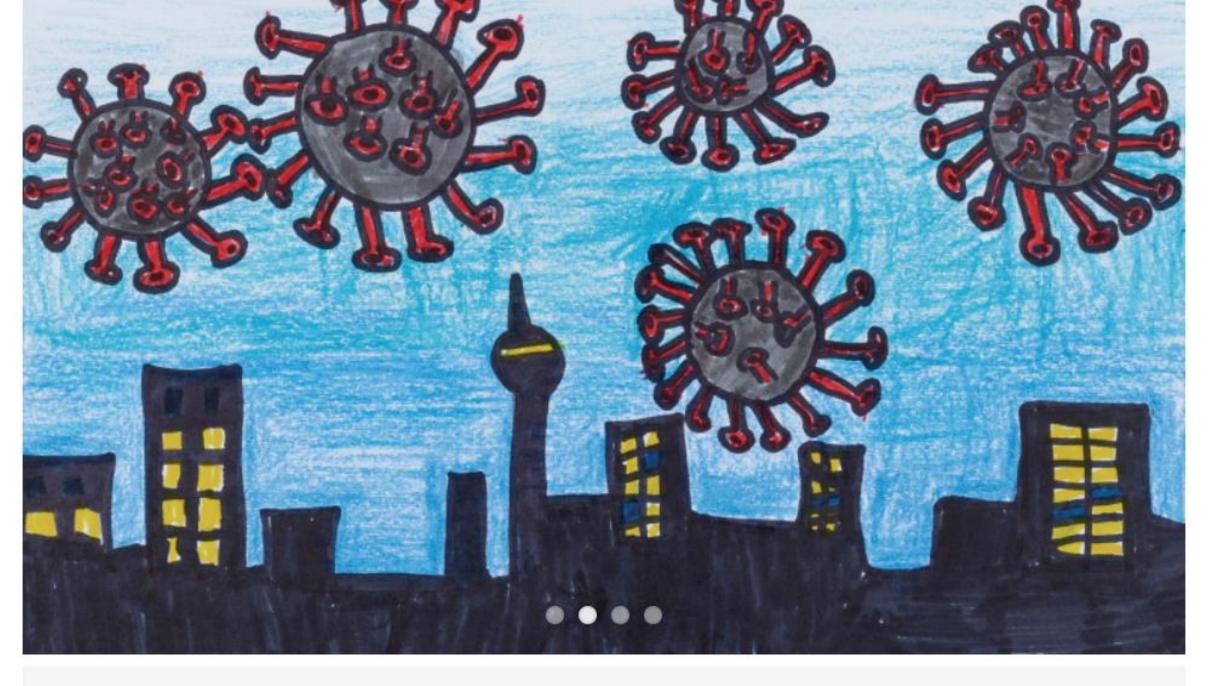


Pandemic is over; now what?

Magdalena Janus
McMaster University, Hamilton
Gothenburg, September 2024
janusm@mcmaster.ca



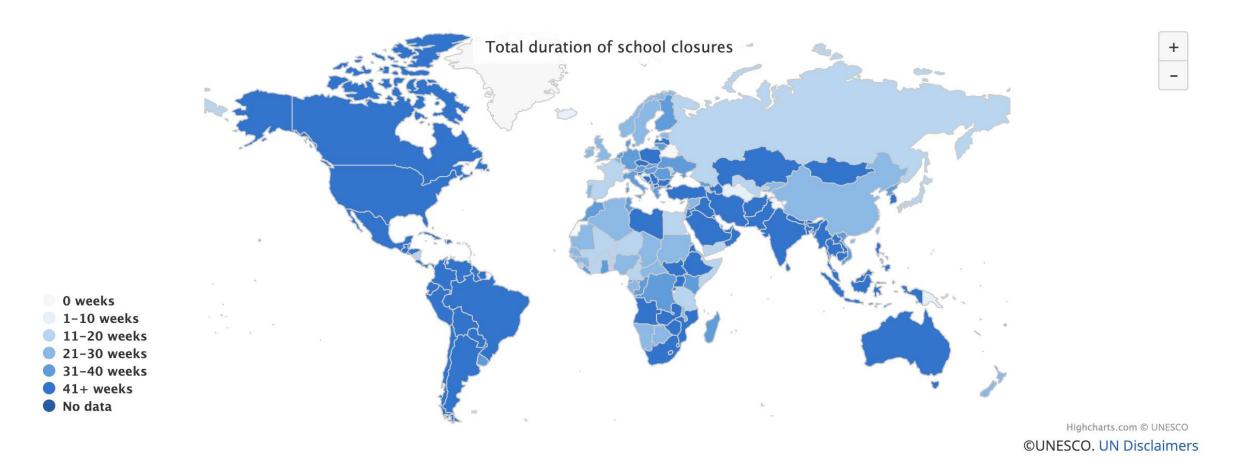




"COVID Invasion" (detail) by Leonard (Age group: 4-6 years).

