

兒童權利公約

替代報告

民間團體 全國家長團體聯盟

National Alliance of Parents Organization



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壹、對應點次兒童權利公約第 24 條

1. 締約國確認兒童有權享有最高可達水準之健康與促進疾病治療以及恢復健康之權利。締約國應努力確保所有兒童享有健康照護服務之權利不遭受剝奪

主題：停課是防制學生新冠傳播的有效的策略

現況

1. 背景說明

臺灣在 2021 年 5 月初次面臨新冠肺炎 COVID-19 感染人數激增的狀況。由於新病例迅速增加，家長們呼籲停課。全國家長團體聯盟設計了一項調查，收集家長對停課的意見，並於 2021 年 5 月 17 日當日下午啟動線上調查，收集了家長對教育單位是否應停課的意見。這項調查包括所有受訪者的意見結果，並統計台灣停課後的病毒傳播學童人數消長情況。

2. 調查結果

共分析了 8703 名參與者的數據，大多數受訪者（74.2%）為家長（n = 6457）52.5%的人認為應由中央政府做出決定停課， 39.1%的人認為這應該由地方政府決定停課（圖 1）。只有 730 名參與者（8.4%）認為應該由父母決定。直轄市與

否及社會經濟評分高低不同，與停課關係間並無顯著差異。

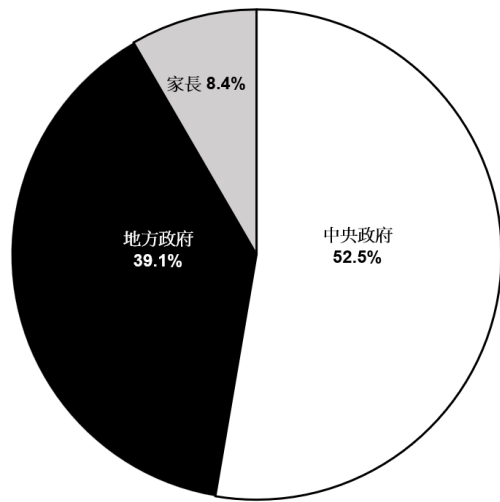


圖 1 「該由誰決定停課」比例圖

3 停課後學生之感染人數消長

全國停課有助於防止 COVID-19 在校園與同儕間傳播。教育部於 2021 年 5 月 18 日宣布全國停課。2021 年 5 月 19 日，全國實施三級警戒措施，並無全國全面封鎖。大約 21 天後，全國病例開始顯著下降（2021 年 6 月 6 日左右），如圖 2 所示，停課對病毒校園內傳播的確診數下降。5 月 27 日，學生中新診斷的 COVID-19 病例從最初每天 10 多例增加到 47 例。然而，到 2021 年 6 月 6 日，新病例徘徊在每天 15 例左右，在停課 50 天後的 7 月 5 日之後沒有學生新病例（圖 3）。大多數感染 COVID-19 的學生是大學生（4 月 20 日至 7 月 9 日有 205 例，佔 30.7%）。

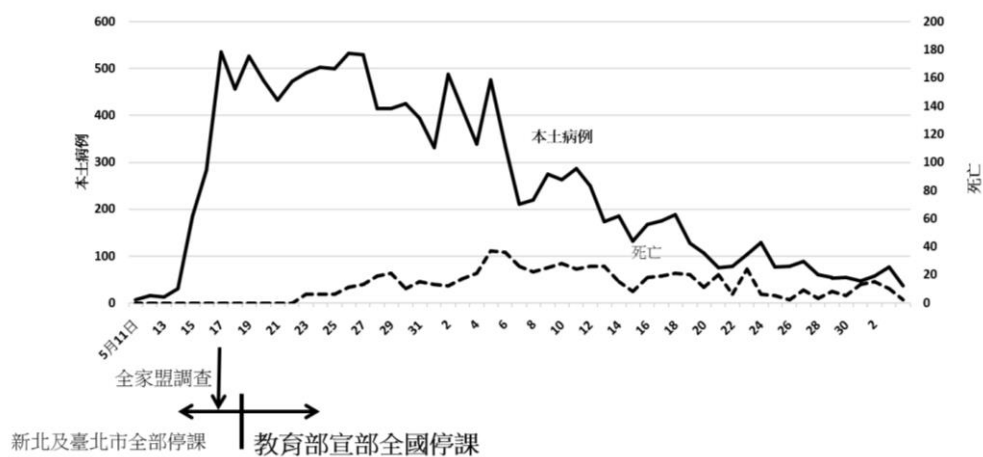


圖 2 全國本土病例及死亡病例數

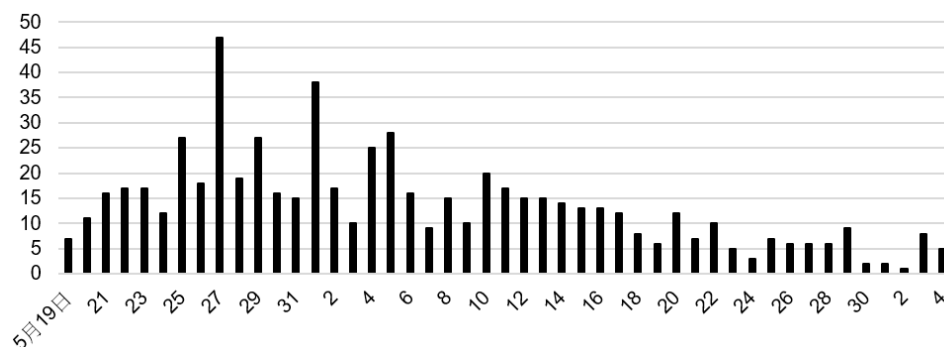


圖 3 新冠學生確診病例數

結論及建議

本調查為家長對於新冠疫情決定停課的意見。調查結果本擬送交教育部做為停課的參考；但是，教育部在調查結果正式公佈之前即已做出全國停課的決策（圖 2）。雖然全國停課無法阻止家庭內部的傳播，但這種介入措施可以減少 COVID-19 爆發期間學生之間的傳播，這可能對預防從兒童傳播到家庭產生間接影響。

