



ISSN: 2091-2889 (online)
2091-2412 (print)

Received: 14 Aug 2024
Accepted: 22 Sep 2024
Published: 30 Sep 2024

DOI: [10.54530/jcmc.1566](https://doi.org/10.54530/jcmc.1566)



Parental concerns about school reopening during COVID-19 pandemic at Bharatpur, Chitwan

Dipa Sigdel¹, Alisha Joshi², Raj Kumar Mehta², Kalpana Sharma²

¹Assoc Prof, ²Prof, School of Nursing, Bharatpur, Chitwan, Nepal



Peer reviewed

Abstract

Background: During the Corona Virus Infection Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, educational sectors were highly influenced worldwide. Educational authorities decided to close schools and adopt online learning as an alternative option. Parental concern for child safety during school reopening became an essential consideration. Hence, this study aimed to assess the parental concern about school reopening during COVID-19 in Bharatpur, Chitwan.

Method: A cross-sectional web-based survey was carried out among parents whose children were studying in three private schools in the Chitwan district, Nepal. The sample was selected using the convenience sampling technique. Ethical approval was obtained. Data were collected using a structured self-administered questionnaire from 28 Jan 2022 to 7 Feb 2022. The questionnaire was made available through Google form in the Nepali version. Data were analyzed using IBM SPSS version 20. A chi-square test was applied to measure the association between parental concern and selected variables. Statistical significance was set at <0.05.

Result: Out of 585 parents median age was 35 years (19 and 78). Parents' concern about school reopening was high in environmental (78.17%) and physical domain (77.08%), whereas lower in the academic (64.37%) and social domain (60.8%). A high level of concern about school opening was found in 54.7% of parents. The level of parental concern was significantly associated with the relationship with the child ($p=0.015$), and knowledge about COVID-19 ($p=0.023$).

Conclusion: Parental concerns about school reopening after the COVID-19 pandemic were high, especially in environmental and physical domains. Relationship with the child and knowledge about COVID-19 tend to influence the level of concern on school reopening.

Keywords: COVID-19, Parents Concern, School reopen

How to cite

Sigdel D, Joshi A, Mehta RK, Sharma K. Parental concerns about school reopening during COVID-19 pandemic at Bharatpur, Chitwan. *Journal of Chitwan Medical College*. 2024;14(49):96-106.

Correspondence

Dipa Sigdel, Assoc. Professor, Chitwan Medical College, School of Nursing, Bharatpur, Chitwan, Nepal. Email: sigdel.dipa@cmc.edu.np, Telephone: +977 9855064125

Introduction

The Corona Virus Infection Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic was declared by the World Health Organization on 12 March 2020.¹ It was a huge crisis of mankind and a greatest challenge of global level after World War II.² Nepal Government imposed a country wide lockdown from March 24, 2020 to prevent spread of the virus.³ Physical classes in schools were stopped to control the spread.⁴ As a result, educational authorities decided online learning as an alternative option.^{5,6}

Nepal faced the brunt of the second wave in April 2021 and reached its peak in May 2021 severely straining the nation's healthcare system. Additionally, there was growing apprehension that a potential third wave of COVID-19 may disproportionately affect school children. Increasing reports of pediatrics inflammatory multisystem involvement associated with COVID was a significant concern among parents.^{7,8} The impact was massive on human life globally.⁹ Parents and caregivers faced added impact.¹⁰

Evidences showed that parents were increasingly worried about the unsolved mysteries on availability of vaccines, mutation, series of waves, and protection measures at the school.^{7,8,11,12} Likewise, educationist and guardian federation reported that those in favor of reopening schools had vested interest, and how long these conditions would persist and when can the situation normalize remained uncertain.¹³

Understanding the parental concern on school reopening during COVID-19 was important to ensure that they feel their children can safely return to school. This study aimed to assess the parental concern on school reopening during COVID-19 in Bharatpur, Chitwan, Nepal.