Image: Royal Ontario Museum

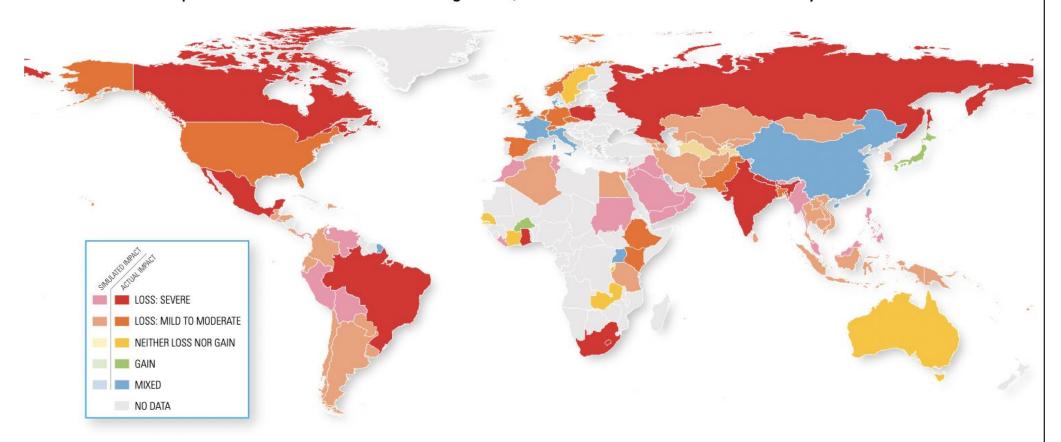
February 2020-February 2022



https://webarchive.unesco.org/web/20220625033513/https://en.unesco.org/covid19/educationresponse#schoolclosures

Where are we on education recovery? UNESCO, UNICEF & World Bank Report, 2022

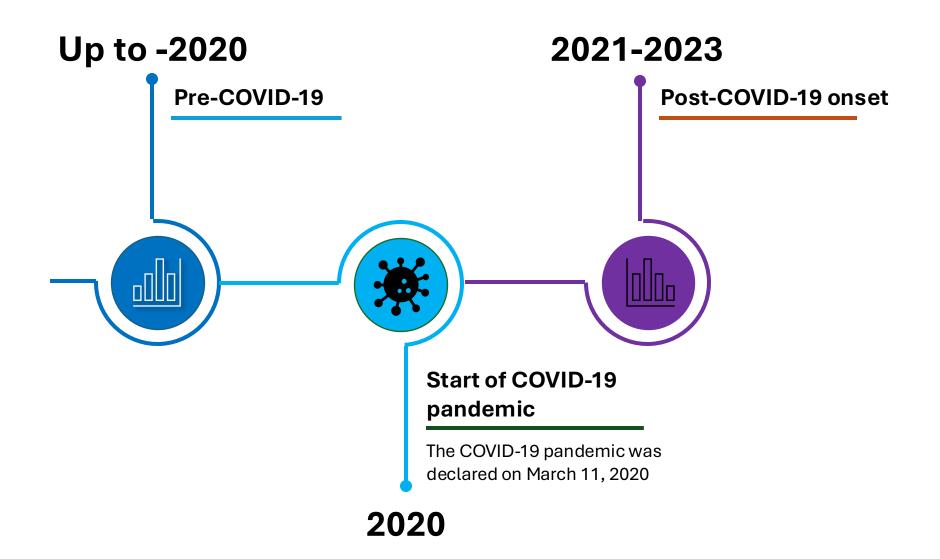
FIGURE 3. Impact of school closures on learning result, based on literature as of 28 February 2022



Source: Based on 65 studies reporting simulated (lighter shades) and actual observed (darker shades) learning losses/gains, covering a total of 104 countries and territories.

