to avoid injury, illness, or to escape the risk of harm, may help to protect people from victimisation and harassment due to their sexual orientation.
Advancing equality of opportunity	X			
Promoting good relations	X			

Do you think the policy impacts on people on the grounds of their race?

Race	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation	X			Measures that may help limit the spread of Coronavirus (Covid-19) are designed to positively affect the entire population, but may particularly benefit people in the South Asian ethnic group. However, it is also noted a returning traveller required to self-isolate, and living in an
Advancing equality of opportunity	X			

⁸⁹ <https://www.gov.scot/publications/coronavirus-covid-19-guidance-on-support-information-food-and-other-essentials/>

Promoting good race relations	X			<p>overcrowded household, may find it more difficult to distance themselves from other members of their household, and this may potentially contribute to an increased risk of the spread of the virus within such a household. This may be particularly pertinent among people from minority ethnic groups (including among the South Asian ethnic group).</p> <p>An expert group will work with the Scottish Government to provide a clearer picture of the impact on minority ethnic communities of Coronavirus (Covid-19), and advise on policy actions to mitigate any disproportionate effects⁹⁰. The Scottish Government will continue to take into consideration any newly identified evidence, in relation to any impacts the requirement to self-isolate for 10 days may have on minority ethnic people, and use this evidence to make changes, as appropriate.</p> <p>Gypsy/Travellers - for example, existing guidance and support and the setting up of the Facebook page, may help to eliminate discrimination and advance equality of opportunity, by helping to provide support to Gypsy/Traveller communities.</p>
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Do you think the policy impacts on people because of their religion or belief?

Religion or belief	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation	X			Existing mitigating actions in place, such as the additional funding provided to help facilitate online worship, may help eliminate discrimination and to advance equality of opportunity,

⁹⁰ <https://www.gov.scot/news/action-against-inequality/>

Advancing equality of opportunity	X			to help allow people to continue to practice their faith. This mitigating action, along with the provisions in the measures allowing individuals self-isolating to attend a funeral in some circumstances, may also help to foster good relations between people.
Promoting good relations	X			

Do you think the policy impacts on people because of their marriage or civil partnership?⁹¹

Marriage and Civil Partnership	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation			X	We have not identified any impacts of the Regulations for this protected characteristic.

⁹¹ The PSED does not apply to the protected characteristic of marriage and civil partnership
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/equality-act-2010-guidance>

Title of Proposal: Green list Countries or Territories

Impact: Arrivals who have been in a “Green” list country or territory in the 10 days prior to arrival in Scotland are required to, complete a Passenger Locator Form, take a Coronavirus (Covid-19) Pre Departure Test (PDT) and book and pay for Coronavirus (Covid-19) tests to take on day two after arrival into Scotland. On arrival in Scotland, travellers do not need to isolate unless the test they have taken on day two after arriving back in Scotland is positive.

Differential impacts	Age: Children and Younger People	The Regulations provide an exemption for children under 11 so that they do not need to take a Coronavirus (Covid-19) test before travelling. Children aged between 11 and 18 must take a Coronavirus (Covid-19) test before travelling if accompanied by an adult. Proof of the child's negative test result must be shown by an adult travelling with the child upon arrival in Scotland.
	Age: Older People	We are not aware of any evidence that suggests this level of restriction will create any particular inequalities for this protected characteristic.
	Sex: Women	We are not aware of any evidence that suggests this level of restriction will create any particular inequalities for this protected characteristic.
	Sex: Men	We are not aware of any evidence that suggests this level of restriction will create any particular inequalities for this protected characteristic.
	Race	We are not aware of any evidence that suggests this level of restriction will create any particular inequalities for this protected characteristic.
	Religion & Faith	We are not aware of any evidence that suggests this level of restriction will create any particular inequalities for this protected characteristic.
	Disability	The Regulations provide an exemption for travellers with a medical condition or disability which means if they cannot take a Coronavirus (Covid-19) test they are not required to do so. They must however, present a note from a doctor or other healthcare provider when they arrive - this must be in English or have been translated into English. This includes children and young people.
	Sexual Orientation	We are not aware of any evidence that suggests this level of restriction will create any particular inequalities for this protected characteristic.
	Marriage and Civil Partnership	We are not aware of any evidence that suggests this level of restriction will create any particular inequalities for this protected characteristic.
	Pregnancy and Maternity	We are not aware of any evidence that suggests this level of restriction will create any particular inequalities for this protected characteristic.