停課帶來了高昂的社會和經濟成本，對最弱勢和特殊需求兒童及其家庭的影響甚巨。學校相關配套對兒童的學習、健康、安全和福祉至關重要。外國學者指出，停課後的教育落差等長期影響，可能持續數十年，並導致更廣泛的不平等，特別是對女孩。當學校停課，在職父母更有可能因照顧孩子而無法上班，導致經濟損失，並可能失業。未來的研究應該收集資訊，以估計停課期間學習落後和經濟損失的影響。

以上資料已投稿並獲刊登於Front. Public Health (附件1)

Chao K-Y, Hsiao T-Y and Cheng W(2022) Survey Responses of School Closures During the COVID-19 Outbreak in Taiwan.

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貳、對應點次兒童權利公約第 24 條

1. 締約國確認兒童有權享有最高可達水準之健康與促進疾病治療以及恢復

健康之權利。締約國應努力確保所有兒童享有健康照護服務之權利不遭

剝奪

主題：新冠停課對經濟弱勢兒少家長及不同性別之影響-追蹤調查

現況

背景說明

因為疫情的關係，2021 年 5 月 17 日台北與新北宣布停課後，5 月 18 日全台灣其他縣市由教育部宣布開始停課。所有到校學習改為線上學習或停課，造成學生學習上及生活上嚴重衝擊。全家盟在停課 2 週及 10 週進行網路問卷調查。停課 2 週問卷共收到 4005 份。填答問卷者以家長(68.24%)及生理女性為大宗。停課 10 週問卷樣本數 5361 份，家長 4700 人(87.7%)及生理女性為大宗。

2. 家庭與學生衝擊程度

學生在生活作息變得不正常、學習狀況嚴重落後及動機不足明顯惡化，其中分數最高為疫情停課後，子女在家學習動機不足，由 2 週的 6.93 分提升到 10 週的 7.27 分，達統計上的顯著差異 ($t=5.56$, $p=0.000$) 顯示學生因為防疫在家，社會互動性不足，也降低了自身學習的動機。但全國整體親子關係與照顧壓力並無惡化的統計關係(但經濟弱勢族群有差異，詳述於後面編號四段落)。

3、經濟弱勢地區家庭與學生衝擊程度

根據行政院主計處家庭收支調查

(<https://win.dgbas.gov.tw/fies/doc/mean.xls>)，將平均每戶可支配所得，

每年約 80 萬上下的家庭縣市，與高於 80 萬以上的進行比較。家庭收入每年約

80 萬上下的家庭共有五個縣市，分別為南投縣、雲林縣、屏東縣、花蓮縣與台東縣。結果顯示，經濟弱勢學生與家庭的衝擊與其他縣市比較，在每個項目及總分上，均達統計上的顯示差異。顯示經濟弱勢在疫情衝擊下，對學生及家長造成的衝擊，比非經濟弱勢大，造成嚴重的影響。

在全國性的調查發現，雖然學生的衝擊由 2 週到 10 週，衝擊度有提升，但家長似乎找到可以適應的方法，但值得注意的是在經濟相對弱勢地區，2 週到 10 週，照顧子女的工作讓家長變得壓力更大，達統計上的顯示差異。且在學童學習動機的部分，分數高達 7.64 分（SD=2.63），防疫生活已嚴重影響弱勢學生。

4、家庭與學生衝擊程度-依性別

在 2 週的調查中，女性的總分明顯高於男性（ $t=2.887$ ， $p=0.004$ ），尤其是 4-6 題「對父母的影響」（ $t=3.974-6.519$ ， $p=0.000$ ）。然而，在 10 週的調查中，女性和男性之間沒有顯著差異。

在女性中，停課 2 週和 10 週的數值沒有顯著差異。且對父母影響的兩項得分下降（ $t=2.57-5.08$ ， $p=0.010-0.000$ ）。然而，10 週調查的男性總分高於 2 週（ $t=-3.79$ ， $p=0.000$ ），尤其是在「疫情停課後，照顧子女(或課業)讓我壓力很大。」（ $t=-3.45$ ， $p=0.001$ ），以及「疫情停課後，我忙到沒有足夠時間可以休息。」（ $t=-2.05$ ， $p=0.041$ ）。

簡而言之，女性在學校停課開始時可能會感到壓力，但在停課持續期間她們可以調整自己。相比之下，男性在停課之初可能不會受到影響，但隨著停課持續，他們的壓力變大。

總結與建議

1. 學生與家長停課 10 週的衝擊，學生在生活作息變得不正常、學習狀況嚴重落後及動機不足較 2 週前明顯惡化，但親子關係與照顧壓力並無惡化的統計關係。顯示雖然停課衝擊對學生持續帶來影響，但暑假期間家長似暫已能找到適應的方法。
2. 經濟弱勢學生與家庭的衝擊與其他縣市比較，在每個項目及總分上，均達統計上的顯示差異。顯示經濟弱勢在疫情衝擊下，對學生及家長造成的衝擊，比非經濟弱勢大，造成嚴重的影響。經濟相對弱勢地區，2 週到 10 週，照顧子女的工作讓家長變得壓力更大，防疫生活已嚴重影響弱勢學生。
3. 男性會隨著停課持續及疫情出現壓力增加的現象。紓困方案及諮詢專線需能傳達至男性民眾相關社群，盼能減輕男性因疫情及停課而來之心理壓力。
4. 新冠流行期間，人們返回家庭尋求安全和支持。許多孩子受益於更多與父母在一起的時間，父母為孩子提供了安全、穩定和健康的家庭環境。此外，學校停課，兒童留在家中可以阻止學生之間新冠的傳播。因此，家庭在社會穩定和流行病控制中發揮著重要作用。然而，在新冠流行期間，父母可能會暫時或永久失去工作，這將損害家庭的穩定和安全。政府應經由補貼或相關措施幫助這些家庭渡過難關。