Method

A cross-sectional web-based survey was carried out in three private schools namely Om Shanti Academy, Sunrise English School and Valmiki Shikshya Sadan of Chitwan district. Chitwan is the fourth largest city of Nepal with the highest number schools in the country. Population of the

study was those parents whose child was studying in pre-primary, primary and secondary level in the selected schools.

Calculated sample size was 480 with 0.5 probabilities (p), 5% allowable error (e), 95% confidence level and 25% non-response. They were selected using convenience sampling technique. Data were collected using self-developed structured questionnaire containing three parts.

Part 1 included demographic characteristics, and sources of information for COVID-19. Part 2 consisted of 12 items related to parents' knowledge of COVID-19 infection. Each item was rated 0 to 1 which expressed as yes=1, no=0, do not know=0. Part 3 consisted of 23 items related to parent's concern on school reopening under 4 domains: school environment concern (7 items) measured the concern regarding the physical facilities in school, physical concern (5 items) regarding the physical health related to COVID-19 transmission, academic concern (7 items) regarding the academic performance of child, social concern (4 items) measured the concern regarding the socialization and interaction. Each item was rated 1 to 5 Likert scale, expressed as "Strongly Disagree=1, Disagree=2, Neutral=3, Agree=4, strongly Agree=5.

Possible score ranged from 23-115. Total score was calculated by summing the score of 23 items and further classified into high level (≥ 83.79) and low level (< 83.79) of concern based on the mean score (83.79).

The instrument was developed in English version and then translated into Nepali with the help of language experts. The translated version was compared with the original version to ensure the consistency in meaning provided by the English and Nepali version.

Instrument was pre-tested among 100 parents of child studying in Daisy School, Chitwan through web-based survey. Reliability coefficient was calculated using the data obtained from pretest. The resultant Cronbach's alpha for the instrument was 0.91 indicating that the tool was reliable for further study.

Prior to data collection, ethical approval was obtained from Chitwan Medical College Institutional Review Committee (Ref.no. CMC-IRC/078/079-045) and data collection permission was obtained from the concerned school authorities. Data were collected from 28 Jan 2022 to 7 Feb 2022.

The questionnaire was made available through Google form in Nepali version for the easy attempt by the respondents. Firstly, the Google link was sent through various online medium (Viber, Facebook messenger) to the concerned authorities. Further that link was forwarded to the parents via teachers' group of various levels by the school principal and class coordinators.

The first part of the form consisted of the informed consent entailed the description for the voluntary participation and ensure the right of the subject and proceed for further sections. Respondent were informed that it will take 10-15 minutes to fill up the questionnaire.

The data were exported to Microsoft Excel 2016 and was analyzed using IBM SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) version 20. Descriptive statistics was used to describe the socio-demographic and sources of information. Inferential statistics chi-square and fisher's exact test were applied to measure the association between parental concern on school reopening and selected variables. Statistical significance was set at <0.05.

Result

In this study total 585 respondents filled the questionnaire with median age 35 years (Min-19 and max-78). Majority of (72.8%) respondents were female, most of them (90.9%) followed Hinduism, 50.3% belonged to joint family.

Nearly three fourth of respondents (71.5%) were mother and more than half (51.5%) of respondents' children were studying in grade 1 to 5.

More than half (57.8%) had completed bachelor and above level education and their common

occupation was service (33.2%) followed by business (25.8%), Table1.

Regarding Spouse's information, more than half had completed bachelor and above level of education and more than one third respondent's spouse involved in business (33.7%) followed by service (30.3%) and foreign employment (14.9%). Almost all (98.3%) child lived with family during outbreak of COVID-19, and 43.6% respondents had high risk individual at home. Nearly one third (34.2%) respondents had history of COVID-19 among family member, 75.7% were vaccinated against COVID-19 and 85.5% were ready to vaccinate their child if vaccine became available. Most of (81%) respondents had good level of knowledge regarding COVID-19, Table 2.

Regarding sources of information on COVID-19, most used News channels (51.6%) followed by social media (48.9%), Government press briefing/ Ministry of health (36.8%), newspaper (20.5%), friends/family (16.4%) and other (4.4%).