Gender Reassignment	We are not aware of any evidence that suggests this level of restriction will create any particular inequalities for this protected characteristic.
Socio-economic disadvantage	We are not aware of any evidence that suggests this level of restriction will create any particular inequalities for this protected characteristic.
Mitigating actions: The Scottish Government recognises that these measures are only required to respond to the current set of circumstances, and are only necessary as long as the potential public health benefits can justify any negative impacts caused.	
We will continue to consider newly identified evidence, as it relates to each of the protected characteristics, and will make further adjustments, as appropriate.	

Assessing the impacts and identifying opportunities to promote equality

Do you think that the policy impacts on people because of their age?

Age	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
Advancing equality of opportunity			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
Promoting good relations among and between different age groups			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.

Do you think that the policy impacts disabled people?

Disability	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
Advancing equality of opportunity			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
Promoting good relations			X	

among and between disabled and non-disabled people				No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
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Do you think that the policy impacts on men and women in different ways?

Sex	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
Advancing equality of opportunity			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
Promoting good relations between men and women			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.

Do you think that the policy impacts on women because of pregnancy and maternity?

Pregnancy and Maternity	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
Advancing equality of opportunity			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
Promoting good relations			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.

Do you think your policy impacts on people proposing to undergo, undergoing, or who have undergone a process for the purpose of reassigning their sex? (NB: the Equality Act 2010 uses the term 'transsexual people' but 'trans people' is more commonly used, although it may include a wide range of people not covered by the Act).

Gender reassignment	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision

Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
Advancing equality of opportunity			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
Promoting good relations			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.

Do you think that the policy impacts on people because of their sexual orientation?

Sexual orientation	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
Advancing equality of opportunity			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
Promoting good relations			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.

Do you think the policy impacts on people on the grounds of their race?

Race	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
Advancing equality of opportunity			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
Promoting good race relations			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.

Do you think the policy impacts on people because of their religion or belief?

Religion or belief	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
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Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
Advancing equality of opportunity			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.
Promoting good relations			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.

Do you think the policy impacts on people because of their marriage or civil partnership?⁹²

Marriage and Civil Partnership	Positive	Negative	None	Reasons for your decision
Eliminating unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation			X	No evidence of a differential impact identified at this time.

Conclusion

The provisions in these Regulations are intended to balance the restrictions necessary to protect people from the direct harms to health from importation of new variants of Coronavirus (Covid-19), with the unintended potential harms the restrictions may have on isolation, wellbeing and the economy.

Whilst the view of the Scottish Government is that these Regulations are justified and a proportionate means of reducing the public health risks posed by Coronavirus (Covid-19), there is also a need to not only mitigate any negative effects identified but to eliminate discrimination, advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations between people, and the measures we have put in place are designed to help do this. Where potential negative impacts on one or more of the protected characteristics have been identified in this impact assessment, we have tried to mitigate these in the Regulations.

The Scottish Government will continue to keep the regulations under review.

⁹² The PSED does not apply to the protected characteristic of marriage and civil partnership
<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/equality-act-2010-guidance>

- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Scotland\) Amendment \(No. 23\) Regulations 2020](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Scotland\) Amendment \(No. 24\) Regulations 2020](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Scotland\) Amendment \(No. 25\) Regulations 2020](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Scotland\) Amendment Regulations 2021](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Scotland\) Amendment \(No. 2\) Regulations 2021](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Scotland\) Amendment \(No. 3\) Regulations 2021](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Scotland\) Amendment \(No. 4\) Regulations 2021](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Scotland\) Amendment \(No. 5\) Regulations 2021](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Scotland\) Amendment \(No. 6\) Regulations 2021](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Scotland\) Amendment \(No. 7\) Regulations 2021 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Scotland\) Amendment \(No. 8\) Regulations 2021](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Scotland\) Amendment \(No. 9\) Regulations 2021](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Scotland\) Amendment \(No. 10\) Regulations 2021](#)

- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel and Public Health Information\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2020](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel and Public Health Information\) \(Scotland\) \(No. 2\) Regulations 2020](#)

- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(Pre-Departure Testing and Operator Liability\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2021 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel, Public Health Information and Pre-Departure Testing\) \(Scotland\) Amendment Regulations 2021](#)

- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel, Prohibition on Travel from the United Arab Emirates\) \(Scotland\) Amendment Regulations 2021](#)

- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Managed Accommodation and Testing\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2021](#)
- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel\) \(Managed Accommodation and Testing etc.\) \(Scotland\) Amendment Regulations 2021 \(legislation.gov.uk\)](#)

- [The Health Protection \(Coronavirus\) \(International Travel etc.\) \(Miscellaneous Amendments\) \(Scotland\) Regulations 2021](#)