Survey Responses of School Closures During the COVID-19 Outbreak in Taiwan

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Background: Taiwan faced a surge of COVID-19 infections in May 2021. Because new cases were quickly increasing, parents called for school closures. A national parent group used an online survey to collect opinions about upcoming school closings planned by the Ministry of Education. This study evaluated the results of the survey for all respondents and investigated the level of viral transmission following school closures among students in Taiwan.

Methods: An online survey titled “Survey of Opinions of School Closures during the Current COVID-19 Outbreak” (SOSC-COVID-19) was designed by the national parent association and then distributed to members of the community throughout Taiwan via local parent groups from May 17 to 18, 2021. The survey included an open-ended respondents’ opinions about school closures. Differences among regions and socioeconomic scores (SES) were analyzed with chi-square tests.

Results: A total of 8,703 completed survey forms data were analyzed. Nearly all respondents (7,973, 91.6%) approved of school closures; there were no differences of opinions inside and outside municipalities or by regional SES scores. Only 8.4% of respondents were opposed to any type of school closure, believing parents should decide whether their child attended school, which also did not vary with region or SES score. Qualitative feedback from parent and teacher responders indicated students’ health and economic impacts were additional concerns that influenced their choice of whether the government or parents should decide about school closures. On the afternoon of May 18, 2021, the government of Taiwan closed all schools. Although a spike in new cases of COVID-19 occurred among students 10 days after school closures, over the next 40 days new cases declined, falling to zero by July 5th.

Conclusions: Despite the inability of nationwide school closures to completely halt transmission of the virus within families during the COVID-19 outbreak, school closures helped to impede transmission between students.

Keywords: school closures, survey, COVID-19, parents, outbreak

INTRODUCTION

On March 12, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared severe acute respiratory syndrome caused by the virus known as SARS-CoV-2 to be a pandemic (1). Many countries attempted to control this pandemic disease, now referred to as COVID-19, by imposing nationwide school closures, which several countries continue to enforce. School closures can be a useful intervention during a pandemic, based on experiences with influenza (2). However, no data are available on the effectiveness of school closures specifically because they were part of a broad range of quarantine and social distancing measures to reduce the spread of COVID-19. Studies have concluded that the combination of quarantine and social distancing was effective in controlling the epidemic in mainland China (3) and Hong Kong (4), but the relative contribution of school closures was not assessed.

Taiwan has Mostly been spared from the impact of COVID-19 infections with an infection rate of <10 cases per week since the beginning of the pandemic in 2020. The alpha variant of SARS-CoV-2 in Taiwan was first reported for two cases on December 31, 2021. Then, on April 20, 2021, a small outbreak occurred, which became worse during the week of May 17, 2021, with a surge of new cases, most were the alpha variant. The infection rate increased to more than 900 cases per week, during which time the COVID-19 vaccination rate was only 0.93 per 100 people (5). Most of the cases were centered in Taipei and New Taipei; therefore, the mayors of these cities announced the closing of all kindergartens, elementary schools, and junior and senior high schools on May 17 and most universities also closed.

However, parents elsewhere in the country were also concerned about the rising number of cases. Although local areas had the option to close schools, there were no nationwide criteria. To determine if parents would support a decision by the Ministry of Education (MOE) to close schools nationwide, a national parent group designed a survey to collect parents' opinions of school closures, which was distributed on May 17, 2021.

The primary aim of this study was to determine if there were regional differences in parents' opinions regarding school closures during the outbreak of COVID-19 in May 2021. This study also investigated the effects of the school closures in reducing further viral transmission among students. The parental opinions of school closures and the effect of school closures on transmission of COVID-19 in Taiwan could be used to guide school systems in other countries, especially as outbreaks of the new variants of the virus occur.

METHODS

Design

The SOSC-COVID-19 was a cross-sectional survey sent to regional parent organizations in 20 districts throughout Taiwan. Regional leaders promoted the survey through social media, which provided a link to the online survey. The link was available to anyone in the community and was active between 5:00 p.m. on May 17, 2021, and 10:00 a.m. on May 18, 2021.

Participants

The internet survey was dependent upon a convenience sample of participants to gather opinions of parents with school-aged children, and other individuals in Taiwan about school closures. In Taiwan, 85–90% people over 16 years-old have access to mobile phones and the Internet (6). The only inclusion criteria were access to the Internet *via* a smartphone or computer. Because responding to the survey required the ability to read, those who were unable to read Chinese were unable to participate.

Ethical Considerations

This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of Taipei Hospital, Ministry of Health and Welfare (TH-IRB-0021-0017). All procedures were in accordance with the ethical standards of this committee and the 1964 Helsinki declaration and its later amendments or comparable ethical standards.