Regarding environmental domain of concern, most of respondents were worried about the spread of infection/ safety in public or school buses (87.3%) followed by concerned about the feasibility of social distancing (86.2%) and provision of proper training on safety precautions to staffs and students (85.3%). Similarly, regarding physical domain of concern, most of respondents were concerned about child getting infected from other symptomatic students (88.3%), and student's proper use of masks and hand hygiene in the schools (83.1%), Table 3.

Regarding academic domain of concern, most of respondents were worried about missing the classes if child got infected with COVID-19 (79.3 %) and concerned about the needs for the revision on the course contents of the online classes (69.7%). Similarly, on social domain of concern majority were worried about child being alone if infected with COVID-19 (63.2%), Table 4.

Respondents concern on school reopening was found to be high on environmental domain (mean 78.17%), physical (mean 77.08%), academic (mean 64.37%) and social concern domain (mean 60.8%), Table 5.

Regarding respondents' level of concern, more than half (54.7%) of respondents had high level of concern whereas nearly half had low level of concern on school opening, Table 6.

Level of parental concern was significantly associated with relationship with the child

($p=0.015$), and knowledge about COVID-19 ($p=0.023$). Whereas other selected variables such as age, religion, type of family, grade of child, parental education status, readiness to vaccinate, presence of high-risk individual, living with family during outbreak and agree to reopen school were not significantly associated with level of concern, Table 7.

Table 1. Socio-demographics of parents surveyed for concern on school reopening during COVID-19 (n=585)

Variables	n(%)
Age group in years (Median=35 year, IQR=39-31, Min=19, Max=78)	
Below 35	295(50.4)
36 and above	290(49.6)
Sex	
Male	159(27.2)
Female	426(72.8)
Religion	
Hinduism	532(90.9)
Buddhism	37(6.3)
Christianity	10(1.7)
Islam	6(1.0)
Type of family	
Joint	294(50.3)
Nuclear	291(49.7)
Current grade of child	
Below 1class	75(12.8)
1-5 class	301(51.5)
6-8 class	154(26.3)
9-10 class	51(8.7)
11-12 class	4(0.7)
Relationship with the child	
Mother	418(71.5)
Father	132(22.6)
Grand father	27(4.6)
Grand mother	8(1.4)
Educational level	
General education (up to 5 class)	24(4.1)
Secondary education (up to 8 class)	24(4.1)
Higher secondary education (up to 12 class)	199(34.0)
Bachelors and above	338(57.8)
Occupation	
Service	194(33.2)
Business	151(25.8)
Agriculture/Farmer	24(4.1)
Home maker	174(29.7)
Foreign employment	28(4.8)
Others	14(2.4)

Table 2. Spouse characteristics of respondents surveyed for concern on school reopening during COVID-19 (n=585)

Characteristics	n(%)
Spouse's educational level	
General education (up to 5 class)	19(3.2)
Secondary education (up to 8 class)	30(5.1)
Higher secondary education (up to 12 class)	199(34.0)
Bachelors and above	337(57.6)
Spouse's occupation	
Service	177(30.3)
Business	197(33.7)
Agriculture/Farmer	21(3.6)
Home maker	72(12.3)
Foreign employment	87(14.9)
Others	31(5.3)
Living with family during outbreak of COVID-19	
Yes	575(98.3)
No	10(1.7)
Presence of high-risk individual at home	
Yes	255(43.6)
No	330(56.4)
History of COVID-19 infection in family	
Yes	200(34.2)
No	385(65.8)
Vaccination against COVID-19	
Yes	443(75.7)
No	142(24.3)
Readiness to vaccinate the child	
Yes	500(85.5)
No	6(1.0)
Uncertain	79(13.5)
Level of Knowledge on COVID-19	
Good (≥80%)	473 (80.9)
Poor (<80%)	112 (23.1)

Table 3. Parents concern on environmental and physical domains on school reopening during COVID-19 (n=585)

