



Impact of Covid-19 on Children and Young People's Mental Health: What Do We Know and What Are the Implications for Schools?

Dr Tamsin Newlove-Delgado Senior Clinical Lecturer and Honorary Consultant in Child Public Mental Health NIHR Advanced Fellow Children and Young People's Mental Health Research Collaboration (ChYMe), University of Exeter



How this talk fits with today's agenda

- What are the other impacts of SARS-CoV-2 transmission and control measures in schools? – mental health
- Need to understand this to:
 - Develop policy which balances risks and benefits
 - Target support and mitigations accordingly
- Complex decisions on public health protections and pandemic response need **best available evidence**

Talk will cover

- Changes in children and young people's (CYP) mental health over time at population level in England
- Wider evidence on the impact of Covid-19 on CYP mental health
- Do we know anything about the impact of transmission and control measures in schools on CYP mental health?
- Implications for schools

Findings from national surveys How has the mental health of children and young people changed over time?

Mental Health of Children and Young People in England surveys

- National surveys provide England's Official Statistics into child mental health:
 - British Child and Adolescent Mental Health Surveys 1999 and 2004
 - Mental Health of Children and Young People in England (MHCYP) 2017
- Cross-sectional surveys with 3 year follow-ups;
- Probability samples: 2017 MHCYP used stratified multistage random probability sample of children and young people drawn from the NHS Patient Register database
- Baseline surveys used the Development and Wellbeing Assessment (DAWBA) to assign diagnoses based on clinical rating

Population prevalence of problems already on the rise before Covid-19 (driven by apparent rise in emotional disorders)



Source: NHS Digital (2017) Mental Health of Children and Young People in England, 5 to 15 year olds

Race to research the impact of lockdown...

- Proliferation of convenience studies
- Follow-up to MHCYP 2017 in the field in August 2020 (Wave 1)
- Further follow-up wave in February/March 2021 (Wave 2)



https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/mar/24/a-national-emergency-how-the-uk-papers-covered-the-coronavirus-lockdown

Survey Partners

Survey funded by the Department for Health and Social Care (2020 and 2021) and

UK Research and Innovation (2021), and commissioned by NHS Digital.







Survey was conducted by:











Mental Health of Children and Young People in England follow-ups



Rates of probable mental health problems between 2017, 2020 and 2021: cross-sectional comparison



Source: NHS Digital, 6 to 19 year olds, England.

Rates of probable disorder in 6 to 16 year olds: 2017 to 2021

In 2021, **one in six** (17.4%) children aged 6 to 16 had a probable mental disorder

In 2020, **one in six** (16.6%) children aged 6 to 16 had a probable mental disorder

In 2017, **one in nine** (11.6%) children aged 6 to 16 had a probable mental disorder





Source: NHS Digital, 6 to 16 year olds, England.

Parents of 46.2% of 6 to 16 year olds with SEND reported a reduction in the support their child received due to the pandemic





One in ten (10.6%) children missed more than 15 days of school during the 2020 Autumn term



All 6 to 16 year olds

Access to resources, MHCYP 2021

96.1 A laptop or tablet they can work on 87.8 90.7 Reliable Internet access 84.4 87.4 Access to appropriate learning resources 77.5 83.8 Help with studies from a parent or carer 75.1 85.2 A quiet space for working or studying 73.1 83.7 Regular support from school or college 67.6 83.0 Enough time to complete home learning 62.7 74.5 Motivation to learn from home 47.0

■ Unlikely to have a disorder ■ Probable disorder

What do other sources tell us?

"rapid pace, high volume, and limited quality of mental health evidence being generated during COVID-19 poses a barrier to effective decisionmaking" (Sun et al., 2021). Editorial Perspective: COVID-19-related publications on young people's mental health – what have been the key trends so far and what should come next?



Systematic mapping: 3,692 relevant outputs on children and young people's mental health and Covid-19

Evidence from recently completed systematic review Newlove-Delgado T, Russell A, et al., in submission

- Current SR screened nearly 5000 records
- ~50 studies meeting our inclusion criteria: validated MH measures and pre-pandemic to during-pandemic change

Evidence from recently completed systematic review **Newlove-Delgado T, Russell A, et al., in submission**

- Some studies reported improvements in conduct problems, peer relationships problems and prosocial behaviours; also possible increase in generalised anxiety but decrease in social anxiety
- Indication of greater increases in difficulties among children **without** prior mental health difficulties (e.g. Wright et al., 2021)
- On balance, evidence supports a deterioration
- Many *ifs, ands, and buts*

What are the implications for schools?

Role of schools

- Controlling transmission in the community
- Protecting students, staff and families from infection
- Promoting healthy development, mental health, and wellbeing
- Identifying children with difficulties or at risk
- Education....
- And many more...

Impact of public health measures in schools

- Little research has addressed the impact of school-based measures *specifically* on mental health in terms of a causal relationship (other than school closures, and impact of masks in young children)
- Some qualitative research on experience of some of these measures:
 - Research by UCL suggested children transitioning into Year 7 during the pandemic found bubbles to have some benefits IF there was flexible use (Leaton Grey et al.)
 - Negotiation of rules and routines on return to school could be anxiety-provoking (Cross et al., in preparation)



"More research is needed..."

- Importance of gathering high-quality population level data over medium to longer term:
 - Population trends mask different trajectories
 - Effect on underlying inequalities
 - MHCYP Wave 3 and beyond
- More research on experiences of the different measures used
- Understanding what worked for some children and young people how can we keep any silver linings?
 - e.g. flexibility, reduction of some pressures, inclusion, "welcome respite" (Widnall et al. 2020, Lockyer et al, Soneson et al. 2022)

How can schools support recovery in terms of mental health?

- Good evidence we can build on to take action:
 - Prevention and promotion
 - Targeted support
 - Improving access to specialist services for those who need it
 - Whole school approaches to: student engagement, student/teacher relationships, peer relationships etc.
 - Mitigate the impact on wider social and economic structures supporting entry to education and employment, improving opportunities etc.

Barker R, Hartwell G, Bonell C, et al. Research priorities for mental health in schools in the wake of COVID-19J Epidemiol Community Health 2022;76:448-450.

How to prioritise CYP in future pandemic response? Personal reflections

- Children and young people are "moving targets" critical and sensitive periods
- Their needs should be explicitly considered and form part of risk and benefit assessment in any future pandemic response
- Protections in future pandemics should be carefully targeted and regularly reviewed
- Maintaining momentum: media focus may 'move on' but we as a society cannot afford to...

Thank you

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Key resource

- Some figures in this presentation taken from: <u>https://digital.nhs.uk/data-and-information/publications/statistical/mental-health-of-children-and-young-people-in-england/2021-follow-up-to-the-2017-survey</u>
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