The Survey

The National Alliance of Parents Organization in Taiwan developed an online survey, titled “Survey of Opinions of School Closures during the Current COVID-19 Outbreak” (SOSC-COVID-19), which was designed on May 17, 2021, and asked the question, “Who should decide about school closures in Taiwan during the current COVID-19 outbreak?” (Figure 1). This was a critical time point at which a record high of 333 new COVID-19 cases were reported (which were corrected to 535 cases later). National Alliance of Parents Organization disseminated the SOSC-COVID-19 from May 17 to 18, intending to unofficially send the survey results to the central government (Figure 2). Respondents also had the option of indicating if they were a parent, teacher, student, or other. In addition, they had the option of responding to an open-ended question, “Do you have any opinions you would like to share about why you made your decision about school closures?”

School Closures and Viral Transmission Among Students

To investigate the effects of the school closures in reducing further viral transmission among students, data were obtained for locally acquired new cases of COVID-19 for students in Taiwan between May 11 and July 9, 2021. These data were available from the Ministry of Education of Taiwan.

Data Analysis

Quantitative data were analyzed using SPSS version 28.0 for Windows (Armonk, NY: IBM Corp). Descriptive statistics were used for frequency (*n*, %). Chi-square tests assessed the differences between participants' opinions. Statistical significance was set to $p < 0.05$ for all statistical comparisons.

Because the survey only asked who should decide school closures, qualitative data were collected about what influenced the choice made by the responders. The use of open-ended questions provides data that is more diverse than is possible with a forced response as respondents have an opportunity to offer more authentic opinions (7). The authors read through the opinions and sorted them according to support for government school closures or support for parental choice. Opinions

Figure 1 Who should decide about school closures in Taiwan during the current COVID-19 outbreak?

The Ministry of Education is considering school closures to help reduce the spread of COVID-19 during the current surge of cases.

Please respond to the following statements about who should make decisions about school closures by indicating if you agree or disagree. All responses will remain anonymous

Statement	Agree	Disagree
1. School closures should be initiated by the central government.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. School closures should be initiated by each local government.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. There should be no school closures. Parents should decide about their children's school attendance.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Additional information (optional):

Please indicate the region in which _____
you live:

Please indicate which of the following describes your status[†]:

Status	Yes
Parent	<input type="checkbox"/>
Teacher	<input type="checkbox"/>
Student	<input type="checkbox"/>
None of the above	<input type="checkbox"/>

Do you have any opinions you would like to share about why you made your decision about school closures?

FIGURE 1 | The survey designed by the National Alliance of Parents Organization in Taiwan, "Survey of Opinions of School Closures during the Current COVID-19 Outbreak" (SOSC-COVID-19). [†]If participants selected "parents" as well as "teacher" or "student", they were given the status of parent.

were read and categorized by weighting which opinions most frequently fell into a category, which was based on the reason given for their decision.

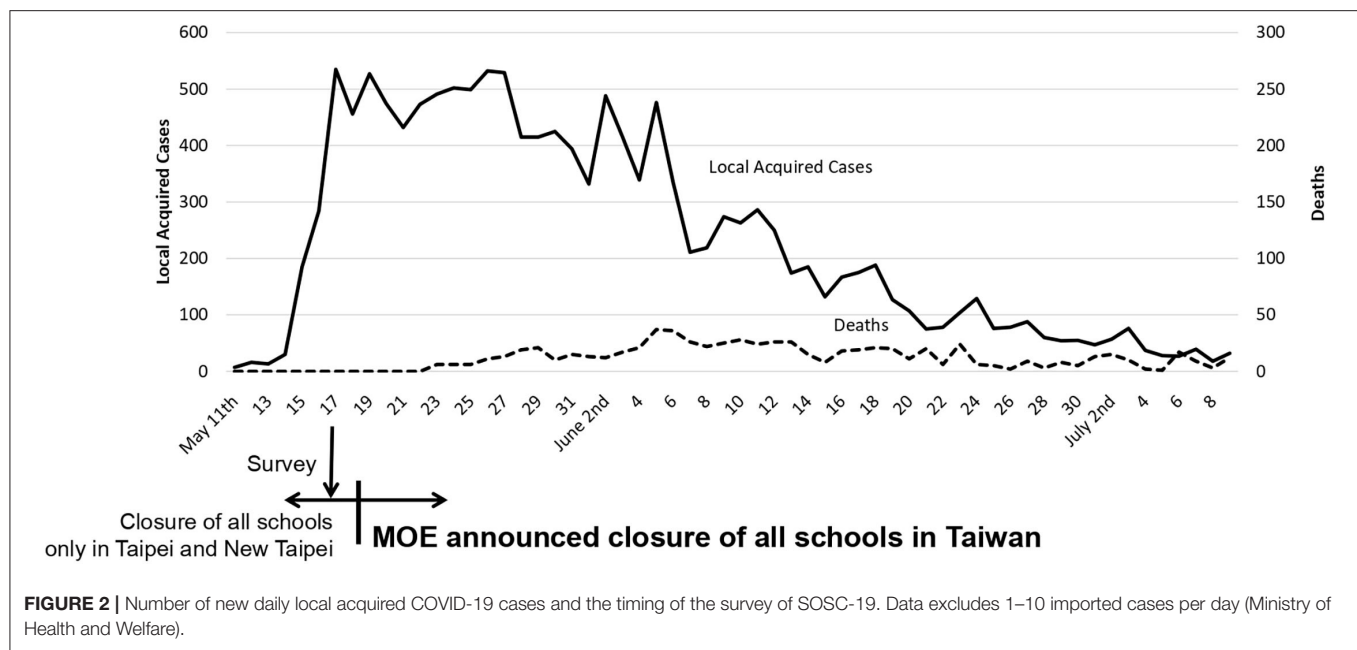
RESULTS

Participant Characteristics

A total of 8,712 participants filled in the online SOSC-COVID-19 survey from May 17 to 18, 2021. However, three surveys were

incomplete, and six respondents completed the survey more than once. Thus, data were analyzed for 8,703 participants. The sample loss rate was 0.1%.

