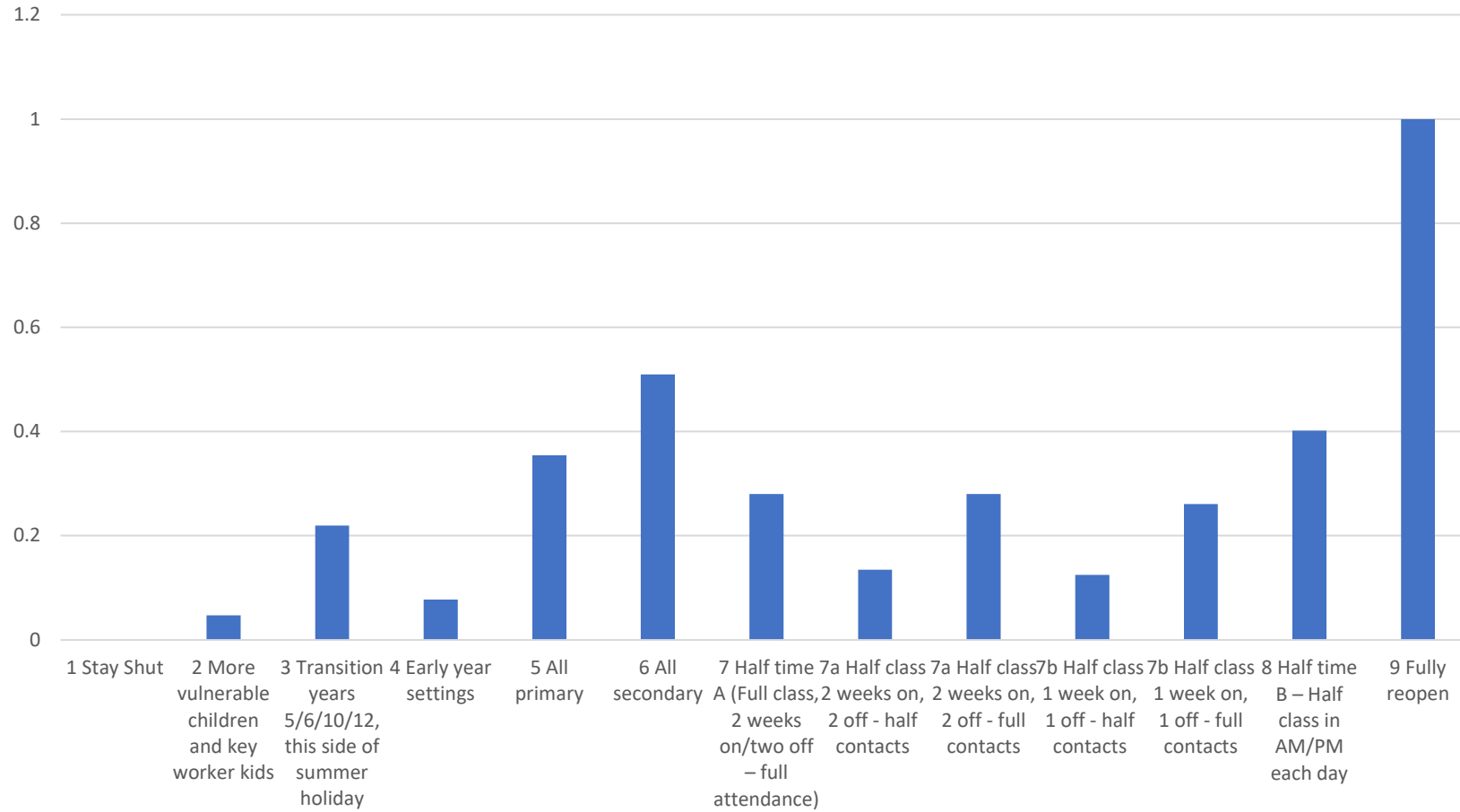


Interdisciplinary Task and Finish Group on the Role of Children in Transmission

Modelling and behavioural science responses to scenarios for relaxing
school closures