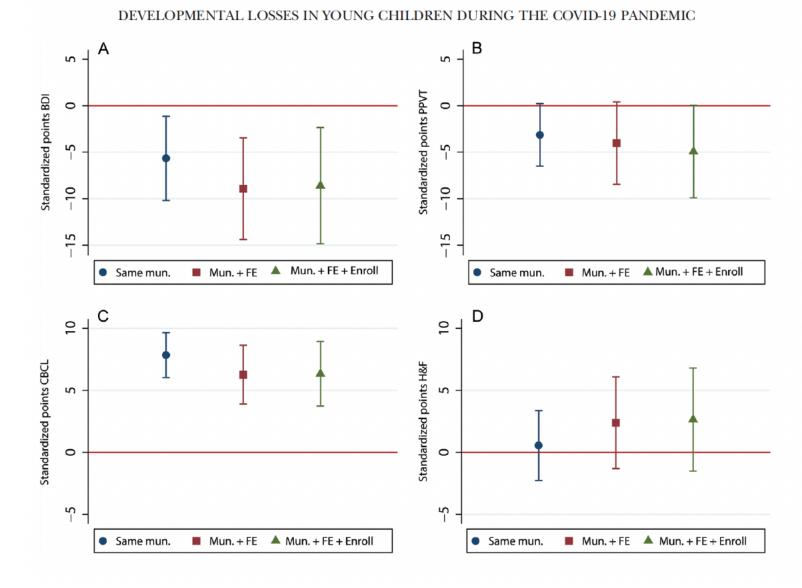
Note: Categorization of severity of learning loss is based on the distribution of values ('Severe' = top tercile of distribution). Losses are considered severe if >=0.30 decrease in standard deviations, >=6 months behind, <=30 per cent of in-person equivalent, >=5 percentage points decrease in share of students able to do tasks/reaching proficiency, >=10 per cent decline in performance, >=10 per cent decline in learning-adjusted years of schooling, or >=50 per cent decline in instructional loss (average share of the school year lost). Losses are categorized based on the largest reported loss, regardless of age/grade and subject.

Timeline



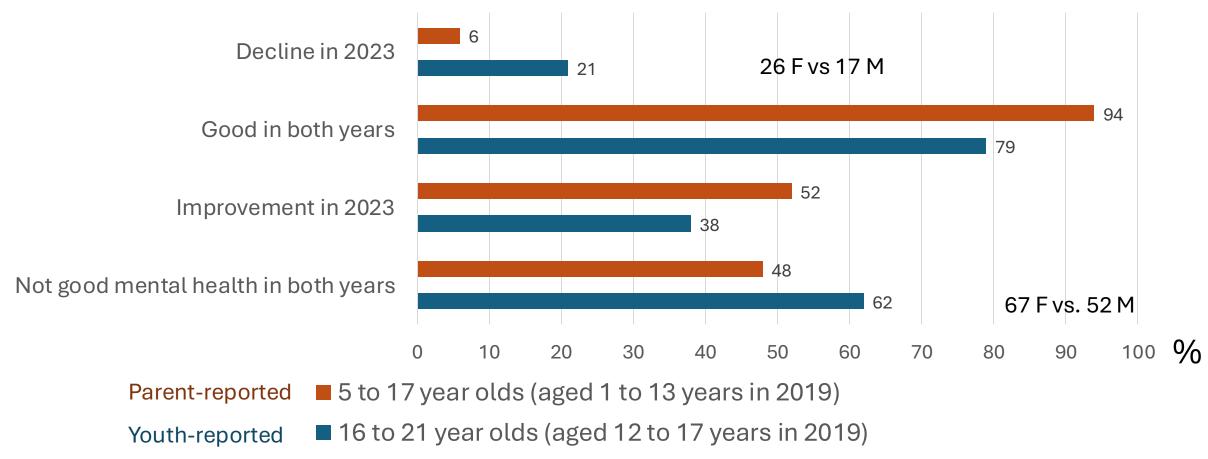
A 2017 vs. 2020 cohort of 4-5 year-olds in Chile

With adequate controls, the 2020 cohort did more poorly in terms of cognitive and vocabulary development, behaviour; but same in executive functioning