The geographical and economic distribution of respondents to the survey is shown in **Table 1**. The largest groups of respondents were from the inner municipalities of Taichung City ($n = 2,013$, 23.1%), Taoyuan City ($n = 1,352$, 15.5%) and Kaohsiung City ($n = 1,173$, 13.5%) and the outer municipality of Changhua County ($n = 1,774$, 20.4%). The two cities where school closures were



already announced (Taipei City and New Taipei), are inner municipalities and only a small number of surveys were received ($n = 150$, 1.7% and $n = 169$, 1.9%, respectively).

The socioeconomic status (SES) scores reported by the National Development Council were calculated by the incomes and employment opportunities for each region (8) (see **Table 1**). A total of 7,992 participants (91.8%) lived in areas with SES scores above 40. All inner municipalities have SES scores > 41 . A total of 711 participants (8.2%) lived in areas with SES scores ≤ 40 (with income $< \text{NT}800,000/\text{USD } 28,500$ per family annually and less employment opportunity); these respondents represented 19.8% of the outer municipalities.

Quantitative Survey Results

Most respondents (74.2%) indicated they were parents ($n = 6,457$); 1,494 were teachers (17.2%); 377 were students (4.3%); 4.3% responded “none of the above”. **Table 2** shows the responses to the survey grouped by all participants, inner and outer regional municipalities, and according to SES scores ≤ 40 and > 41 . Respondents overwhelmingly agreed that the government should be allowed to make the decision about school closures (91.6%). 52.5% felt the decision should be made by the central government and 39.1% felt it should be a local government decision. Only 730 participants (8.4%) felt parents should be allowed to make the choice about school attendance ($\chi^2 = 4.011$, $p = 0.001$). **Figure 3** shows the distribution of responses to the three statements in the survey for all participants. There were no significant differences in responses on school closures between respondents inside and outside municipalities ($\chi^2 = 4.184$, $p = 0.123$) or by SES scores ($\chi^2 = 3.93$, $p = 0.14$) (**Table 2**).

Qualitative Survey Results

After reading through all responses voiced in the open-ended question, most opinions involved concerns about how closures

affected students’ health, economic impacts to families, and why they did or did not support school closures. Categories, descriptions, and opinions are summarized in **Table 3**.

Concerns About Students’ Health

Many respondents mentioned they were worried children would be infected with the virus if the schools were not closed. One parent from the Changhua district wrote, “New cases of COVID-19 increased rapidly in the last several days, and it will be too late if the school is not closed now. The students can go back to school when the pandemic subsides.” Both teachers and parents supported school closures because they were concerned COVID-19 would be transmitted during classroom sessions or when students were eating without masks. A Taoyuan teacher wrote, “Children will not tolerate wearing masks in hot weather and will be at risk of infection. We should avoid gathering in classrooms to reduce the risk of infection.” A parent from Taichung City said, “Children spend a long time in school. They take off their masks when eating lunch, which will increase the risk of infection.”

Parents also worried about infection during transportation to schools and the sequelae of CPVID-19. A New Taipei parent wrote, “Some students take the bus and Taipei Mass Rapid Transit (MRT), and they could be infected by COVID-19-infected classmates. It would be good to suspend classes as soon as possible.” A Taichung parent said, “Children can develop severe pulmonary fibrosis from a COVID-19 infection, and then they will have no future at all! Please suspend classes as soon as possible!”

Economic Impacts

School closures carry high social and economic costs for communities. Employed parents are more likely to miss work when schools close to take care of their children. A Taichung parent wrote, “Not every parent can take care of children during school closures. There should be supporting measures.” A

Changhua parent wrote, “Schools should provide help to children without support, because not every family can take care of children during school closures, and this will cause problems.”

Parents from areas with SES scores > 41 had concerns about the economic impact and challenges that low-income families (≤ 40) would face, which was expressed by a parent from New Taipei who wrote, “Please provide more support to low-income families. If the parents take care of children and cannot go to work during school closures, they will lose their jobs and have no income.” A Single parent from an area with a low SES

score (Hualien County) said, “Some single-parent families cannot provide computers or smartphones. It is not good for children to be alone at home during school closures. Instead, it causes social problems.” A Taipei parent, who did not support nationwide school closures, was opposed due to concern about families for whom online teaching equipment was not affordable.

Reasons for Who Should Make the Decision About School Closures

Most respondents believed school closures should be decided by the central government because of the nationwide impact of the COVID-19 outbreak. A teacher from Hsinchu County wrote, “A decision by either the central or local government to close schools is acceptable.” A parent from Kaohsiung City wrote, “There should be a unified standard by the central government. There will be inconsistent actions if school closures are not announced by the central government.” However, a parent in Changhua County commented, “The central government should provide standards of school closures, and the local government should make decisions according to the standards.” Parents from the inner municipality of Taipei City (SES > 41) and the outer municipality of Yunlin County (SES ≤ 40) reported school closures should be decided by the local government because they were better able to address issues specific to each region, whereas the central government had multiple interests to juggle. One parent from Yunlin County said, “It would be too late if the school closures were decided by the central government. The chief of the local government can judge and decide when to close the school in time [to halt the spread of the virus].”