Statements	SD n (%)	D n (%)	N n (%)	A n (%)	SA n (%)
Environmental concerns					
Concerned about the feasibility of social distancing in the hallways, cafeteria, classrooms etc.	20 (3.4)	47 (8.0)	14 (2.4)	235 (40.2)	269 (46.0)
Worried about the spread of infection/ safety in public or school buses	32 (5.5)	29 (5.0)	13 (2.2)	257 (43.9)	254 (43.4)
Worried about the school building being properly cleaned and sanitized	37 (6.3)	50 (8.5)	31 (5.3)	282 (48.2)	185 (31.6)
Worried about the proper ventilation in the classrooms.	34 (5.8)	98 (16.8)	36 (6.2)	262 (44.8)	155 (26.5)
Worried about the availability of health supplies for applying standard or universal precautions in the school (disposable gloves, masks, disinfectants)	30 (5.1)	110 (18.8)	41 (7.0)	252 (43.1)	152 (26.0)
Concerned about the provision of proper training to staffs and students on safety precautions before starting the physical classes	0 (0)	50 (8.5)	36 (6.2)	324 (55.4)	175 (29.9)
Concerned about the unusual access to the other visitors in the school premises	24 (4.1)	107 (18.3)	40 (6.8)	252 (43.1)	162 (27.7)
physical concern					
Worried about the teacher's proper use of masks and hand hygiene in the schools	32 (5.5)	141 (24.1)	63 (10.8)	223 (38.1)	126 (21.5)
Worried about the student's proper use of masks and hand hygiene in the schools	25 (4.3)	54 (9.2)	20 (3.4)	280 (47.9)	206 (35.2)
Tensed about the frequent measurement of temperature among the staffs and students	32 (5.5)	53 (9.1)	50 (8.5)	302 (51.6)	148 (25.3)
Concerned about child getting infected by other symptomatic children.	27 (4.6)	26 (4.4)	15 (2.6)	274 (46.8)	243 (41.5)
Worried about the immediate actions through concern authorities if child starts with the symptom in school premise	33 (5.6)	70 (12.0)	44 (7.5)	261 (44.6)	177 (30.3)

SD- Strongly disagree

D-Disagree

N- Neutral

A- Agree SA-Strongly Agree

Table 4. Parents concern on academic and social domain on school reopening during COVID-19 (n=585)

Statements	SD n(%)	D n(%)	N n(%)	A n(%)	SA n(%)
Academic concerns					
Concerned about the decline in child's motivation to learn due to the sudden shift	48 (8.2)	167 (28.5)	69 (11.8)	204 (34.9)	97 (16.6)
Worried about the decline in child's academic achievement during the physical classes	52 (8.9)	227 (38.8)	68 (11.6)	156 (26.7)	82 (14.0)
Worried about the increase in educational load during the physical classes	46 (7.9)	217 (37.1)	77 (13.2)	180 (30.8)	65 (11.1)
Concerned that child becomes passive during the physical classes	60 (10.3)	208 (35.6)	54 (9.2)	191 (32.6)	72 (12.3)
Concerned that child becomes confused during the physical classes	59 (10.1)	257 (43.9)	55 (9.4)	154 (26.3)	60 (10.3)
Concerned about the needs for the revision on the course contents of the online classes	27 (4.6)	95 (16.2)	55 (9.4)	289 (49.4)	119 (20.3)
Worried about child missing the classes if gets infected with COVID-19	26 (4.4)	56 (9.6)	39 (6.7)	330 (56.4)	134 (22.9)
Social concern					
Worried about the decline in socialization with peers	53 (9.1)	270 (46.2)	52 (8.9)	161 (27.5)	49 (8.4)
Worried about child's readiness to opt for the physical classes	48 (8.2)	223 (38.1)	67 (11.5)	181 (30.9)	66 (11.3)
Worried about child's interaction and rapport with the teachers	52 (8.9)	248 (42.4)	52 (8.9)	176 (30.1)	57 (9.7)
Worried about child's being alone if infected with COVID-19	40 (6.8)	130 (22.2)	45 (7.7)	250 (42.7)	120 (20.5)