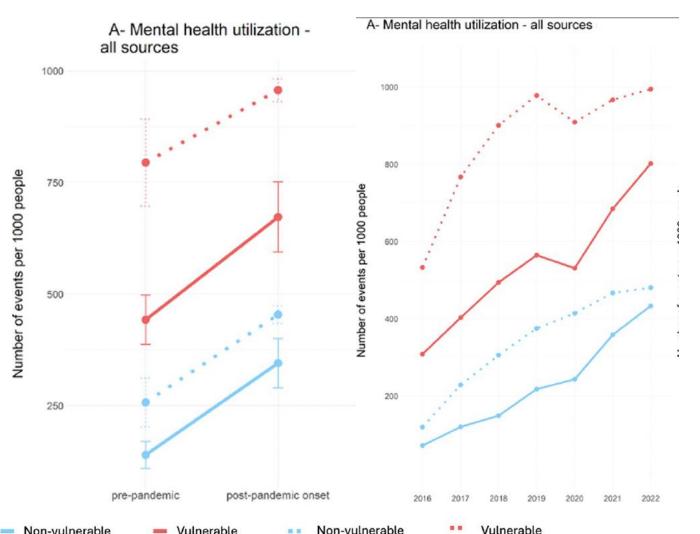


Abufhele et al. 2024 https://doi.org/10.1086/731588

Changes in perceived mental health between 2019 and 2023, by age group (Canada)



Alberta – from vulnerability in kindergarten to utilization of mental health services



Males

Males

Females

Females

Poorer outcomes: males children who were developmentally vulnerable in kindergarten

Middle Years Development Instrument (MDI)

The MDI Well-Being Index

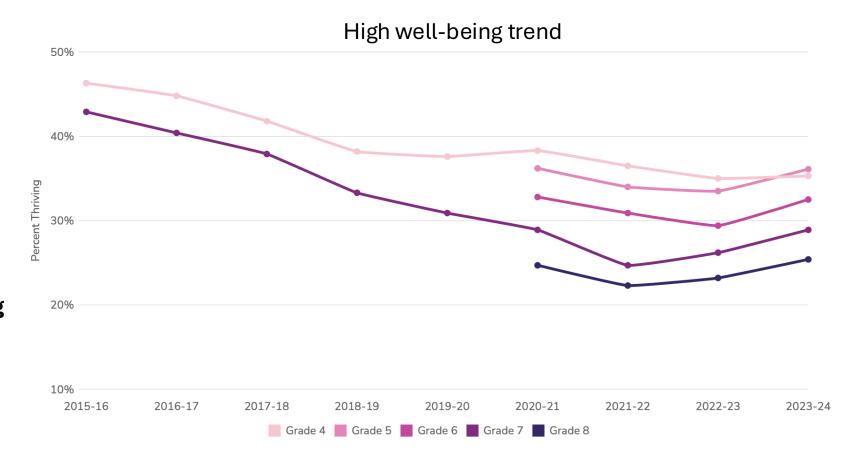
Combination of:

Optimism
Happiness,
Self-Esteem,
Absence of Sadness
General Health

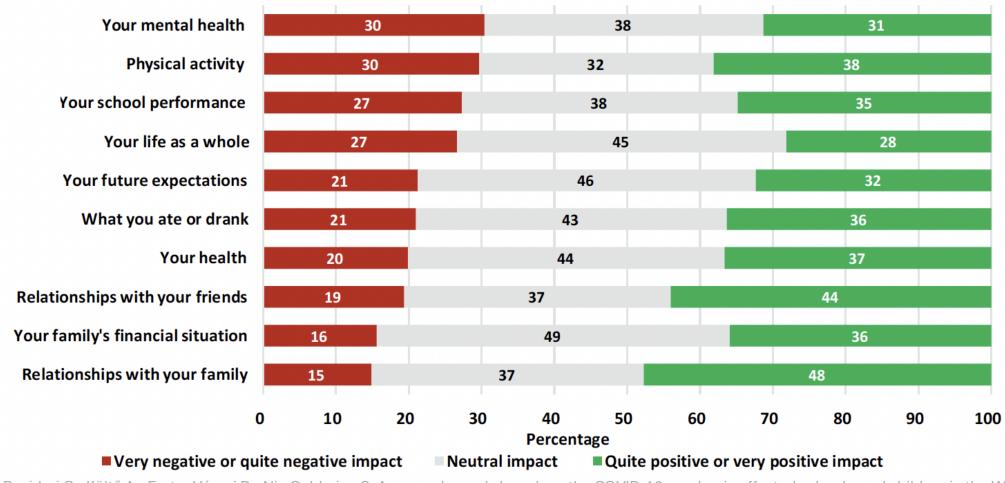
Into:

low, medium, and high well-being

Province of British Columbia

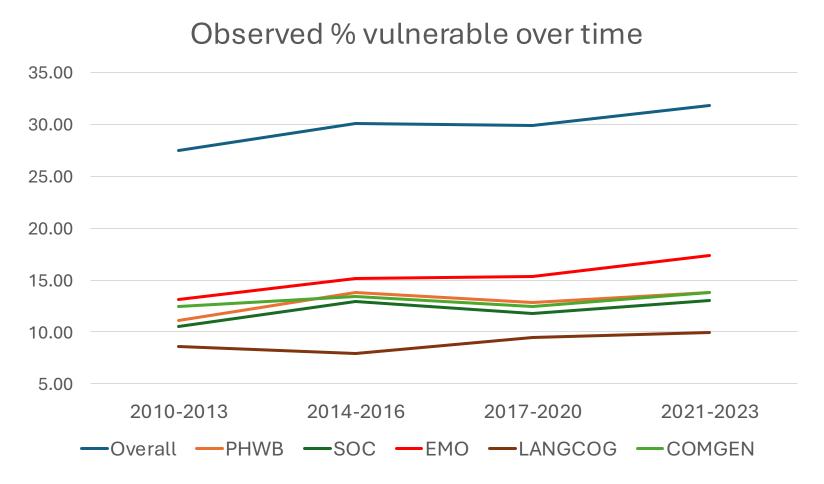


Overall patterns of reported positive, neutral and negative impacts of the pandemic (HBSC 2021/22)



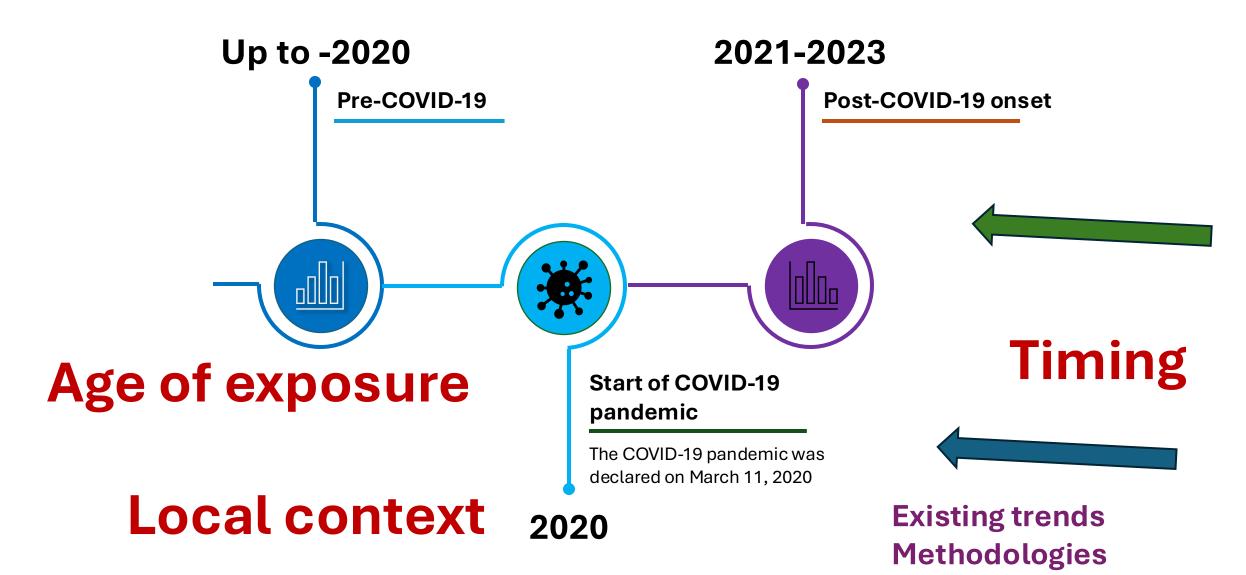
Full report: Residori C., Költő A,. Eszter Várnai D., Nic Gabhainn S. Age, gender and class: how the COVID-19 pandemic affected school-aged children in the WHO European Region. Impact of the COVD-19 pandemic on young people's health and well-being from the findings of the HBSC survey round 2021/22. Copen hagen: WHO Regional Office for Europe; 2023 (https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/369715).

Youngest children – how long will they carry the burden?



Unpublished work in progress; please contact author if you want to share

Pre-post COVID-19 considerations



Some emerging patterns

- Data collected during early phases of the pandemic indicate worse outcomes
- Mixed evidence on sex differences
- Evidence on age
- Negative trends a continuation of existing patterns
- Surprising (or not?) positive signals

Now is not the time to stop collecting data – these trends need to be monitored, and in REAL TIME