The reason respondents believed parents should make the decision was explained by a teacher from the inner municipality of Taoyuan City who wrote, “Every family situation is different”. A parent from the outer municipality of Yilan County wrote, “Even if school closures are not announced by the government, the parents should make the decision themselves. Do not overthink the situation.”

School Closures and Viral Transmission Among Students

Nationwide school closures are useful in preventing the spread of COVID-19 among students. MOE announced the closing of

TABLE 1 | Geographic and economic distribution of respondents to the online SOSC-COVID-19 survey in Taiwan (N = 8,703).

Region	SES score ^a	n (%)
Inner municipality		
Taichung city	> 41	2,013 (23.1%)
Taoyuan city	> 41	1,352 (15.5%)
Kaohsiung city	> 41	1,173 (13.5%)
Tainan city	> 41	246 (2.8%)
New taipei city	> 41	169 (1.9%)
Taipei city	> 41	150 (1.7%)
Outer municipality		
Changhua county	>41	1,774 (20.4%)
Hsinchu county/city	>41	734 (8.4%)
Chiayi county/city	>41	114 (1.3%)
Penghu, lianjiang and kinmen county	>41	88 (1.0%)
Yilan county	>41	73 (0.8%)
Miaoli county	>41	67 (0.8%)
Keelung city	>41	39 (0.4%)
Pingtung county	≤ 40	486 (5.6%)
Nantou county	≤ 40	88 (1.0%)
Yunlin county	≤ 40	78 (0.9%)
Taitung county	≤ 40	31 (0.4%)
Hualien county	≤ 40	28 (0.3%)

SES, socioeconomic status.

^aSES ≤ 40 = income <NT\$800,000/USD 28,500 per family annually and less employment opportunity.

TABLE 2 | Responses to the SOSC-COVID-19 survey about initiating school closures by group: all respondents, regional municipalities, and SES scores above or below 40.

Group	Closure initiated by government		No closure	χ^2	p
	Centrally	Locally			
	n (%)	n (%)	Parental choice n (%)		
All respondents (N = 8,703)	4,573 (52.5%)	3,400 (39.1%)	730 (8.4%)	4.011	0.001
Regional municipalities					
Inner (N = 5,103)	2,701 (52.9%)	1,955 (38.3%)	447 (8.8%)	4.184	0.123
Outer (N = 3,600)	1,872 (52.0%)	1,445 (40.1%)	283 (7.9%)		
SES scores					
≤ 40 (N = 711)	350 (49.2%)	302 (42.5%)	59 (8.3%)	3.93	0.14
> 41 (N = 7,992)	4,223 (52.8%)	3,098 (38.8%)	671 (8.4%)		

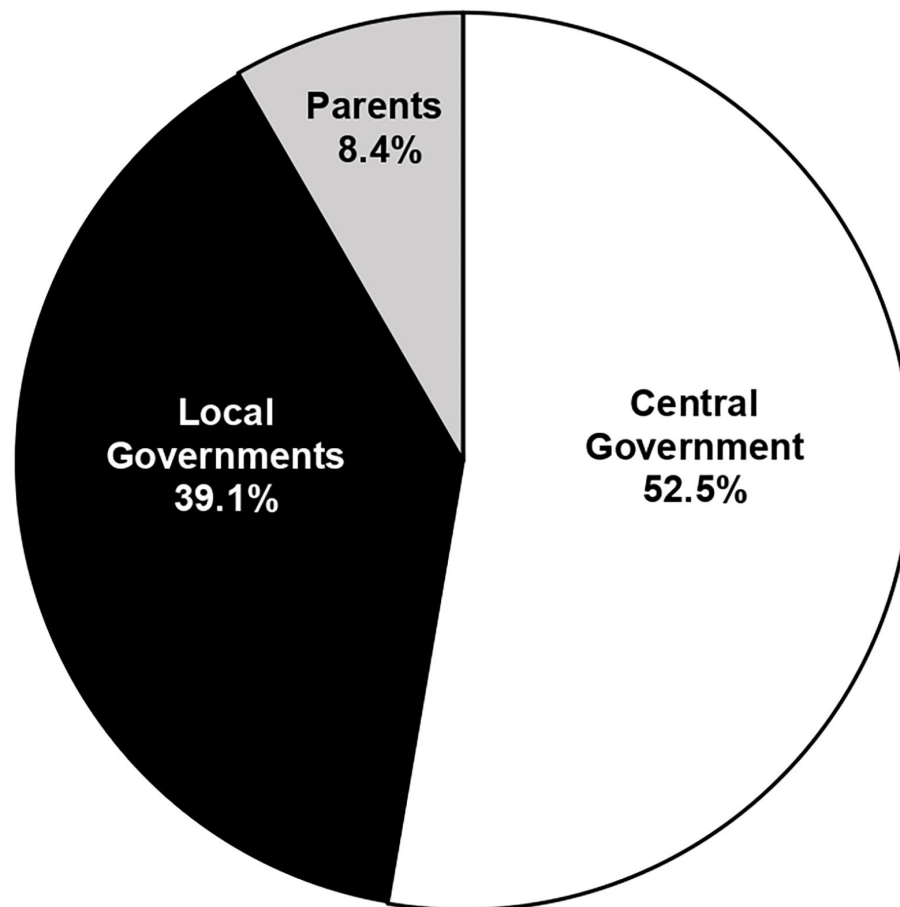


FIGURE 3 | Pie chart illustrating of who should decide about school closures obtained from the Survey of Opinions of School Closures during the Current COVID-19.

all schools on May 18, 2021. On May 19, 2021, nationwide level 3 epidemic prevention and control measures were implemented (**Supplementary Table S1**), without the need to initiate a nationwide full lockdown.