SD- Strongly disagree

D-Disagree

N- Neutral

A- Agree

SA- Strongly Agree

Table 5. Score on different domains of parents' concern on school reopening during covid-19 (n=585)

Concerns	Items	Min-Max Score	Mean Score	SD	Mean %
Environmental concern	7	7-35	27.36	5.81	78.17
Physical concern	5	5-25	19.27	4.55	77.08
Academic concern	7	7-35	22.53	6.50	64.37
Social concern	4	4-20	12.16	3.95	60.8
Total parental concern	23	23-115	83.79	17.35	72.86

Each Item Possible Score: 1 to 5

Table 6. Parents level of concern on school reopening during covid-19 (n=585)

Level of Concerns	n(%)
High (\geq mean 83.79)	320(54.7)
Low (< mean 83.79)	265(45.3)

Possible score:23-115

Table 7. Association between and selected variables and level of parents' concern on school reopening during COVID-19 (n=585)

Variables	Level of concern on school reopening		p-value
	High n(%)	Low n(%)	
Age in years (completed years)			
< 35	164(55.6)	131(44.4)	0.662
\geq 35	156(53.8)	134(46.2)	
Religion			
Hinduism	287(53.9)	245(46.1)	0.246
Non- Hinduism	33(62.3)	20(37.7)	
Type of Family			
Joint	151(51.4)	143(48.6)	0.103
Nuclear	169(58.1)	122(41.9)	
Grade of child			
Below 1 grade	43(57.3)	32(42.7)	0.593
1-8 grade	244(53.6)	211(46.4)	
9-12 grade	33(60.0)	22(40.0)	
Relationship with the child			
Mother	240(57.4)	178(42.6)	0.015*
Father	58(43.9)	74(56.1)	
Others	22(62.9)	13(37.1)	
Father's educational status			
General education (up to 5 class)	11(55.0)	9(45.0)	0.322
Up to higher secondary	129(58.6)	91(41.4)	
Bachelors and above	180(52.2)	165(47.8)	
Educational status			
General education (up to 5 class)	10(43.5)	13(56.5)	0.064
Up to higher secondary	140(60.3)	92(39.7)	
Bachelors and above	170(51.5)	160(48.5)	
Readiness to vaccinate			
Yes	269(53.8)	231(46.2)	0.288
No/ uncertain	51(60.0)	34(40.0)	
Presence of high-risk individual			
Yes	144(56.5)	111(43.5)	0.450
No	176(53.3)	154(46.7)	
Living with family during outbreak			
Yes	312(54.3)	263(45.7)	0.122 [€]
No	8(80.0)	2(20.0)	
Agree to reopen the school			
Yes	144(52.0)	133(48.0)	0.211
No	176(57.1)	132(42.9)	
Level of knowledge of care giver			
Good Knowledge	248(52.4)	225(47.6)	0.023*
Poor Knowledge	72(64.3)	40(35.7)	

Significant level at $p < 0.05$

€Fishers Test

Discussion

Our study found that only 54.7 % of parents were highly concerned on school reopening during the covid- 19 pandemic whereas, 45.3% had low level of concern on school reopening.

Covid-19 pandemic, rapid spread and strong contagion, lethality in severe cases posed a huge threat to humankind and health, especially among the school going children. As part of initial efforts to respond to COVID-19 infections, a national closure of all schools was implemented, also in our country Nepal. This initiative when prolonged for longer time put a greater risk of dropping out of school, lagging, and losing learning, as well as emotional health deterioration.¹⁴ However, it was also expected that many parents and caregivers were reasonably concerned about the partial and large-scale reopening of schools in both positive and negative aspects. There were mixed views among the parents and caregivers demanding for reopening of schools and at the same time some parents tend to show the concern about the fatality of the virus and its rapid spread.^{15,16}

