



Key assumptions: 1) People (adults and young people) providing or intending to provide unpaid care are identified. 2) Young carers are seen as children and young people first and foremost and are relieved of inappropriate caring roles.

Assumptions

There is an environment which allows carers to self-identify/ be identified.

Workforce is skilled and experienced in identifying and supporting both carers and young

There is a smooth transition between YCS and ACSP.

Carers are made aware of their rights and are able to exercise their rights throughout the caring journey.

Provision of information and support resources is of a quality standard.

There is effective leadership of a skilled and experienced workforce to respond to the needs of carers.

Carers are knowledgeable about SDS and know how to access.

Unintended consequences

Local decision making may lead to variations in how support, information and advice is provided.

Impact on inequalities between more deprived and less deprived areas (positive or

Impact on gender inequalities.

Changed relationship with other family/ members and/ or other carers.

Impact on cared-for individual.

More people leave their caring role.

External factors

Continued integration of health and social care services.

Local decision making and accountability.

All existing legislation for public bodies.

Changes in devolution of social security benefits.