The initiation of Level 3 prevention and school closures began while the surge was increasing and there was an initial increase in newly diagnosed cases in Taiwan. However, cases began to decline significantly ~ 21 days later, as shown in **Figure 2** (around June 6, 2021). The impact of school closures on viral transmission also benefited students. Cases of newly diagnosed COVID-19 among students initially increased from a rate of more than 10 cases per day to 47 cases on May 27. However, by June 6, 2021, new cases hovered around 15 per day with no new cases reported after July 5, 50 days after school closures (**Figure 4**). Most students who contracted COVID-19 were university students (205 cases, 30.7%, from April 20 to July 9).

DISCUSSION

Although the initiation of school closures to suppress transmission of COVID-19 impacts all families, they tend

to have the greatest effect on families with low-income (9). However, in our study, respondents in areas with SES scores ≤ 40 , an indicator of low-income, were as equally supportive of school closures as respondents from areas scoring >41 . This suggests concern for reducing transmission and the health of the student population outweighed other considerations of respondents, regardless of economic status, thus prompting a call for school closures. Though nationwide school closures cannot stop transmission within families, this intervention can reduce transmission among students during COVID-19 outbreaks, which could have an indirect effect on prevention of transmission from children to families.

Decisions About School Closures

Nearly all respondents indicated that school closures should be announced by central or local governments. The anonymous feedback indicated both parents and teachers supported giving government control of this decision because of the crucial nature of the COVID-19 outbreak and concern about students' health. A report proposed the implementation of a set of

public, comprehensible, and data-driven criteria for school closures during the COVID-19 pandemic (9). The most common measures used are new case rates and test positivity rates, primarily at the county level in the United States (10). Taiwan implemented measures for school closures in

local areas but did not have nationwide criteria for school closures (11). Thus, criteria for nationwide school closures should be implemented to avoid unplanned school closures during outbreaks.

Nationwide School Closures Were Useful Interventions for COVID-19 Transmission in Schools

Many students infected by classmates or friends in the first few days of the outbreak went on to infect family members and others who contacted them (12). In one notable case that led to a cluster of outbreaks was one unknowingly infected individual transmitting COVID-19 not only to a group of friends who sang together at a karaoke parlor, but also the transmission of the virus to students in an adjacent room (13). These infected university students subsequently passed the virus to their roommates in university dormitories and their families, with a total of 9 individuals ultimately testing positive.

Following school closures, in combination with nationwide Level 3 epidemic prevention and control measures, new COVID cases and deaths decreased (**Figure 2**) and control measures were reduced to Level 2 on July 27, 2021. Data from MOE indicated the closing of schools on May 18, 2021, coincided with a reduction in the number of new cases of COVID-19 among students to zero 50 days after school closures. The comparison of the decline in COVID-19 cases among the total population of Taiwan (**Figure 2**) with COVID-19 cases among students over the same 50-day period (**Figure 4**), suggests the nationwide school closures had the greatest benefit for preventing transmission among students.

TABLE 3 | Summary of feedback: categories, description, and opinions.

Category	Description	Opinions
1. Students' health	Risks of COVID-19 infections for children if schools remain open.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Schools should be closed immediately. Children would be safer not going to schools.
2. Economic concerns	School closures would impact the family economics.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Families needed financial support from governments. Children needed online learning support from the governments.
3. Reasons for decisions	Support of government closures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standards to close schools should be set by the central government. Decisions to close schools should be at the local level because there are differences among school districts.
	Support for parental choice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parents should be allowed to decide. It is not proper to close the schools nationwide. Every family situation is different, let parents make the decision to suspend school attendance.