Impact of School Reopening Options on Rt - Averaged Across Models

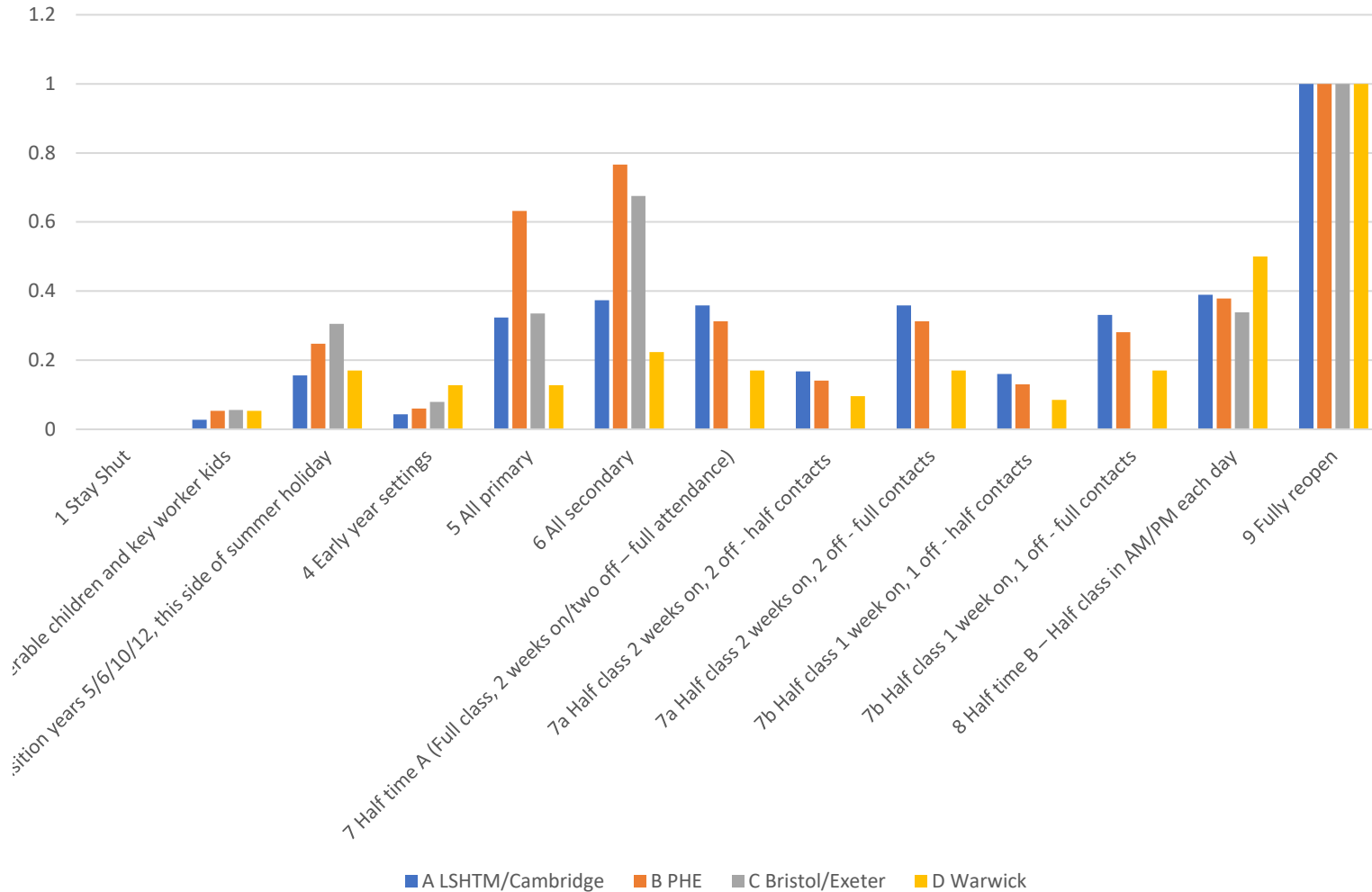
Relative impact on Rt – where stay shut is 0 and fully reopen is 1



Note – modelling of option 7 (the rota system) is the least robust of all scenarios, and further exploration is needed.

Impact of School Reopening Options on Rt - By Model

Relative impact on Rt – where stay shut is 0 and fully reopen is 1



Note – modelling of option 7 (the rota system) is the least robust of all scenarios, and further exploration is needed.

Conclusions

Different effects on R depend on:

- Age of Children
- Numbers of Children going back
- Systems to break the size of the network (which are split in to two mechanisms)
 - Rota systems (scenario 7s) to break size of networks
 - The extent to which fewer children in school will reduce the number of contacts within their network (this is uncertain)

The modelling of Scenario 7 is the least robust of the scenarios, and further exploration is needed.

Modelling conclusions are sensitive to susceptibility of infectivity of children

The behavioural science dynamics identified in the report will make each approach more or less effective in preventing spread of infection and supporting or undermining student educational, developmental, social, and psychological impacts.

Adherence to wider social distancing practices is far more important than *which* pupils are in