Our study found that 54.7% of parents were highly concerned on school reopening during the pandemic and 45.3% having low level of concern is consistent with the finding from south Africa which revealed that 75% expressed being very worried during 2020 had fallen by 20% by the end of the year; but the concerns increased during 2021 due to 3rd and 4th waves.¹⁷ The possible reasons in the fluctuation of the worry and concerns among the caregivers might be due to the massive change in the case load and variability in death cases during covid waves throughout the year. Another study suggests that more than 50% of adults living with children expressed being very worried about school return in July 2020 and they expressed similar worry almost a year later in April/May 2021.¹⁸ The study pointed out that 83% of adults living with children who expressed being little or not worried in July 2020 expressed the same in April/May 2021. This might be due to the fact that prior experiences of a particular event contribute to a higher propensity of engaging in that same event in the future.¹⁸ Furthermore,

the numerous studies pointed out that more than half of the parents and caregivers agreed with school reopening if the school had taken proper restriction measures.^{19, 20}

Our findings indicated that all four domains were concerns for reopening, namely the environmental concern, physical concern, academic concern, and social concern. Parents and care givers had higher concerns on environmental domain followed by physical and academic domains. This is supported by other studies which reported that respondents had highest level of concern related to the environment, and were particularly concerned about the feasibility of social distancing among students and staff, safe transportation, and availability of health supplies.^{20,21} In addition, a study pointed out that noncomplying with physical distancing measures were greater concern and parents were worried that their children might contract COVID-19 from the school and bring the disease at home.²² Likewise, another study highlighted that parent planned to keep their children at home because they feared COVID-19.^{22,23}

Similarly, a survey in Canada in 2020 during pandemic revealed that 80% of parents of elementary school children were “most likely to be very or extremely concerned about balancing child-care, schooling and work”, for screen time, social isolation, academic progress, and mental health.²³

Limitations of present study could be that it was limited in scope being across-sectional design without experimental manipulation to allow for causal conclusions. Most participants were from Chitwan district, limiting the generalization. Also, with the continuous emergence of variants of concern of SARS-CoV-2, parents’ opinion towards school reopening might change. Assessment was based on self-report tools, and in-depth interviews in future studies may add value to draw a more comprehensive conclusion.

These finding are important and can be used by educational policy makers to make further recommendations prior to school reopening in the similar pandemic situation.

Conclusion

Parental concerns on school reopening during COVID-19 pandemic was high. Parental concern was high on environmental and physical domains whereas lower on academic and social domain. Relationship with the child and knowledge about COVID-19 tend to influence the level of concern on school reopening. Finding may help policy makers in similar situation.

Author contribution

Concept and design- All; Literature review- AT; Data collection and analysis- All; Draft- All; Revision- AT; Accountability- All authors have read and agreed to the final version of the manuscript.

Acknowledgment

Sincere thanks to school principals and Mr. Santosh Sigdel for their kind co-operation and co-ordination for the study.

Conflict of interest

None

Funding

Chitwan Medical College

Supplementary material

The data and supplementary material that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

References

1. World health Organization. Coronavirus Disease Pandemic. Geneva: WHO; 2020. [Link](#)
2. United Nations Development Program. An integrated global response is an investment in our future. 2020. [Link](#)
3. The Kathmandu Post. Government extends lockdown until 2020, May 18. [Link](#)
4. Adhikari K. Third wave of COVID-19 in Nepal: challenges and way forward. Journal of Chitwan