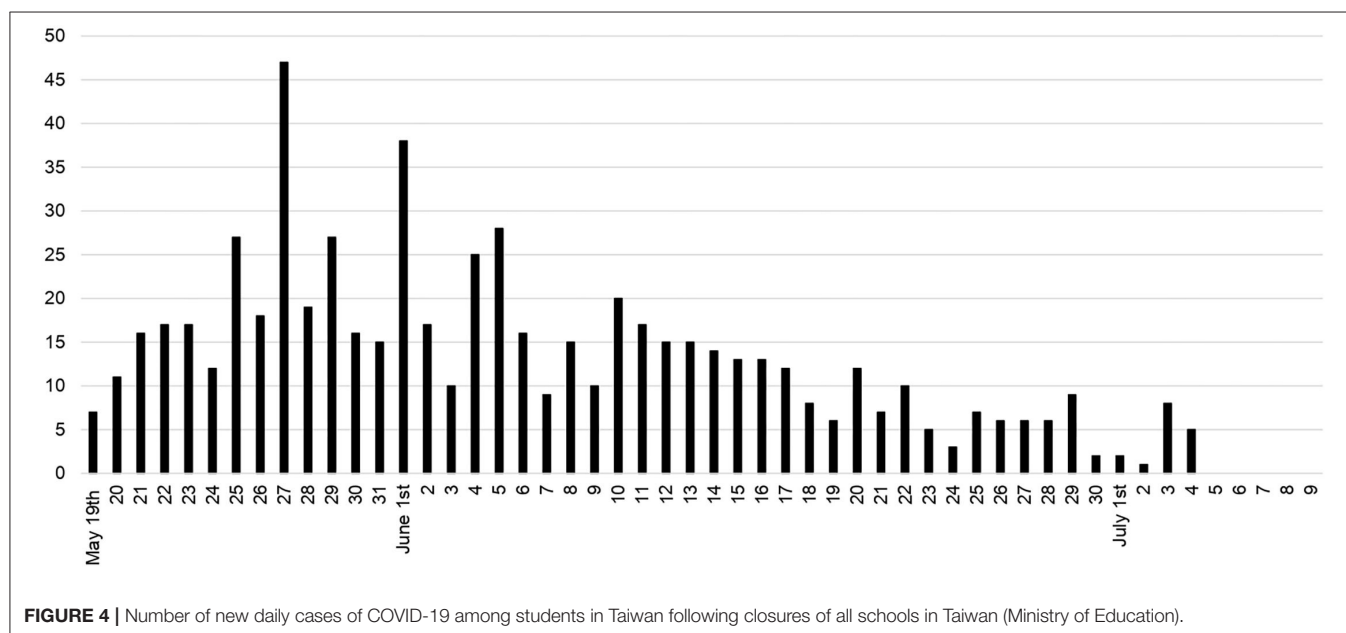


FIGURE 4 | Number of new daily cases of COVID-19 among students in Taiwan following closures of all schools in Taiwan (Ministry of Education).

Several theoretical reasons could explain why school closures might be less effective for preventing the spread of COVID-19 compared with previous influenza outbreaks. Children contribute more to influenza transmission than do adults (14), but transmission in schools was low or absent during the previous coronavirus (SARS) outbreaks (15). It was reported school closures is predicted to be insufficient to mitigate (never mind suppress) the COVID-19 pandemic in isolation (16), there is no strong evidence available for the effectiveness of school closures for COVID-19 (17). Children appear to represent a lower proportion of COVID cases than would be expected for the size of their population, however, it might be due to children largely remaining asymptomatic or having a mild form of the disease (18). Children who contracted COVID-19 in school can easily pass the virus to other children as well as to adults. A granddaughter returned to Tainan from New Taipei, and infected her grandmother in Tainan (19). Data from Taiwan support our findings that the implementation of nationwide school closures further contributes to prevention of infection among students and lowering the risk of infection to families.

Additional Measures to Suppress the Spread of COVID-19

The combination of preventive measures implemented in Taiwan suppressed the wave of COVID-19 transmission in May 2021, even as Australia, Vietnam, and Singapore were struggling with an uptick of the virus at the same time. These measures included strict border controls, close health monitoring, and quarantine measures for people entering Taiwan (20). Second, Taiwan doubled down on longstanding strategies of masking, quarantine measures, and contact tracing, and provided quarantine facilities, which significantly reduced transmission of the virus within families. Contact tracers leveraged activities by maintaining written records or scanning a QR code provided by an app from their phones. Third, authorities banned indoor dining in the early days of the outbreak.

Public Health Interventions and Effective Strategies Are Necessary to Help Parenting Difficulties

The feedback from parents about concerns for children's health and economic problems, including availability of online learning support, are similar to reports from parents in the United States, who worried about the impact of closures on their children's daily routines, the spread of COVID-19, and demands of online schooling (21). Parents in the United States also reported high levels of depression, anxiety, parental burnout, and increased negative emotions, such as anger and worry (22). Our findings provide additional confirmation that school closures during COVID-19 are stressful for parents. Public health interventions should address parenting-specific stressors and effective strategies for managing parenting difficulties to mitigate their deleterious impact.

Limitations

Our findings have some limitations. The critical surge in COVID-19 cases prompted the survey to be rapidly designed and processed on May 17, 2021. Therefore, the validity and reliability of the survey was not analyzed. Although the survey results were useful in transmitting the message to MOE that 91.6% of respondents wanted schools closed immediately, the survey lacked demographic information. A follow-up survey with demographic information will be conducted in the future. Only 3.6% participants were from Taipei and New Taipei, where school closures had already been announced. Although 85–90% of Taiwanese over 16 years of age use mobile phones and have access to the Internet, few respondents (8.2%) were from low-income areas of Taiwan and few of these respondents provided any personal feedback. A lack of Internet access would limit receiving information through social media channels as well as the ability to complete the online survey in the short period of time.

CONCLUSIONS

The SOSC-COVID-19 was disseminated in response to the desire of parents to close schools. The survey results were sent to the MOE for reference; however, the decision was made prior to the MOE receiving the survey results. Although school closures addressed the concerns expressed by parents in the survey's feedback, no information is available as to how the closures impacted learning loss of children and economic stability of families, which should be examined with future studies.

School closures carry high social and economic costs for communities. Their impact is particularly severe for the most vulnerable and marginalized children and their families (23). Schools are essential for children's learning, health, safety and wellbeing (24), and are particularly vital for children primary school age children (25). The consequences of school closures could be felt for decades and are contributing to even wider inequality, particularly for girls (25). Working parents are more likely to miss work when schools close to take care of their children, which results in wage loss and possibly job loss (23). Future research should collect information to estimate the scale of learning loss and economic harms during school lockdowns moving forward.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The raw data supporting the conclusions of this article will be made available by the authors, without undue reservation.

ETHICS STATEMENT

The studies involving human participants were reviewed and approved by Ethics Committee of Taipei Hospital, Ministry of Health and Welfare. Written informed

consent for participation was not required for this study in accordance with the national legislation and the institutional requirements.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

T-YH designed and disseminated the survey. K-YC collected the data and processed the analyses. WC conceived the study, wrote the manuscript, and took primary responsibility for communication with the journal and editorial office throughout the submission, peer review, and publication processes. All authors

contributed to the article and approved the submitted version.

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SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The Supplementary Material for this article can be found online at: <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpubh.2022.726924/full#supplementary-material>

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Conflict of Interest: T-YH was a volunteer of National Alliance of Parents Organization.

The remaining authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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