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Impact of educational and other restrictions during the COVID-19 pandemic on children aged 3-13 years: a rapid review

Background

Rapid Evidence Summary - Impact of educational and other restrictions during the COVID-19 pandemic on children aged 3-13 years

Findings

- 6/10 systematic reviews exclusive to COVID-19 pandemic
- None were exclusively of UK populations
- None exactly matched the RES question age group: 3 13 years
- Lack of recency in data collection
- Range of aspects and outcomes
- Methodological flaws

Rapid Review

Aim: To understand the impact of educational and other restrictions during the COVID-19 pandemic on children aged 3-13 years and to identify any mitigating factors

- Focus on restrictions and educational changes: lockdown, stay-at-home, remote learning etc
- Database searching: Medline, PsycINFO, Scopus (n=536)
- Supplementary searching: reference list checking, via WC19EC (n=38)
- Inclusion criteria: child outcomes, anything except clinical implications as a direct result of COVID-19



Key Findings

13 observational studies

- 1/13 primary studies evaluated an intervention
- 7/13 primary studies mental health and wellbeing outcomes
- Other outcomes: nutrition (n=2), trauma injuries (n=1), mortality (n=1), social communication in children with autism (n=1)

Mental Health

- 4 to 11 years
- SDQ tool (emotional sub-scale), 5 studies evidence of MH harm, 1 study – no significant difference
- Parent reported outcomes

Key Findings

Rapid review - Moss G, Bradbury A, Harmey S, Mansfield R, Candy B, France R, Vigurs C (2021) *Mitigating impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on primary and lower secondary children during school closures: a rapid evidence review*. London: EPPI Centre, UCL Social Research Institute, UCL.

- 4 to 16 years
- Searches April & May 2021
- Lack of robust quality assessment
- Range of included publication types

Key Findings

Rapid review – Moss et al. (2021)

Mental Health and Wellbeing:

Mixed – particularly affected: girls and those experiencing anxiety before lockdown Learning and Attainment:

Some - particularly affected: younger children & disadvantaged communities **Physical Health and Nutrition:**

PH mixed – parents of children with disabilities reported less activity Nutrition - robust evidence for reliance on foodbanks and support from schools **Exposure to Risk Factors:**

Increase - increased risk of sexual abuse and criminal exploitation

Mitigations - no evidence of mitigation strategies for the above harms

Further resources

Mental Health of Children and Young People (MHCYP) survey

The 2021 survey is a follow up of parents, children and young people living in private households in England who gave their consent in the 2017 survey to be recontacted.

Data from 3,667 children and young people now aged 6 to 23 years.

Findings:

- Rates of probable mental disorders in 6 to 16 year olds increased since 2017; from 1/9 (11.6%) to 1/6 (17.4%)
- Possible eating problems in 11 to 16 year olds increased since 2017; from 6.7% to 13.0%

https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/areas-of-interest/public-health/national-study-of-health-and-wellbeing-children-and-young-people

Policy Implications

- Rapid review
- Data from cross-sectional study designs
- Lack of recency in data collection
- Age range overlaps primary and secondary
- Generalisability
- Likely that too soon to understand long term harms
- No evidence identified of mitigations to offset the impact of the pandemic on the harms identified