- Medical College. 2021 Jun 18;11(2):1-2. [DOI](#) [Google Scholar](#) [Full Text](#)
5. Nepali Sansar. Nepal To Introduce 'Digital Education' Amid COVID-19 Lockdown. 2020. [Link](#)
6. The Kathmandu post. No evidence children will be exclusively affected if third wave hits. 2021. [Link](#)
7. Assessment RR. Paediatric inflammatory multisystem syndrome and SARS-CoV-2 infection in children. European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. 2020 May 15. [Link](#)
8. Lee J. Mental health effects of school closures during COVID-19. Lancet Child Adolesc Health. 2020 Jun;4(6):421. [DOI](#) [PubMed](#) [Google Scholar](#) [Full Text](#)
9. Cluver L, Lachman JM, Sherr L, Wessels I, Krug E, Rakotomalala S, Blight S, et al. Parenting in a time of COVID-19. Lancet (London, England). 2020 Mar 25;395(10231):e64. [DOI](#) [PubMed](#) [Google Scholar](#) [Full Text](#)
10. Jeffs E, Lucas N, Walls T. CoVID-19: Parent and caregiver concerns about reopening New Zealand schools. Journal of paediatrics and child health. 2021 Mar;57(3):403-8. [DOI](#) [PubMed](#) [Google Scholar](#) [Full Text](#)
11. Pattison KL, Hoke AM, Schaefer EW, Alter J, Sekhar DL. National survey of school employees: COVID-19, school reopening, and student wellness. Journal of School Health. 2021 May;91(5):376-83. [DOI](#) [PubMed](#) [Google Scholar](#) [Full Text](#)
12. The Kathmandu post. Kathmandu should not rush to reopen schools as children are at risk, experts say. 2021. [Link](#)
13. Shepherd D, Mohohlwane N. The impact of COVID-19 in education—more than a year of disruption. National Income Dynamics (NIDS)-Coronavirus Rapid Mobile Survey (CRAM) Wave. 2021 Jul 8;5. [Google Scholar](#) [Full Text](#)
14. Gurubacharya B. Covid-19: Schools in Nepal demand reopening as virus cases decline. 2022. [Link](#)
15. The Kathmandu Post. Kathmandu schools are reopening next week but many parents and experts are worried. 2021. [Link](#)
16. National Income Dynamics Study (NIDS) – Coronavirus Rapid Mobile Survey (CRAM).Synthesis Report NIDS-CRAM Wave 3. 2021. [Link](#)
17. Shepherd D, Mohohlwane N, Taylor S, Kotzé J. Changes in education: A reflection on COVID-19 effects over a year. Natl Income Dyn Study (NIDS)-Coronavirus Rapid Mob Surv. 2021. [Google Scholar](#) [Full Text](#)
18. Jallul M, Elgriw N, Eltai FI, Al Dwigen SM, Elfallah A, Elgheriani HM, et al. Parents' concerns and

- attitudes towards school reopening during COVID-19 pandemic: a cross-sectional survey-Tripoli, Libya, 2021. *Libyan Journal of Medicine*. 2022 Oct 14;17(1). [DOI](#) [PubMed](#) [Google Scholar](#) [Full Text](#)
19. Pierantoni L, Lenzi J, Lanari M, De Rose C, Morello R, Di Mauro A, et al. Nationwide COVID-19 survey of Italian parents reveals useful information on attitudes to school attendance, medical support, vaccines and drug trials. *Acta Paediatrica* (Oslo, Norway: 1992). 2021 Mar;110(3):942. [DOI](#) [PubMed](#) [Google Scholar](#) [Full Text](#)
 20. Pattison KL, Hoke AM, Schaefer EW, Alter J, Sekhar DL. National survey of school employees: COVID-19, school reopening, and student wellness. *Journal of School Health*. 2021 May;91(5):376-83. [DOI](#) [PubMed](#) [Google Scholar](#) [Full Text](#)
 21. Gilbert LK. Racial and ethnic differences in parental attitudes and concerns about school reopening during the COVID-19 pandemic—United States, July 2020. *MMWR. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*. 2020;69. [DOI](#) [PubMed](#) [Google Scholar](#) [Full Text](#)
 22. Zhang KC, Fang Y, Cao H, Chen H, Hu T, Chen YQ, Zhou X, Wang Z. Parental acceptability of COVID-19 vaccination for children under the age of 18 years: cross-sectional online survey. *JMIR pediatrics and parenting*. 2020 Dec 30;3(2):e24827. [DOI](#) [PubMed](#) [Google Scholar](#) [Full Text](#)
 23. Fontenelle-Tereshchuk D. Mental health and the COVID-19 crisis: The hopes and concerns for children as schools re-open. *Interchange*. 2021 Mar;52(1):1-6. [DOI](#) [PubMed](#) [Google Scholar](#) [Full Text](#)