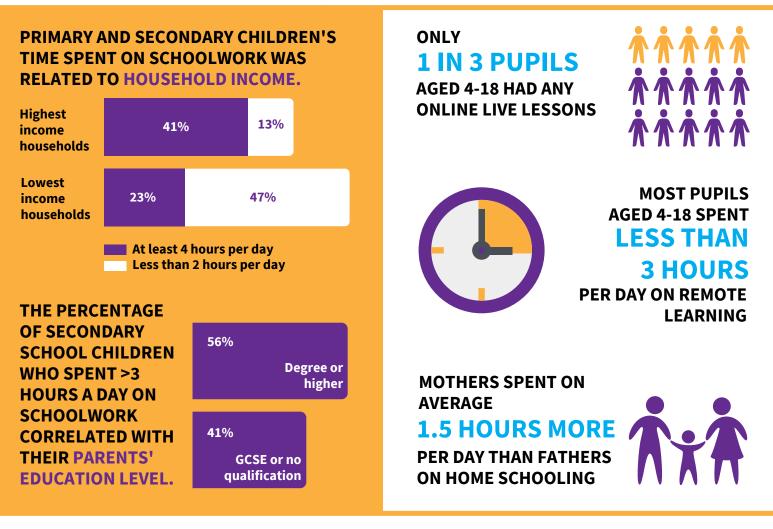
# COVID-19 IMPACT ON EDUCATION

Evidence from longitudinal population studies shows how UK school closures during the first COVID-19 lockdown (2020) have impacted primary and secondary level schoolchildren.

# **TIME SPENT ON HOME LEARNING**



## SCHOOL CLOSURES AFFECTED CHILDREN'S...

## ...WELLBEING

Children's wellbeing was higher in September 2020 than in July 2020, but still **MUCH LOWER** than pre-pandemic levels.



The drop in wellbeing as a result of school closures seems to persist for some time – it does not appear to 'bounce back' simply by returning to

#### ...FOOD SECURITY

**49%** of free school meal eligible children could not access the scheme in April 2020.

Those in junior and secondary schools were

#### MORE LIKELY

to access free school meals

**76%** of eligible children in Wales did not access free school meals compared with 46% in England.

Children who were still attending school were almost

#### **6X MORE LIKELY**

to receive their FSM

than those in infant schools.

entitlement than children who could not.

# THE MOVE TO HOME SCHOOLING INCREASED EXISTING INEQUALITIES



### **WHAT'S NEEDED?**

'CATCH-UP' FUNDING WEIGHTED TOWARDS SCHOOLS IN DISADVANTAGED AREAS.

TARGETED INTERVENTIONS SHOULD INCLUDE PROVISION OF EQUIPMENT, FOR EXAMPLE: LAPTOPS, AN IMPROVED FREE SCHOOL MEAL SCHEME AND WELLBEING SUPPORT.

FUNDING FOR RESEARCH INTO THE LONGER-TERM CONSEQUENCES OF HOME LEARNING DURING THE PANDEMIC, E.G. DO FUTURE TEST RESULTS SHOW EVIDENCE OF LEARNING GAPS?

**CLOSER**, the home of longitudinal research, brings together world-leading longitudinal studies with participants born throughout the 20th and 21st centuries. Our work maximises the use, value and impact of longitudinal studies to help improve our understanding of key social and biomedical challenges.

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